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. 48 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
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WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
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G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 6tf

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

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

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

Col. Walker's Operations in Nicaragua.

A remarkable circumstance connected with these operations is, that after the arrival of Walker at Grenada, Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, residing at that place, proceeded directly to Rivas, to treat with Gen. Corral, Commandante General of that place! *He was seized and imprisoned* on his arrival, but after some time was liberated. Here appears to be a *casus belli* between distracted Nicaragua and our own government—and yet who is to be responsible? There is no recognised authority, and the act is one for which that state can scarcely be held answerable. We have already devoted our allotted space to this news. The next will be of the greatest importance.

Mr. —— Burnet, one of Walker's men died on the way down from this city to San Juan del Sur. At the last accounts Walker's entire command was well and in good spirits. We learn that Parker H. French went on board the *Uncle Sam*, at San Juan, and forcibly took the steamer's gun.

FURTHER NEWS.—Since writing the above, we have been called upon by several gentlemen who came passengers in the *Uncle Sam*. From them we learn the following exciting details:

After the departure of Walker, as above stated, for New Grenada, the Nicaraguans at Rivas made a descent upon Virgin bay, where, observing the passengers (bound to New York) clustered around the Transit office of Judge Cushing, and mistaking them for part of Walker's command, they fired upon them, killing a considerable number. We hear the killed and wounded variously estimated at from five to eight of the latter, and from five to twelve of the of the former. The confusion attendant upon this unparalelled measure prevented an accurate transmission of the details.

The transit route is now in possession of the natives, who have pickets stationed along the road, and stop all communication. There can be no doubt of the entire correctness of the above news.

Other passengers by the *Uncle Sam*, who evidently believe what they say, put the number of killed and wounded at from 40 to 60, stating that forty-five dead bodies were actually found at the scene of massacre; but this must be an over-estimate. It cannot be that so many innocent persons were killed by mistake.

KANSAS.—It will be seen from the following extract from the correspondence of the New York *Herald*, that Kansas will apply at the next session of Congress for admittance into the sisterhood of the States, as a slave State. The next session of Congress will be a stormy one.

"The seat of government for this Territory is now permanently located at Le Compton, situated on the south side of the Kansas river, in a rich rolling country. It promises at some future day to be one of the most lovely cities in the West. An act has passed requiring all public officers of said Territory to repair thither with all convenient speed. The erection of the Capitol and other public buildings has been ordered. Dr. Stringfellow, the chairman and leading spirit of the House, yesterday offered a resolution calling a State convention to adopt a constitution, and asking admission of Congress into the Union; that for this purpose, the polls shall be opened on the first Monday of October next, the day on which the election to Congress takes place, at every precinct in the Territory, the ballots to be headed 'Convention,' and 'No Convention.' Dr. Stringfellow remarked —'Kansas was growing faster than the most sanguine had expected, with a population now sufficient to support the machinery of government. We have California as a precedent, and other States have been admitted into the Union with less population. Besides, we are now the seat of war on the slavery issue; therefore it becomes us, as lovers of the union of these States, to hasten by all honest means our admission, knowing that it would partly, if not entirely, allay the present excitement.' This resolution passed to-day, without a dissenting voice; also, an act to take the census of the Territory. Talk says there is a population of thirty thousand already; if this is true, you may count upon fifty thousand by the time Congress meets."

GOV. SHANNON'S RECEPTION IN KANSAS.—We hear from Kansas that Perkins, who was started as an Administration candidate for congress in opposition to Gen. Whitfield, has withdrawn from the race. The pro-slavery men, although there was no candidate in opposition, were still active and would give a full vote.

Gov. Shannon recently made a visit to Lecompton, the new seat of government, in company with the secretary of the territory, one of the commissioners and others, for the purpose of selecting a site for the Capital. Returning, he passed through Lawrence on a day when a revolutionary meeting had been held, and the people were greatly excited by the incendiary harangues to which they had listened. He was invited to stay in Lawrence all night, but he declined doing so; and then the orderly, law abiding and decent citizens of that town manifested their respect for the office and man, by insulting him with groans and shouts of derision as he left the town.—*St Louis Republican.*

☞ The king of Naples has sent apologies to England and France for recent insults.

CAPTURE OF VENETIAN BRIDES.—According to ancient custom, the nuptials of the nobles and principal citizens of Venice were always celebrated on the same day of the year. The eve of the purification was consecrated to this public festival, and the state annually increased the general joy of the occasion by endowing twelve maidens with marriage portions. In the morning gondolas elegantly ornamented assembled from all parts of the city at the Episcopal church of Olivolo. The affianced pairs disembark amidst the sound of music; their relations and friends, in their most splendid habiliments, swelled their retinue; the rich presents made to the brides, their jewels and ornaments were proudly borne for display; and the body of the people unarmed, and thoughtless of danger, followed the glad procession. The Istrian pirates, acquainted with the existence of this annual festival, had the boldness to prepare an ambush for the nuptial train in the city itself. They secretly arrived over night at an uninhabited islet, near the church of Olivolo, and lay hidden behind it with their barks until the procession entered the church, when, darting from their concealment, they rushed into the sacred edifice through all its doors, tore the shrieking brides from the arms of their defenceless lovers, possessed themselves of the jdwels which had been displayed in the festal pomp, and immediately put to sea with their fair captives and booty. But a deadly revenge overtook them.

The Doge, Pietro Caniando III, had been present at the ceremony; he shared in the fury and indignation of the affianced youths; they flew to arms, and throwing themselves under his conduct into their vessels, came np with the spoilers in the lagunes of Cairo. A frightful massacre ensued; not a life among the pirates was spared; and the victors returned in triumph with their brides to the church of Olivolo. A procession of the maidens of Venice revived for many centuries the recolllection of this deliverance on the eve of the Purification. But the Doge was not satisfied with the punishment which he had inflicted on the Istriots. He entered vigorously upon the resolution of clearing the Adriatic of all the pirates who infested it; he conquered part of Dalmatia; and he transmitted to his successors, with the ducal crown, the duty of consummating his design.

COL. KINNEY AND HIS MOVEMENTS.—Col. Kinney has written a letter to a friend in Mobile, in which he states that he has just completed a purchase of thirty millions of acres of the finest land in the world.—There are three hundred miles of seaboard belonging to it, and further back an elevated table land, healthy in climate, and capable of producing every staple of the tropic or temperate zones. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, cochineal and cocoa are produced in abundance, in addition to the substantial supplies of cattle and grain required by the exigencies of a large population.—Much of the land in the interior extends along the banks of the San Juan river, the navigable highway of interoceanic commerce, whence produce can be shipped, without change of transportation, to any port on the globe.

IDIOCY OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The Albany *Atlas*, referring to the recent know-nothing meetings at Philadelphia and New York, says: "These gathered throngs seemed to take a pleasure in unmeaningness. By dint of repetition, they brought silliness up to the point of intensity. Thus the mottoes paraded at Philadelphia—'Sam is all right'—'Sam is wide awake'—'Sam stand up'—'Sam is going to stand up'—'Sam has stood up'—were transplanted to the Park in New York, with the inspiring addition, 'Sam is alive and kicking!'—The apotheosis of the ideal Sam seems to have sunk down to the level of the worship of Mumbo Jumbo, and to be, like it, the mumbled inspiration of extatic idiocy."

☞ HOW LONG THE WAR HAS LASTED.—The war in Europe is already two years old. The Russian ambassador left Constantinople on the 22d of May, 1853, and on the 4th of June the English and French fleets received orders to approach the Dardanelles, and they anchored in Besika Bay. On the 26th of June the emperor of Russia ordered his army to occupy the principalities. On the 14th of September, two French and two English war steamers, from the fleet at Besika Bay, went to Constantinople. On the 27th the Porte declared war against Russia and invited the English and French fleets to Constantinople. On the 2d of November the emperor of Russia declared war against Turkey. The French declaration of war was made in March, 1854.

☞ It is said Gen. Scott has received official notice from Washington that the back pay and allowances which he claimed under the lieutenant general bill, cannot be granted.

☞ Attorney General Cushing has decided that the constitutional right of a citizen of the United States to reclaim a fugitive from his lawful service extends not only to the states and to the organized territories, but also to all the unorganized territorial possessions of the United States. If in such territory there be no commissioners of the United States to act, the claimant may proceed by recapture without judicial process.

Cuban Ladies.

We have said that the Creole ladies never stir abroad except in the national volante, and whatever their domestic habits may be, they are certainly in this respect good *house-keepers*. A Cuban belle would never, we fancy, be made to understand the pleasures of that most profitless of all employment, spinning street yarn.—While our ladies are busily engaged in sweeping the sidewalks of Chestnut and Broadway with their silk flounces, she wisely leaves that business to the gangs of criminals who perform the office with their limbs chained, and a ball attached to preserve their equilibrium. It is, perhaps, in part owing to these habits that the feet of the Caban senorita are such a marvel of smallness and delicacy, seemingly made rather for ornament than use. She knows the charms of the *petit pied bien chausse* that delights the Parissian, and accordingly, as you catch a glimpse of it, as she steps into the volante, you perceive that it is daintily shod in a French slipper, the sole of which is scarcely more substantial in appearance than writing paper.

The feet of the Havana ladies are made for ornament and for dancing. Though with a roundness of figure that leaves nothing to be desired in symmetry of form, yet they are light as a sylph, clad in muslin and lace, so languid and light that it would seem as if a breeze might waft them away like a summer cloud. They are passionately fond of dancing, and tax the endurance of the gentlemen in their heroic worship of Terpsichore. Inspired by the thrilling strains of those Cuban airs, which are at once so sweet and brilliant, they glide and whirl through the mazes of the dance hour after hour, until daylight breaks upon the scene of fairy revel. Then, exhausted but not satiated, they betake themselves to sleep, to dream of the cadences of some Cuban Strauss, and to beat time in imagination to the lively notes, and to dream over the soft words and winning glances they have exchanged.

Beautiful as eastern houris, there is a striking and endearing charm about the Cuban ladies, their very motion being replete with a native grace; every limb elastic and suple. Their voices are sweet and low, "an excellent thing in woman," and the subdued tone of their complexions is relieved by the arch vivacity of night-black eyes, that alternately swim in melting lustre or sparkle in expressive glances. Their costume is never ostentatious, though costly; the most delicate muslin, the finest linen, the richest silk, the most exquisitely made satin shoes, these, of course, render their chaste attire exceedingly expensive. There are no "strong-minded" women among them, nor is it hardly possible to conceive of any extremity that could induce them to get up a woman's right convention—a suspension of volantes and fans might produce such a phenomenon, but we very much doubt it.

The creole ladies lead a life of decided ease and pleasure. What little work they do is very light and lady-like, a little sewing and embroidery; the bath and siesta divide the sultry hours of the day. They wait until nearly sunset for the drive in the dear volante, and then go to respond by sweet smiles to the salutations of the cabaleros on the Pasecos, and after the long twilight to the Plaza de Armas, to listen to the Governor's military band, and then, perhaps to join the mazy dance. Yet they are capable of deep and high feeling, and when there was a prospect of the liberation of the island, these fair patriots, it will be remembered, gave their most precious jewels and ornaments as a contribution to the glorious cause of liberty.—*Lallow's History of Cuba.*

WHAT BECOMES OF THE LIQUOR?—The temperance fanatics insist that prohibitory liquor laws, wherever passed, have diminished the consumption of ardent spirits. Now, here is a fact, and a question: All the New England States, except New Hampshire, have prohibitory laws, and have had them during the past year; what has become of all the spirits imported into Boston during that time? The quantity imported was greater than during any former year! The importations at that port for the two weeks ending June 9th, were, in a ship from Rotterdam, 800 pipes of gin, in a ship from London 1,200 casks of porter and ale, and in a brig from Fayal 800 casks of wine! What becomes of all this liquor? Somebody drinks it, and the great bulk of the trade of Boston is with the New England States—the States which have Maine laws. Can it be possible the town agencies consume these enormous quantities?

☞ The BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington Star says—

"The next steamer will, it is believed, carry out letters to Mr. Buchanan, directing him to demand of the British government the prompt recall of Mr. Crampton, with the understanding that that course was adopted to avoid the necessity for a resort to the only other alternative—that of sending him out of the country without awaiting his recall by those under whose instructions he undertook so set at defiance the laws of the United States. But we shall not be surprised to learn from the annual message that Mr. Buchanan was instructed some time since to bring the matter to the notice of Her Majesty's government, immediately after it was first ascertained what the United States would be able to prove in the Philadelphia trial."

From the Bloomington News-Letter.

The Catholic Test.

We have often maintained that a large portion of the leaders of the know nothings, cared not a red cent for religion, Protestant or Catholic; but they seize hold of the popular phrenzy and endeavor to frighten old women and children, and weak-minded men, about the Pope. Most of these men are utterly destitute of principle, and will say or do any thing for personal aggrandizement.—Let us see. There is GEORGE D. PRENTICE, editor of the *Louisville Journal*, who, in the language of the *State Sentinel*, "during thirty years, has held his cowardly and venal pen, ready clutched, to praise or to damn, to puff or to blacken, accordingly as it suited his selfish, personal interests, and whom we heard, about a year ago, a distinguished whig, who had been a candidate for Supreme Judge of this State, characterize as "the vilest scoundrel that ever lived." All just men who have read his paper, must agree that he is, in a great measure, responsible for the atrocious crimes committed in Louisville on the day of the election.

Well: GEORGE D. PRENTICE is now an old man. He knew as much about the Catholics many years ago as he does now. Let us see what he thought of the "infamous Catholic test," no longer ago than the last Presidential election.

Arguing that New Hampshire was unworthy to give a Chief Magistrate to the nation on account of her religious intolerance against Roman Catholics, this two-faced hypocrite says:

The democracy of New Hampshire, generally recognized as the most thoroughly democratic State in the Union, have never permitted Roman Catholics to be eligible to office in that State. On the contrary, they have voted with extraordinary unanimity that Catholics shall be ineligible to any office whatever; and yet they now ask that one of their men shall be supported by all Catholics throughout the nation, for the Presidency of the United States.—*Louisville Journal*, June 16th, 1852.

Again, in reply to the position assumed by the democratic press, that the test in the New Hampshire Constitution would furnish no just reason for voting against General PIERCE, he continues:

Well, there are many that will think the reason a good one. They will not consent that the New Hampshire democracy, who recently voted by an overwhelming majority, in favor of Catholic disability to hold office, shall have the honor to give a President to the nation. They would greatly prefer that this honor shall be accorded to some State not disgraced by such abominable bigotry. —*Louisville Journal*, June 16, 1852.

In another issue of his vile paper, he contends that it was not the whigs but the democrats of that State who were responsible for the retension of the religious test as a part of the law of the land, and proceeds to denounce the democracy forthwith:

The vote for Governor on the same day, says the Journal, was about sixty thousand, yet out of such a large number of votes, in the strongest democratic State in the Union, less than ten thousand could be found to cast their votes against the most infamous system of religious intolerance and bigotry ever seen in this country.

On another occasion, replying to the *Times* upon this same subject, the editor of the *Journal* pens the following:

The editors of the *Times* are surprised that we should attempt to excite prejudice against General Pierce because he lives in a state that proscribes all Roman Catholics from office. Our neighbors have certainly a right to be surprised; but, at the same time, we have a right to think that a state which contains more than 60,000 voters, and which, upon the direct question whether Roman Catholics shall be permitted to hold office or not gives only nine thousand and odd voters in the affirmative, is a miserable abode of most infamous bigotry, and should not be allowed the honor, amid the many direct and incidental advantages, of giving a President to the United States.

* * * *

We are not alone in thinking that New Hampshire, *disgraced by her religious test*, should not have the honor of the Presidency. —*Lou. Jour.*, June 16th, 1852.

Again:

Yes, Mr. Pierce's nomination is a compliment to New Hampshire, and his election would be a still greater compliment to that State. We think, however, that New Hampshire is just about the last State in the Union that should be honored by compliments. She is the only State in the Union that tolerates, or would for a moment tolerate, an odious and infamous religious test, denying to all Roman Catholic citizens the right to hold office. *Her Constitution is at war with the fundamental principles of religious liberty and republicanism.*

* * * *

She has shown herself to be without one particle of genuine democracy, or one claim to the respect of the rest of the Union.—And now the people of the United States are invoked to compliment the uniformly democratic State of New Hampshire, by supporting her General Pierce for the Presidency. Compliments are said to be cheap, but we think this would be a dear one.—*Louisville Journal*, June 14, 1852.

Some short time after the above extracts were written and published to the world, as embodying the sentiments and opinions of their author, a communication appeared in a New York Catholic paper, denouncing the election of General Pierce for the reasons referred to. This suited the Louisville mercenary's purpose to the very letter, and seizing hold of it with the utmost avidity as a perfect God-send to General Scorr, he comments accordingly in this wise:

It is a high honor, a great advantage, to a State to furnish the incumbent of the executive chair of the nation, and we do not think this honor, this privilege, this advantage, should be accorded to a State *base enough and bigoted enough to tolerate a religious test in the Nineteenth Century.* There may be worthy men in such a State, but we would not gratify the State, and flatter her pride, and minister to her interest, by selecting a President from her population as long as worthy men, or a worthy man, can be found in States less shamefully intolerant.

Then quoting with delightful gusto the argument of the Catholic paper's correspondent, the unprincipled hypocrite indignantly declares that,

It is not a matter for the consideration of Catholics alone or especially; liberal minded Protestants should set their faces against New Hampshire as long as she retains the infamous test in her Constitution.

After giving what Mr. Pierce had said in the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention against the religious test in the old Constitution, and in favor of its abolition by the new one, the demagogue editor denounces the speech of the democratic presidential candidate as a lame, miserable and impotent affair, (Prentice is fond of the word impotent,) declaring in the sincerity of his soul that,

If that is all that General Pierce could say or do toward relieving New Hampshire of a disgrace that causes her to be regarded with scorn by every liberal-minded man in the United States and in the world, we ask if he is fit to be President?

Here, then, we see what Mr. Prentice thought, or rather said, about a State which he said "was base enough and bigoted enough to tolerate a religious test in the nineteenth century."

MORTON C. HUNTER, the president of the know nothings of this county, had the effrontery to announce his *high* official character in the Know Nothing party, a few days ago, in the Court House; and also to declare that any body could join the Society, unless he was a Catholic. Mr. Hunter is one of the men who said 'amen' to such articles as the above in the *Journal*, during the canvass for President. What hypocrisy and doughfaceism.

☞ According to the Courier des Etats Unis, the Russian flag counted at Sebastopol, in September, 1854, seventeen ships, five of 120 guns, the remainder of 84 guns, four frigates of sixty guns; four corvettes or brigs; twelve steamships; and eighty-two ships of inferior rank; in all 108 ships, carrying 2200 guns. This colossal armament was destroyed by the Russians themselves, to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies.

☞ BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.—There have been 215,800 claims filed for bounty lands under act of March 3d, 1855, of which 37,000 were filed in March, 75,000 in April, and 45,000 in May. Thus far the commissioner of pensions has only been able to issue about 30,000 warrants of all sizes, and at the rate at which they are now issuing warrants it will take over two years to complete the cases on hand. Claimants who are anxiously awaiting the receipt of their warrants, will have to be patient. No doubt congress will devise some means at its ensuing session, for a speedier execution of the law.

☞ Hon. Theodore G. Hunt, of Louisiana, who was one of the few southern representatives in Congress who voted against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, finding the tide against him, has made a speech stating in the event of his re-election to Congress, he will not favor any enactment by that body which has in view the restoration of the compromise.

☞ The Methodist publishing house in Nashville, Tennessee, has been in operation only five months, but it has in that time printed 49,589,000 pages.

☞ Santa Anna at Neuvitas has purchased all the game stock to be found in that region, at high prices, say from eighty-five dollars for hens of legitimate fame, and as high as one hundred and thirty-six dollars for cocks of good blood. His excitement and the novelty of the locality had been worn out, and he was anxious to leave.

☞ The Roman quarries seem to be inexhaustible. A letter from Rome mentions some fresh discoveries of antiquities, among which are said to be two columns, one of alabaster, and the other of marble, both of admirable beauty, dug up in the Via Della Scrofa, and a granite column, twenty feet long, with a well preserved Corinthian capital of marble.

☞ We learn from the Ohio papers that the bulk of the wool clip this season has been sold, and that it is estimated the wool cultivators of the State have derived $5,000,000 cash from the valuable raw matter.

☞ The inauguration of Don Pedro, king of Portugal, was celebrated on the 16th with a great deal of enthusiasm.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Truths for the Public.

1st. Gov. Stevens was appointed by the general government, as Governor of this territory, and superintendent of Indian affairs, with instructions to extinguish the titles to all Indian lands in Washington territory, except the reservations necessary to the location and maintenance of the Indians, for all time to come; and has acted under his instructions from Mr. Manypenny, commissioner of Indian affairs, whose administration of his department, gives full evidence of a comprehensive view of the duties devolving upon him, and a desire to do, in the premises, justice to the Indians—to the government—and the whites.

2d. That the policy of the government, and that of Gov. Stevens, if carried out, would produce much good to the territory, and to the Indians, no impartial mind for a moment will doubt; the whole policy being one of humanity and benevolence, worthy of our government, and the progress of the age.

For that object, as a preliminary measure, the last, and subsequent congress, if we are correctly informed, made a certain appropriation, to be placed at the disposal of the governor, to be distributed to the Indians, in the shape of *presents*—nor as a *quid pro quo*, for the lands ceded by the red skins. Could the superintendent expend any more funds than the amount placed at his disposal for the object contemplated? If so, where would he be *legally* reimbursed? Could the superintendent be expected to expend money of which he was not in possession, or had not been appropriated?—Has not the governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, acted *strictly*, or as nearly as practicable, upon his instructions? Has he transcended those instructions, or failed to meet them faithfully? Let his revilers show the evidence to the contrary.—We have always understood that an Indian superintendent *was an agent of the government*—responsible to the creating power, and liable to removal on impeachment. Has Gov. Stevens so rendered himself? To the hounds on his track we say—"prove and punish!"

The treaty stipulations fulfilled would cause the expenditure of one and a half millions of dollars on the reservations, in the erection of buildings, such as mills, barns, dwellings, and clearing and fencing ground, and numerous other improvements, incident to a compliance with the treaties. This expenditure of money, to go into circulation amongst the people of the territory for supplies and labor, would do much to stave off hard times, and afford opportunity to many worthy men to get ready employment.

The Indians will be instructed—the young and all those who can labor, how to make a living and adapt themselves to their new homes, and abandon their primitive mode of life; it is the work of charity and christian duty, to better the condition of the sons of the forest.

But we are in the midst of a war, and we are informed by the far seeing editor of the Puget Sound *Courier*, in grave language, that it is Gov. Stevens' war; *yea, it is Gov. Stevens'* war. Let us ask this pink of editors from whence he gets his information?—from any better authority than himself? or is it the workings of his own wild ungovernable brain that leads his lying tongue to give utterance to such bare-faced falsehood. But the fellow is a small pattern of a man—a mere ball of wax in the hands of designing demagogues, to be moulded at pleasure—even to the yelping of treason in the midst of war. And pray let this popinjay of an editor tell the people whose war it is that rages in Oregon? and whose war is it now raging over the Rocky mountains? and whose war is it that is now raging in Texas? Shame on such low vile truckling! The miscreant who dare not stand by his country's flag in the hour of danger, should be scouted by all honorable men. This thing but fills the measure of his destiny, and his name will live in infamy where known. In justification of the charge of treason, we extract from the Puget Sound *Courier* of Oct. 19th, the following extract: Let every man read and ponder on it:

"For this distinction, there is a plenty of reasons.—None but the Americans have used them wrongfully, and they, not all, but many, and those mostly whom the Indians denominate *tyees*, have done it with a vengeance; robbed them of their lands, treated them worse than slaves—as brutes—and in fact, been the cause of these difficulties."

It is *false*, as the *Courier* charges, that the goods are purchased by Gov. Stevens. They are furnished by the lowest bidder in the eastern market to the commissioner at Washington city, and forwarded to their destination as wanted. And here is another falsehood of the *Courier* disposed of.

The Indians have been paid *no portion* of the consideration of their lands, as yet; what has been given them, are mere presents. And here is another *whapper* of the *Courier's*, nailed to the counter as bogus coin; but that is its currency in politics.

Abundant evidence is coming to light to show that this war has been contemplated by the Indians from two to three years, and long before a treaty was spoken of with them, and before Gov. Stevens came into the territory. And we need not long be in doubt as to who are the agitators of this war. Mormonism has acted a prominent part in it, as far as facts are coming to light, up to this time. We think that Brigham Young and the mormon saints should have the help of the *Courier* and its bogus editor; he and his paper are fit adjuncts for the present times.

A word of warning to the hireling scribblers, of the *Courier*. More of them are known than they imagine, and the first thing they know, we will give their names to the public, and unmask the truckling, grovelling cowards, and place them "as fixed figures for the hand of scorn to point its slow unmoving finger at." Do you understand this? Look out for squalls.

To hear this corps of scribblers talk and prate about honesty, you would imagine their claims to principle to be legitimate. Such men are fit to abuse Gov. Stevens, and *such men do* abuse him. They are well qualified for their calling, and but obey the instincts of their craven hearts. Such contemptible white livered drivelers, would steal the coppers off the eyes of a dead *nigger*, and not blush! May God save them from a just retribution. These scribblers are known by their ear marks, and justice is at hand and they must meet it, and then the cowardly fawning sycophants—their dastard hearts will quail.—*Nice fellows, these!* Wonder what the *Courier* pays them? But enough of this; let a candid public judge them.

Gov. Stevens is laboring for the welfare of Washgton territory—may be at this hour, battling for the lives of her inhabitants. Will a high minded and generous people let go unrebuked, such unmitigated slander? The skulking cowards who thus assail him, are those who will not place themselves in the field in defence of their country—her laws or her honor. Treason stalks abroad in the land—aid and comfort given to the savage against the white man.

The people will do justice according to the facts.

☞ Owing to the time and trouble employed in the removal of the office to our new establishment, the paper was not issued last week. Hereafter the paper will be issued regularly; and as we have a supply of paper for the next year—(competent to meet all demands,) let those who think the water is not deep—*let them pitch in.*

"Did not a citizen of an adjoining county, now a prominent officer against the Indians, advise a chief of the Nisqually to wrap up and send back the presents of blankets and other "*skias*," which he had received as a "cultus potlach," to Gov. Stevens?"—*Pioneer and Democrat, Nov. 16th.*

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

"As to that gas about that certain officer in an adjoining county," we have only to say, that our statement is based upon the information of Capt. J. M. Hunt, and Col. M. T. Simmons; and that the person or gentleman referred to is no less a personage than Lt. J. Q. Cole, of the company of Capt. Wallace—Pierce county.

☞ Amongst our old friends and fellow citizens, and "travelers to eternity," that compose the present house of the territorial legislature, we take pride and pleasure in the recognition of the old familiar face, air, and demeanor of Dr. J. R. Johnson, the representative from the glorious little county of Chehalis. Courteous and kind as he has ever exhibited himself, he carries with him the same marks of a gentleman, which, when necessary, he knows full well how to accommodate himself to. *Old ancient!*—welcome to the Capitol.

Unexpected.—The reflection is certainly a painful one, that whilst we have been battling *fusionism* and *know-nothingism* during the last campaign, and been employed in defending the general and territorial administrations against the combined assaults of the opposition, that acting governor Mason should so far forget his duty to the democracy as to appoint "A. B. Stuart to be commissary of subsistence and supplies for the post at Olympia, during the present Indian war." (See advertising columns.)

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder? You make me strange
Even to the disposition that I owe,
When now I think you can behold such sights,

Fire.—The dwelling house, and an adjoining building of Capt. Wm. R. Pattle, Bellingham Bay, were destroyed by fire on the 11th inst., during the absence of the proprietor. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about $1200.

Generalities.

Accounts from the seat of war in Europe, would seem to indicate that the allies are making rapid advances towards "conquering a peace." Their successful demonstration before Sebastopol has given renewed life, energy, and *stomach* to the assailants of the Czar.

Politically speaking, we have not much of interest to communicate. Ohio has went to the 'owls and bats.' *Sambo* has swallowed *Sam* most effectually. "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone."

Accounts from Maine are encouraging. That state seems to be "shaking from her feet the dust of centuries," and again wheeling into democratic line.

From a digest of the returns made of members of the House of Representatives of the congress, we are not certain but that a majority will be administration men—in favor of the measures contained in the Nebraska bill, instead, as has generally been supposed, of opponents to the doctrines advanced by the present great leader of the democratic party, S. A. Douglass, of Illinois.

In another column will be found a southern democratic pyramid of states, devoted to the constitution, and pledged, as their votes have shown, to preserve its integrity. As to the *north*, let those who run, read its destiny.

Whilst discoursing in this strain, we would respectfully call attention to two or three articles in our present issue; one on our first page, entitled "*The Catholic Test*," and two others on the inside, (severally entitled) "*British Affairs in India*," and "*The Efforts in Europe to Secure the Triumph of Abolitionism in the United States.*"

Evidence is coming to light that "Bennett" of the *Herald*, has been frightened from the *bat* party, and is now beating about the bush, to find some place for safety and succour. Let our readers judge of the slavery in America, as compared with the *abolition of slavery*, existing in the coal mines of England—in her manufacturing districts, and in British India. *Shame* has blushed so often, at the wrongs and outrages of the British government, that we doubt not, it will be ashamed to blush.

Capt. Kane, of the Arctic Expedition, has returned to the Atlantic—having, it is supposed, been bound in the icebergs of the frozen regions of the north, in the humane *contemplated* object of rescuing Sir John Franklin, and compatriots from an icy grave. Capt. Kane has returned, we are informed, without finding the northern passage into the Pacific, deemed of so much importance by the British government.

Hon. James Buchanan, our minister to England arrived in the United States, we are informed, in the last steamer from Europe. He is spoken of as a prominent candidate for the next Presidency.

From Salt Lake Valley, we have heard nothing of late. As stated elsewhere in to-day's paper, we believe the Mormons are one of the fruitful sources of the war in Washington and Oregon Territories.—When called upon, we can give our reasons for the declaration. From General Harney, of the dragoons, we have heard nothing of importance since his advent into the Sioux country. Harney is a man that generally adopts this motto—"Crawl or be crushed."

A Camanche war rages in Texas. In the Rogue river country, no white flag is exhibited; indiscriminate slaughter, on both sides, seems to be the only watchword.

From California the aspect of affairs seem to brighten. Panic, as well as want, has ceased to step with the bold strides it assumed at the failure of some of the banking houses of San Francisco.

As far as this (Washington,) territory is concerned, many of its inhabitants—farmers—land-claimants—tillers of the soil—and men of the work-shop—the bone and sinew of the country, have been housed up, for the last few weeks—penned up—unable to accommodate themselves to their former positions in life, or afford the means for others to do so. Shame upon a territorial government, or, at least, the general commanding the *Pacific* division, for permitting the Indians to cut off the whites in detail. Why has not General Wool found it necessary to make it a point to visit this portion of the Pacific? Probably officials can answer.

If we are correctly informed, Capt. Hays has re-crossed the Puyallup, passed on to White river, and, during a separation of his forces from those of Capt. Maloney and Lieut. Slaughter, from 35 to 40 pack animals were taken from Lieut. S.'s encampment. A man by the name of E. G. Price, from near Seattle, is said to have been killed.

A large majority of the troops, originally sent from Oregon into the Yakima and Clikitat country, have returned to the Dalles—as, we are afraid, without accomplishing but little.

We have heard nothing for several weeks past, as to the probable whereabouts of Gov. Stevens and party. They may have went under, in this general Indian outbreak.

Capt. Eaton's company of "Rangers" are, at present, at the Tanalquot Plains.—Capt. Henness is in active operation in the "field of labor." From Capt. Hewitt, we have heard nothing of interest for some time. Capt. Wallace is at present here, a member of the territorial council. Who the command of the company devolves upon, we have not ascertained.

The recent rains on this side of the mountains afford something like assurance that snow has accumulated in the mountains, to such an extent as to afford something like a barrier, in the shape of snow, between the Indians on either side and probably prevent any further hostilites, during the present season. Capt. Keyes, Maloney, and Lieut. Slaughter, together with the volunteer force, under their resppctive commanders, are all on hand, and if the Indians do not think that the water is deep we advise them to "jump in."

Col. Walker, of lower California, of filibuster memory, has overthrown the government of Nicaragua, and established a "Boston" Republic.

Santa Anna is on his way to —, or some other sea port. No other news from Mexico.

The Chinese except those in California and elsewhere, are still in China. The insurgents do not appear to be gaining much ground.

The negro king of the Sandwich Islands it is said is love-sick of an *English* heiress. This may account for his occasionally getting *tight*, and opposing "annexation" with this country.

Nothing new from Japan—expect news from there, on the next arrival of the steamer "Traveler," which has direct communication with that empire, inasmuch as it is constantly and actively *plying* on the waters of the Sound and Straits.

"The Indian Agency"—Again.

For some time past the *Puget Sound Courier*, with its accustomed *wolfishness*, has been snarling and snapping at the heels of Gov. Stevens and the Indian Agency generally—without point and without facts to sustain it. We have had occasion to indulge in some remarks relative to the Indian Agency adjacent to the waters of the Sound. Heretofore we have made no mention of the workings of the Indian Department on the Columbia river or east of the Cascade mountains. To the united efforts of General Palmer, Superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, and Captain J. Cain of this territory (Indian Agent) who have been using extraordinary exertions, night and day, for the preservation of the peace, and a maintainance of a kindly intercourse, between the whites and the Indians *supposed* to be friendly, we are much indebted. Their joint efforts to prevent the coalition of the peaceable and hostile Indians, and their endeavors to prevent the joining of the belligerant parties of both territories against the whites, is highly commendable. In conclusion we would say, that all the *supposed* friendly Indians eastward have been congregated in different localities and have been placed under the vigilant though protective eye of various sub-agents. We will enter into the details of this subject in the future.

☞ We are informed that Lieutenant Slaughter, U. S. A. has had an engagement with the Indians of the White and Green river tribes—half Clickatat—near the Puyallop river, that the command maintained its position—fought with bravery, under its gallant leader; but by the sequel we are informed that from 35 to 40 horses were taken from the encampment; if we are not misinformed, a Mr. E. G. Price of King county has been killed. As we hear, all the troops *love* Lieutenant Slaughter. Success to his gallantry.

A Pair of Pyramids for the Consideration of Southerners.

UNCLE SAM'S PYRAMID, SOUTH.

TEXAS,
FLORIDA,
GEORGIA,
MISSOURI,
ALABAMA,
ARKANSAS,
LOUISIANA,
VIRGINIA,
TENNESSEE,
MISSISSIPPI,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
NORTH CAROLINA.

BOGUS SAM'S PERIOD, SOUTH.

K
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K
Y

☞ The emperor of Austria has congratulated Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon on the success of the allies.

Public Meeting at Seattle.

We presume it is no less a matter of regret, to the citizens of Seattle, and to the territory in general, but also to many gallant hearts in the navy, that Capt. Sterrett, who arrived in the Sound in command of the sloop of war *Decatur*, has been placed upon the "retired list" of worthy, though disabled nautical officers. Capt. Sterrett is "every inch a king," and as the following resolutions will show, is esteemed, not only able, but has displayed ability to serve the country in the capacity in which he arrived within our borders. There certainly must have been something "rotten" in the commission which placed him on the retired list, for most unquestionably a more able or energetic officer, or one more competent to do duty than he, has never been carried by a vessel of war upon the waters of the Sound. Should it be his desire, we hope he will be speedily ordered again into active service, for he has, most undoubtedly, during the present Indian hostilities been the means in connection with Capt. Pease of the revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis*, of preserving, to a great extent, the quiet which now prevails along the Sound and Straits.

"The citizens of Seattle met at the house of H. L. Yesler, on the evening of the 13th inst. Hon. D. Philips was called to the chair, and E. H. Clark was appointed secretary of the meeting.

Capt. C. C. Hewitt was called upon to state the object of the meeting—being to express the feelings of the citizens with regard to Capt. Sterett, of the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, being placed upon the retired list of our navy.

On motion of H. L. Yesler, the chair appointed a committe of four, Hon. A. A. Denny, Capt. C. C. Hewitt, Hon. Wm. A. Strickler and H. L. Yesler, to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting on the following evening.

Adjourned to meet on the evening of the 14th inst.

The committee not being able to report on the 14th inst., the citizens met on the evening of the 17th inst., at the block-house in Seattle, and the committee made the following report:

Resolved, That Commander Isaac S. Sterett, of the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, is deserving of the highest praise from the citizens of Seattle and vicinity, for his timely aid in our present Indian troubles, and for his continued vigilance in guarding the inhabitants of Puget Sound against the attacks of the savages.

Resolved, That in our judgment he has done everything that a skillful and efficient officer could do to protect the citizens of this Territory, and that he has not only exhibited the most humane feeling for us in our distress, but that he has also shown a commendable pride in serving his country faithfully.

Resolved, That we recognize in Capt. Sterett an old, tried and faithful servant of our proud Republic, and one, too, who not only possesses the will *still* to serve his country, but the ability.

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the deepest mortification that we have just learned that Capt. Sterett has been placed upon the retired list of our navy.

And be it further *resolved*, That we earnestly solicit a reconsideration of that decision, in order that our nation may not be deprived of so able a commander.

On motion of T. S. Russell, the report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Dr. H. A. Smith, a copy of the above resolutions was ordered to be sent to the President of the U. S., Capt. Sterett and the Acting Governor of Washington Territory.

Also, that the proceedings be published in the *Peoneer and Democrat* and *Courier*.

No further business, the meeting adjourned.

DAVID PHILIPS, *Chm'n.*
E. A. Clark, *Sec'y.*

☞ The Scotch, English, German and other foreign citizens in Canada have recently issued a circular, addressed to the adopted citizens in the United States, inviting them to Canada, in order that they may rid themselves from the influence of the know-nothing societies, which they assert is directly pointed against them in their business, political and religious matters.—*St. Louis News.*

What a set of ninnies were Jefferson and the other old fellows, who in the declaration of our Country's Independence, complained of King George for obstructing emigration to this country; thereby preventing the population of the colonies. We wonder these know-nothing 'Sams' don't meet in grand council and proclaim that sacred, immortal declaration a "d——d Sag Nicht humbug."—*Louisville Times.*

☞ The number of emigrants arrived at New York this year up to Sept. 26 is 104,643—a decrease of 128,794 from the same period in 1854.

☞ A treaty has been concluded between the United States and the Sandwich Islands, establishing reciprocal free trade in all the products of the two countries.

☞ Miss Lander, of Salem, (a sister of chief justice Lander, of Washington territory), whose marble bust in the Athenæum Gallery has attracted so much attention, embarked for Europe in the steamer Baltic on the 10th Oct. She goes to study in Italy.—*Boston Post.*

New Jersey.—The census, just completed, shows that the aggregate population is 569,499, being an increase of 80,166 since 1850. The greatest increase is in the counties adjacent to and easy of access from New York city, and Germans are the chief ingredients of the increase.

From the Puget Sound Courier.

Latest from our Troops.

The following information relative to the progress of the war in our vicinity, has been kindly furnished us by Lieut. Samuel McCaw, of Capt. Wallace's Company of Pierce county volunteers:

On Saturday, the 24th inst., Company C, 4th Infantry, under the command of Lieut. W. A. Slaughter, and the Pierce county volunteers, numbering forty-five men under the command of Capt. W. H. Wallace, left camp Montgomery, for the Puyallup and White rivers.

On the march from camp to the Puyallup, some fresh tracks of Indians were discovered, leading both up and down the river. No Indians however, were seen on the march. That night, camped on Bidding's prairie, one mile from the Puyallup river. During the night, everything remained quiet, not a sound from an Indian being heard. The next day, (Sunday,) Lieut. McCaw was sent to the "Stuck" settlement with sixteen men. Found in that settlement, the houses of Messrs. Kincaid, Woolery and McCarty burnt to the ground. The grain—with the exception of some that had been taken from the barn of Mr. Morrison, remained untouched. The houses that were burnt, were built of square timber and could easily be made defensible.

The house of Mr. S. Moore was found broken open, and everything taken out.—Saw no signs of Indians on the march, either way, or at "Stuck." Returned to the camp at Bidding's in the evening, and found everything quiet, no Indians having been seen.

At half past 10 o'clock that night, Mr. Hall, a member of Capt. Wallace's company, being at the time on duty as a sentinel, had his attention attracted by the snorting of one of the pack animals, that was picketed some 30 yards from camp.—At the time, it was very foggy, and nothing could be seen. He ran immediately into camp, and gave information that Indians were stealing the animals. A rush was made by quite a number of men, but when they came to the place where the animals had been picketed—quite a number of pack horses were found missing. The guard, numbering 20 men, under Sergeants Tootwiller, of Lt. Slaughter's company, and Byrd, of Capt. Wallace's, pursued them about a mile to the house of Mr. Lemmon, firing upon them at intervals, as they could catch a glimpse. At Lemmon's place they received unmistakable evidence of a large body of Indians, and retraced their steps to the camp. During the ballance of the night, the whoops and yells of the Indians were incessent, and it is supposed that there must have been immediately about the camp, at least three hundred Indians. Much that they said was distinctly understood, and one squaw, known to be a female from the voice, was repeatedly heard urging them on, in the most vehement manner, to an attack on the camp, using the most insulting language, calling them cowards, &c., &c. No attack, however, was made.

About 3 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Byrd Wright, of Capt. Wallace's company, got sight of an object, that he supposed to be an Indian coming towards him. He immediately brought his rifle to bear upon the object and fired. Upon examination by daylight, it was found to be the horse abandoned some time since by Dr. Burns, in his memorable escape from the Indians. He was shot through the shoulder. Upon him was found the same saddle and blankets used by the Doctor. His box of medicines and sword were also untouched. During the night there were some fifty shots fired by the Indians. Two or three of the tents were perforated with balls, and one man had his bullet-pouch shot through.—The Indians were commanded by Kit-sap and Ka-nas-kat, who led the Klikatats, Qui-a-mak and Klow-ow-it, who led the Nisqually; and Nelson, who led the Green river and Niscope Indians. These, were given by a friendly Indian attached to Lt. Slaughter's company, who knew them well. The next morning—Monday, about 9 o'clock, E. G. Price, a recent volunteer in Capt. Wallace's company, after cooking breakfast, went down to the creek, some 300 yards from camp to wash; after doing so—he turned to go back again, when he was shot in the back by a musket ball.—As soon as the shot was heard in camp, a party of men started in pursuit, and one of them—C. Adams, succeed in getting a shot at a fellow across a run, and as he fell instantly, it is supposed he was killed.

On Monday at 2 o'clock, Lieut. McKeever arrived in camp with a detachment of 25 men from Capt. Keyes' company of Artillery at Ft. Steilacoom. On Monday night, Messrs. Lemmon, Pierce and Fosher volunteered as a picket guard. About 2 o'clock, one of the inside sentries fired at an Indian, and missed him. He immediately ran from camp and was shot, and is believed killed, by Lemmon.

During the whole of the night, sentinels were continually firing at the Indians—Few shots, however, were returned by them, and from this circumstance, and the fact that there was no whooping and yelling, it was supposed that a large majority of the Indians had drawn off to a short distance.

It is difficult to conceive of a situation more unpleasant, or better calculated to inspire thoughts of danger, than the one in which the two companies were placed during two nights mentioned above. Encamped upon a small prairie, completely surrounded by thick woods which were swarming with Indians, who by their yells might reasonably be expected to attack the camp at any moment, under cover of a darkness and a dense fog—so palpable as to be felt. But notwithstanding, the danger which every man knew himself to be in, theoe was no skulking, no trembling, nor a single movement upon the part of any officer or soldier that indicated fear, or a wish to palm off upon another the duty he ought to discharge himself. The sentinels were in very exposed situations, and liable to be shot at any moment by the stealthy savage, but not one of them deserted his post for an instant or gave any sign of personal fear. Officers and men—all, behaved well, al-

though fighting the savages at great disadvantage. To Lieutenant Slaughter commanding the regulars, too much praise cannot be accorded. He was continually on the alert, ready at any moment to fight; prudent as well as skillful, and more careful of the lives of his men than of his own. Had we a thousand men in the field, commanded by as skillful and prudent officers as Lieut. Slaughter, we might reasonably expect a speedy conclusion to the war, at least in this section.

We understand from a conversation with Capt. W. H. Wallace, company D, that his men displayed the greatest courage throughout the whole of the two nights of peril, before mentioned—that veterans could not have shown more gallantry than they, on those occasions.

From the Democratic Standard.

Latest from the Dalles.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS FROM YAKIMA—PROSPECTS OF A FIGHT AT WALLA-WALLA.

The steamer *Belle* arrived on Thursday, bringing down several of the volunteers, and dispatches from Gov. Curry. By this arrival we have full news from the Yakima expedition, the account of the fight at the "Two Buttes," and the position of Major Chinn's command.

From our correspondents and from parties who were in the command sent to the Yakima, we condense the following account of the expedition:

In the engagement at the Yakima river, mentioned in Maj. Rains' dispatch in another column, Capt. Bennett's company and part of the Clackamas company took part and were the first to cross the river and charge the enemy, who fled with great rapidity, so much so that the disabled state of the horses of the volunteers, rendered pursuit unsuccessful.

Capt. Cornelius' company, having become separated from the main body of the volunteers on the day of the engagement at the river, encountered a superior force of Indians and fought them nearly a half day. He kept them at bay and succeeded in taking from them some cattle and driving them into camp that night. Two of his men were severely wounded. The damage he inflicted upon the Indians was not known.

In the attack the next day at the mountain gorge spoken of by Rains, otherwise called the two Buttes, our correspondent as well as our informant estimate the number of Indians to be not much less than 500. About 150 were counted upon the top of the hill, and the remainder were in the brush. By some misunderstanding of the orders given to surround them, a gap was left open and these made their escape. Two only were killed. Pursuit was of no avail.

The regnlars and volunteers encamped near the Mission, which being abandoned it was conjectured that the main force of the Indians had either gone to the Nachess Pass to attack Capt. Maloney, or had gone up the Columbia to Priest's Rapids. Col. Nesmith with a command of about 250 men proceeded towards the pass, and after an absence of three days returned without having seen the enemy. He found the snow so deep as to prevent the forage of his animals, and was compelled to return. He found some *caches* of Indian provisions which he destroyed, and some Indian mares and colts which were also killed, as they were of no use to the volunteers. Some wild Indian cattle were also found and killed, which furnished some subsistence for the troops. In and about the mission were found vegetables and a variety of other useful articles.

On Col. Nesmith's return a council of officers was holden, at which it was deemed inexpedient to proceed to Walla-walla as first contemplated, owing to the difficulty of procuring forage for animals, their weak condition, the difficulty of crossing the Columbia with the sick and wounded, but decided to return to the Dalles and recruit. Accordingly, after burning the mission and a house owned by Kamiakin, the whole force of regulars and volunteers took up their line of march for a return to the Dalles. On their way they met Capt. Wilson's command with the pack train of supplies, which train had suffered much loss of animals and supplies by reason of the snows in the mountains. The snow in some places was four or five feet in depth. The whole command reached the Klikitat river, about 25 miles distant from the Dalles, on the 17th, and then encamped where forage for animals could be obtained.

Col. Nesmith reached the Dalles on the 18th, and there found an express from Maj. Chinn to Lieut. Col. Kelly, asking for reinforcements. Maj. Chinn with his command had reached Wells' Spring, and there learned by an express from N. Raymond that the Indians under Pee-Pen Mox-mox had burned all the property and the station of Brook & Bumford, and had taken possession of Fort Walla-walla, and to the number of about one thousand strong had fortified themselves determined to give battle. Maj. Chinn was to proceed as far as the Umatilla and there fortify and await his reinforcements. He asks for 150 men and one or two field pieces to so strengthen his command that he will venture an attack upon the Indians' strong-hold at Walla-walla.

Col. Nesmith has sent forward to his aid Company A, Capt. Wilson, company I, Capt. Munson, and company K, Capt. Cornoyer, in all about 170 men.

If the Indians attempt to hold their ground, we may expect soon to hear of some sharp fighting.

It is not apprehended that the Yakimas are with Pee-pee Mox-mox, but it is generally supposed that the main body of the Yakimas and Clickitats have gone up the Columbia to somewhere near the Priest's Rapids, with all their stock, and it is also generally supposed that the little battles at the Yakima river and the 'Two Buttes' were only given by a small force of the Indians to engage the attention of the troops while the main body of the Indians could make their escape with their stock, women and children. The snows rendered the trailing of them impracticable.

Our informants and our correspondents all say that the most cordial co-opertion existed between the regular and volunteer officers. All seemed animated with a common interest in accomplishing the ends and objects of this campaign.

The troops camped one night on Major Haller's old battle ground, and all were convinced that he must have used the utmost skill in making his retreat with so little loss of life, owing to the inferior position of his force, contrasted with the advantage which the Indians possessed both in numbers and position.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.—Rumors are in town that another big battle has been fought at the Grave creek hills, in which 30 whites were killed. Other rumors that the Indians have made their escape and gone to parts unknown. But all these rumore are discredited.

The following extract from a private letter from a gentleman just from the Head Quarters at Six Bit House, 12 miles South of the Canyon, which letter is dated Deer Creek, Nov. 7th, says:

"Our war in the South is getting serious. It is arranged between Capt. Smith, Majs. Ross and Martin, that another attack shall be made on Saturday next, or as soon thereafter as we may be ready. I do not think that we shall loose so many lives in the next attack. It is proposed to bring on the Howitzer's and Mortars. The Indians use the rifle better than the whites.

From the National Intelligencer.

British Affairs in India.

The news which reaches us from a still further eastern portion of the globe is not of so pleasing a nature. The accounts from British India are unsatisfactory. A kind of revolt has broken out in a remote province (Rajmahal) among a race of mountaineers, who share neither European civilization nor Hindoo cowardice, and who are therefore awkward customers to deal with. But there is, in our mind, much more important news from India, revealing far more distinctly than agreeably what is the *actual* condition of the people of that country and the nature of the *mis*-government by which they are oppressed. This information is contained in a document called the "Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the alleged cases of *torture* in the Madras Presidency." Nothing can be so valuable as a good business document to enable us to know and understand the *real* life and condition of a people. Everybody knows the leading facts and features of the British "*system*" of Indian Government; but yet that *torture, bodily torture*, should form part of it appears almost incredible. To suppose that, in the middle of the nineteenth century, officers of the British Government should wring revenue and tribute from the natives of India by the infliction of *torture* taxes credulity to the utmost.—There were doubts upon the subject in India, and to solve these doubts a commission was appointed in September, 1854, and hence the revelations now before the public. The commissioners went to work in a very practical manner. Circulars were sent to all parts of India inviting complaint and inquiry. In three months nearly two thousand complaints were laid before them; abundant materials certainly for at least a partial knowledge of the subject. As far as relates to one part of the inquiry, that of the use of torture in *criminal* cases, it seems that the custom has been known to exist, talked about, indeed every thing but *suppressed*, from old times. Ten orders were issued by one court on the subject between 1806 and the date of this report, all forbidding what Sir Thomas Munro, in 1837, called "*irregularities*," viz: beating, kicking, and various other cruel operations. "It was all the fault of the native character," said one official; "it was ancient, and the people took to it naturally," said another. All the ten orders failed to produce the abolition of these abuses. What no Englishman in England could do to a dog or a goose with impunity, an Englishman's agent, armed with official position, if not authority, does daily in India to man and woman. Torture in *criminal* cases was practised in England in James First's time and is still known in Greece and Turkey; but this does not a whit excuse its being practised in India in 1855, under the Government of Englishmen and under the protection of British laws and the shadow of the British Constitution. But worse remains behind—*torture employed in the raising of revenue.* On this point, too, there is a lamentable plenty of evidence, and evidence moreover that it has been part of the regular system of money-raising for a long time. We find it alluded to in 1818 and 1820, not to go back to Burke's luminous and terrible account of Debi-Sing. In 1837 revenue officers used to extort "rent due" by applying an instrument called a *kittie*; "a very simple machine, consisting of two sticks tied together at one end, *between which the fingers are placed as in a lemon squeezer.*" But perhaps all this is abolished since 1837. By no means. The commissioners found on inquiry in some districts "astonishment expressed that the prevalence of torture should ever have been called in question." Yet English men and women read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and reproach Americans with the cruelty of a *Legree*, who never think upon or take any blame for the mean and hellish inflictions suffered by thousands of East Indians at the hands of village tyrants in British pay.

These are not the times when the British people can afford to lose any national honor or to risk any power in any part of the world. No doubt the Hindoos are a feeble, languid, degraded race, and possibly have been so for centuries; but the moral conduct of Englishmen towards them should be regulated, not by their standard, but by that of England. It cannot be worth the while of the vice-regal Government of India, to say nothing of the controlling power at home, for the sake of the extra amount of rupees which can be wrung from these poor wretches, to imitate the fiscal policy of pachas and shieks. If it be, England and her institutions are not worthy the reputation they claim. What with revolt in in one part of India and an elaborate document on torture from another, England has need to be stirring with respect to that country; and it is in some degree satisfactory to find that in future no young men will be sent out to India who have not displayed some capacity and fitness for employment there. Some members of Parliament rejoiced when the subject was alluded to in the House of Commons that no Englishman was immediately and personally connected with the infliction of torture, but the knowledge of English officials that torture was inflicted no one attempted to deny. The sound law maxim, *qui per alium facit seipsum facere videtur*, is of most direct application in this case; and no right-minded Englishman will attempt to shelter himself under this flimsy evasion.

From the New York Herald.

The Efforts in Europe to Secure the Triumph of Abolitionism in the United States.

Very considerable sums of money arrived in this country by the Pacific, and other recent steamers, to be used at the coming election in this State and in other northern latitudes. The triumph of the Allies at Sebastopol has stimulated the governing classes of Europe to assault the great works of the federal constitution—to attempt, by the aid of an alliance with the abolitionists of this country, to overturn the government of the United States. We are in the midst of a fearful struggle, in which is enlisted against us a band of political madmen as fierce and relentless as were the Jews at Calvary. They have been gathering strength at home for twenty years, and now, having fortified themselves by a strong political organization, they have given the signal to their European allies for an attack upon the constitution of the United States. In obedience to this call, money is flowing in from England and France. Every sign betokens a resolute and determined effort to shatter in pieces what the abolitionists term "the infamous conditions and covenants of the federal constitution."

Ever since the arrival of Mrs. Stowe in Europe, negotiations have been in progress to procure money from that quarter to secure the triumph of the abolitionists in the United States. It will not be forgotten that Mr. Van Buren has been a long time absent from his country. We are not prepared to say that he has had a finger in the pie, but our readers will not fail to observe that during his stay on the other side of the water an entire change has been made in parties on this. He left his country with a whig, a democratic and abolition party; he returned to it with a democratic and an anti-slavery party. One of his most intimate friends—Preston King—is at the head of the latter, exhorting the old democracy to abandon the fields of their past triumphs, and to range themselves under the pirate banners of abolitionism.

These are remarkable coincidences. They are followed by the arrival of large sums of money, the sinews of political as well as physical wars.

We thus have a new phase in the elective struggles of our country, as well as new parties to the contests. Well may Know Nothingism open its suspicions and jealous eyes to European intervention in our affairs. Our enemies are vigilant and confident. With the money of their coadjutors on the other side of the Atlantic, and their political organization on this—embracing, as they hope and believe, the rank and file of the old whig party, the bogus Americans, and the Van Buren seceders from the democracy—the coalition is confident of victory—confident that the "infamous partnership," as they denominate the Union, "between the freemen of the North and the slaveholders of the South," will be forever dissolved.

Money from England and France in American elections! It is not enough that our trans-Atlantic brethren have to pay the expenses of a gigantic contest with Russia—that they are threatened by famine in their own country—they are moved to send to America their money and their counsel to aid in the liberation of the blacks of the South. All Europe enslaved, with not a Continental press that dare tell the truth and vindicate the cause of popular rights—waging a fierce war to destroy the national independence of Russia, in order to secure supreme control in Western Europe, and especially to enable the aristocracy of England to recover their loosened grasp upon power in that country—they find means, in pursuit of the same object, to send to the United States, with which to break into fragments the federal constitution.

The government of the Union is the only remaining fortress which the people have to defend the cause of popular liberty. That fortress is manned by freemen. It cannot be invested, nor successfully assaulted by an open enemy. If lost, it will be lost by the treason of its garrison; if surrendered, it will be surrendered by traitors. The American people have nothing to fear from their enemies; it is their friends that now require watching. What the armies of Europe cannot do, may be done in a day by American traitors. The cause of popular liberty is now sought to be betrayed—the price is fixed, the plot is arranged, the first installments have been paid, and every steamer that shall visit our shores from England will bring our abolition leaders increased contributions to the infernal fund.

Special Notice.

IN consequence of the death of one of our firm, we have concluded to close up our business. Those wishing to buy Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, &c., cheap, will do well to call, as we are selling off at San Francisco cost prices.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

ALL persons indebted to us are hereby notified, that their accounts must positively be settled before the first of January, in order to save trouble and expense.

Those having demands against us, are requested to come forward and receive their dues.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855-n11.

WOOL AND HIDE COMPANY.

HOYT, PIDWELL & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 65 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1st, 1855.

WILL pay a fair price for Wool, Sheeps' Pelts, Dry and Green Salted Hids and Leather. Also, receive on consignment all kinds of produce for this market, or ship to the Atlantic States (if desired.) any of the above articles—making liberal advances at the usual charges.

Particular attention paid to furnishing Tanners with Hides, and the sale of Leather.

SAMUEL HOYT,
J. T. PIDWELL,
A. F. BEARDSLEY.

Dec. 7, 1855-n11-3m.

CALIFORNIA CREAM ALE.

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

LYON & CO., BREWERS,

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

n10-3m Pine street, San Francisco.

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

ALSO, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order.

All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.

Nov. 23, 1855-y1y.

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

Official

Appointments by the Acting Governor, W. T.

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

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

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

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

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

General Orders.

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

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Acting Governor.

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

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

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JONES, TOBIN & CO.
Importers & Jobbers,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3ms

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

R. M. WALKER,
Territorial Auditor.

Notice 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

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

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

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

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

E. P. Seymour,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

IN Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Twine, Seines, Nets, &c., corner of Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco, has constantly on hand—

Pikes, 2 1-2 feet to 8 feet;
Salmon Nets from 50 to 100 fathoms long;
Herring Nets, from 15 to 75 fathoms long;
Salmon Seines, from 10 to 200 fathoms long;

Dip Nets, Quail Nets, Cast Nets, Cedar Buoys, Salmon Twine; Seine Twine, &c.

For sale low to the trade.

Nov. 16, 1855 no9:3ms

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. 13, 1855.-n6-3m.

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE

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

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

R. K. KNOX & CO.,
Manufacturers.

Sept. 21, '55.-3mo.2

FRUIT TREES--
IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855-n1

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

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

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

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!
Goldman & Rosenblatt,

KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—

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

Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.

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

Orders promptly attended to.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,
Corner of Main and Second Streets.

Olympia, 1854. 12tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12½ CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can 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 Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.

tf:48 J. L. MITCHELL.

Pure Refined Calcined and Extra Carbonated Saleratus.

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

JOHN G. PARKER, JR.,
Sole agent for the sale of this Saleratus in Washington Territory.

March 29, 1855. 29tj

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!
Taafee, McCahill & Co.,

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

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

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

June 15, 1855. 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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[*Continued from last week.*]

Wyandots.—For permanent annuity in specie, per third article treaty seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, per eighth article treaty seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For permanent provision for education, per fourth article treaty seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, thirty thousand dollars;

For the expenses of adjusting difficulties, and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Washington Territory, prior to and during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, embracing expenses of travel of the superintendent and agents, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For the pay of physicians, smiths, carpenters, and agricultural and mechanical laborers, on the reservations in California, fifty-four thousand three hundred dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the removal of subsistence of Indians in California, to three military reservations, in accordance with the plan submitted by the superintendent of Indian affairs of that State, and approved by the President, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the superintendent of Indian affairs in that States be authorized, should he deem it expedient, to expend an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars of the sum herein appropriated, to relieve the temporary wants of the Indians outside of the reservations;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon Territory, ten thousand dollars;

For adjusting difficulties, and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Oregon Territory, ten thousand dollars;

For expenses of insurance and transportation of annuities, payable to Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, three thousand dollars;

For payment of the liabilities incurred for the Indian service in Oregon, under the supervision of the late superintendent, ten thousand dollars;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, twenty thousand dollars;

For compensation of three special agents, and four interpreters, for the Indian tribes of Texas, and for purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars;

For actual necessary expenses incurred, and that may be hereafer be incurred, by officers of the Indian tribes, and returning them to their homes, and for expenses incident to the arrest and confinement within the territory of the United States, by order of these officers, of persons charged with crimes against Indians, five thousand dollars.

To meet the necessary expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements for the Indians in Texas, eighty-six thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

For the purpose of enabling the proper department to adopt such measures as may be necessary for opening communications with the Texas Comanches and Apaches, who have not heretofore been parties to any treaties with the United States, ten thousand dollars.

For reimbursing to John W. Whitfield, late agent for the Indians on the Upper Platte, the amount expended by him for ransom from the Cheyennes, and clothing, and transportation to the States, of one white and ten Mexican prisoners, one hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of an additional clerk of the Indian office, under the appropriation per act of August five, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for one year, fourteen hundred dollars.

For paying the expenses of one commissioner and two clerks employed by the Attorney-General, in the investigation directed by the resolution of the Senate of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said resolution, and any other since adopted, relating to the same object, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

For collecting, removing, and subsisting the Indians of California, (as provided by law,) on two additional military reservations, to be selected as heretofore, and and not to contain exceeding twenty-five thousand acres each, in or near the State of California, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the President may enlarge the quantity of reservations heretofore selected, equal to those hereby provided for, and shall not expend the amount herein appropriated unless, in his opinion, the same shall be expedient; and the last proviso to the authority for five military reservations in California, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That so much of the act approved on the thirty-first of July last, as requires that no more than twenty thousand dollars shall be drawn by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, or be in his hands unexpended at one and the same time, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

For the purpose of enabling the President to treat with, and arrange the difficulties existing among the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians of Lake Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, arising out of the acts of Congress of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the treaty of twenty-fourth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, in such manner as may be just to the Indians, and with their assent, and not inconsistent with the legal rights of white persons who may reside on the Stockbridge reserve, of the claim of the United States under the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

For the completion of the collection of the sixth and last volume of the statistics and other information of Indian tribes, authorized by the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and subsequent acts, the sum of seventeen thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That said volume shall be so condensed as to embrace all the material now, or to be collected, and not inferior in any respect to the preceding volumes; and to be completed within two years from the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That said compilation shall be subjected, before publication, to revision by the Secretary of the Interior, with a view to the curtailment in the work of all matters useless, irrelevant, or inconsistent with the objects of the work.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That section four of the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and for other purposes," approved thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall not be so construed as to interfere with an act entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed, the tract of land in the Territory of Minnesota, belonging to the half-breeds or mixed bloods of the Dacotah or Sioux nation of Indians, and for other purposes," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four: *Provided*, That so much of the money appropriated by the first-named act, as may be necessary to carry out the last-named act, shall be applicable thereto.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required, to cause to be paid to the North Carolina Cherokees embraced in the roll of John C. Mullay, or the legal representatives of such of them as have died since their enrolment, the sum of fifty three dollars and thirty-three cents, respectively, for the expenses of their removal and subsistence, now held in trust by the United States, according to the terms of the fourth section of the act of twenty-ninth July, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; for which purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of forty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-nine cents: *Provided*, That each and every Indian so receiving such payment in full, shall give his assent thereto: *And provided further*, That said Secretary shall be first satisfied that the State of North Carolina has, before such payment, by some appropriate act, agreed that said Cherokees may remain permanently in that State, any thing in the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five six to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the eighth section of the act approved thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, authorizing the payment of per capita allowance to Cherokees east of the Mississippi, be so amended as to authorize the payment of all such Cherokees, as, being properly entitled, were omitted on the roll of D. W. Siler, from any cause whatever.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the President of the United States to carry out, in good faith, the recent treaties with the Ottoes and Missourias, Omahas, Delawares, Ioways, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Kickapoos, and the united tribes of Kaskaskias and Peorias, Piankeshaws and Weas, Shawnees and Miamies, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made, for the execution of the surveys required by said treaties; and where the net proceeds of the lands ceded by either of said treaties are required to be paid over to the Indians, the President shall cause said lands, or such parts thereof as he may deem proper, to be classified and valued, and when such classification and valuation have been made to his satisfaction, he shall cause said lands to be offered at public sale, by legal subdivisions or town lots, at such times and places, and in such manner and quantity, as to him shall appear proper and necessary to carry out faithfully the stipulations in said treaties; and said lands shall not be sold at public or private sale for a less price than that fixed by the valuation aforesaid, nor shall any land be sold at a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for three years, and thereafter as may be directed by law pursuant to the treaty.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed, as now provided by law, an additional agent, at the annual salary of one thousand dollars, to reside among the Kansas Indians, as required by the sixth article of the treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to be charged with the duties therein specified, and to continue as long as the President may deem such agency to be advantageous to the said Indians; and also one other agent for the Kickapoos, at the same salary and upon the same tenure.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed, as now provided by law, an additional Indian agent, whose salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and who shall be assigned, for such time as the President may deem necessary, to the Delaware Indians; and the agents for the Kansas, Great Nemaha, and Osage river agencies, shall hereafter receive the annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, in lieu of the salary now allowed by law.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the laws of the United States punishing the crimes of forgery, or of depredations upon the mails of the United States, be, and the same are hereby extended to, and declared to be in full force in the Indian country.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to enable the Secretary of War to execute the contract entered into by Joel R. Poinsett, late Secretary of War, on the twelfth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, with Jean B. Faribault, and Pelagie, his wife, pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, approved the thirtieth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall be satisfied with the validity of their title to the lands mentioned in said contract, and that the conveyance to the United States be made sufficient to pass the said title.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That Indian agents be, and they are hereby authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds, and other instruments of writing, and to administer oaths in investigations committed to them in the Indian country, pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed for that purpose, by the Secretary of the Interior, and that acknowledgments so taken shall have the same effect as if taken before a justice of the peace.

Approved March 3, 1855.

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

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

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act allowing the further time of two years to those holding lands by entries in the Virginia military district in Ohio, which were made prior to first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to have the same surveyed and patented," approved December nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CCVII.—An Act in addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, flotilla-man, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have so been mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: *Provided*, The person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service: *Provided further*, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under direction of competent authority in time of war in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death of any person who, if living would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: *Provided*, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of making her application: *And provided further*, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by record evidence of said service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantees, their assignees, or their heirs-at-law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty-land warrants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the registers and receivers of the several land-offices shall be severally authorized to charge, and receive for their services, in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act, the same compensation or percentage to which they are entitled by law, for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; the said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty-land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the said Indians had been white men.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of King's Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickojock, against the confederated savages of the South.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army, in the several wars of the country.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act be applied to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewiston, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve—fifteen.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CCVIII.—An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six:—

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, ninety thousand one hundred and six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand and forty-four dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For general repairs and improvements of academic buildings, barracks, mess-rooms, officers' quarters, stables, roads, fences, parade and drill grounds, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, fuel, forage, and departments of instruction, thirty-five thousand and seventy dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For replacing dead and worn out cavalry horses, one thousand dollars.

For furnishing hospital for cadets, five hundred dollars.

For deficiency for expenses of the board of visitors, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents.

For additional pay allowed to enlisted men, employed on extra duty as mechanics and laborers, per act of fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty cents.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the yearly allowance of the Professor of French and Spanish, and of the Professor of Drawing, shall be the same as is now allowed to the other professors.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CCIX.—An Act to amend an Act approved the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the Public Lands to actual Settlers and Cultivators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, "To graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," shall be so construed that the affidavits required by the third section of that act may be made before any officer duly authorized by law to administer oaths, according to such forms, and pursuant to such regulations, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CCX.—An Act for carrying into effect the Convention upon the Subject of Claims between the United States and her Britanic Majesty, of the eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, pursuant to the convention aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and seventy-seven thousand one hundred and two dollars and eighty-eight cents, having been awarded by the commission to British subjects, claimants under the convention, that sum shall be paid to the duly authorized agent of her Britanic Majesty's government, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; deducting therefrom, pursuant to the sixth article of the said convention, on account of the expenses of the said commission, such ratable proportion not exceeding five per cent. of the whole amount awarded to both citizens of the United States and British subjects, as may be sufficient to defray the said expenses.

Approved, March 3, 2855.

CHAP. CCXI.—An Act to establish certain Post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:—

MAINE.

From the city of Gardiner, via West Gardiner, Litchfield, South Monmouth and Wales, to Sabbattisville, in the town of Webster, there to connect with the existing route to Lewiston.

From Liberty, in Clay county, via Gilead Meeting-House and William Atchison's, to Plattsburg, Clinton county, there to connect with mail route, to Lewiston.

From Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, via Hermon, to North Carmel.

From West Trenton, in the county of Hancock, via the Shore Road, Eden, Salisbury's Cove, and Hull's Cove, to East Eden.

From Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, via Brewer Village, East Orrington, the house of Ephraim Goodale, Junior, the Hewey Settlement, and Buck's Mills, to Bucksport Village, in the county of Hancock.

From Bangor, via Brown Village Post-Office, East Orrington Post-Office, the house of Ephraim Goodale, Junior, Shebna, Harriman, Hewey Settlement, and Buck's Mills, to Bucksport Village.

From West Lebanon, York county, to Great Falls, New Hampshire.

From Alfred, via Waterboro' Centre, to Bar Mills, (Hollis.)

From East Newport, Penobscot county, via Stetson, to Exeter in said county.

From East Machias, via Plantation Number Fourteen, to Cooper.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From West Romney, via a corner of Groton, Cheever's Corner in Dorchester, and the River Road, to East Canaan.

From West Rumney, via the southerly part of Wentworth, North Dorchester, and Dorchester Centre, to East Canaan.

From Winchester, through Richmond, to Fitz-William, in the county of Cheshire.

NEW YORK.

From Redford, via Harris' Mills, Union Falls, and Bloomingdale, to Saranac Lake.

From Lewiston, via Dickersonville, to Cambria.

From Groton, in Tompkins county, to Cortland Village, Cortland county.

From Lisle, Broome county, via East Berkshire, and Wilson Creek, to Newark Valley, Tioga county.

From Ketchamville, Tioga county, to Newark Valley, being an extension of the present route from Maine to Ketchamville.

From Prattsburgh, in the county of Steuben, via Bike's Hollow, to North Cohocton.

From Dryden, via Harford, to Killawny, and from Dryden to Marathon.

From the Village of Woodwell, via East Troopsburg, to Troopsburg Centre.

From Frontier post office, Clinton County, to Chateaugay post office, on the line of the Northern Railroad.

From Randolph, in Cattaraugus county, by way of Conewango post office, (Rutledge,) to Cattaraugus post office, (station) on the New York and Erie Railroad.

NEW JERSEY.

From Freehold, via Colt's Neck, Tinton Falls, and Eatontown, to Long Branch, Monmouth county.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From East Berlin, via King's Tavern, and Farmer's post office, to York.

From Lancaster, via Neffsville Litiz, Durlack, Schoeneck, Reinholdsville, and Sinking Springs, to Reading.

From Selin's Grove, via Middle Creek Hotel, to Middleburg, in Union county.

From Marchand, to Newman's Mills, Indiana county.

From Mitchell's Mills, to Newman's Mill, Indiana county.

From Kengua, Warren county, Pennsylvania, to East Randolph, in Cattaraugus county, New York.

From Clearfield Bridge, on the Erie Turnpike, via Aronville, to New Washington.

From Warren, Warren county, via the Jackson Run, and Chandler's Valley, to Sugar Grove.

From Eden, in the county of McKean, to Littleton.

From Clearfield Borough, via Bald Hills, Frankville, Karthaus, Salt Lick, and Buck Island, to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning Creek.

From Shrewsbury Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, via Plank Road, Shrewsbury, Middletown, to Metcalf Mill, thence via County Road, and Strawbridge's Store, to Farm Grove Meeting House.

From Selin's Grove to Middlebury, Union county.

From Waynesburg, Green county, via Hunter's Cave, Harvey's, Windridge, and Ryerson's Station, Pennsylvania, and Rock Lick, Virginia, to Cameron Station, Marshall county Virginia.

From Spring Forge, to Codorus.

From Prompton, Wayne county, via Aldenville and Stevenson's Mills, to Pleasant Mount.

From Waynesburg, via Jefferson, Carmichael's, Mapleton, Greensboro, Dunkard, Davistown, Willow Tree, Whitely, to Waynesburg.

From Lewisburg, Union county, via Forest Hill, Wolf's Store, Rebersburg, and Madisonburg, to Nittany Hall, in Centre county.

From Brownsville, Pennsylvania, via Carmichael's, Willow Tree, Davistown, Mt. Morris, to New Brownsville, Virginia, thence to Blacksville, and Warren, to Benton Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From Lancaster, to Hinkletown, via Oregon, Brownstown, and Farmersville.

From Doylestown, via Cross Keys, Dyerstown, Danborough, and Brownsville, to Point Pleasant, in Bucks County.

From the Borough of Oxford, in Chester county, to Oak Hill, in Lancaster county, via Hopewell Cotton Works, Glenroy, and Kirk's Bridge.

MARYLAND.

From Sandy Hill, via Lindeysville, to Oak Grove.

From Point of Rocks, Maryland, to Waterford, Virginia.

From Monkton Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, via County Road, to Shades Tavern, Taylow's Store, to Upper Roads, Harford county.

From Harmony, via Still Pond, and Roger's Store, to Rock Hall.

VIRGINIA.

From Cameron, via Beeler's Station, to Wheeling.

From Prillaman's post office, in the county of Franklin, via Greenville, to Rough and Ready Mills, in the county of Henry.

From Grayson C. H. to Scull Camp, North Carolina, to connect with the route from Grayson C. H. to Wytheville.

From Wytheville, via Independence, to Salisbury, North Carolina.

From Claysville, in Taylor county, via Fairview, to Grassland, in Harrison county.

From Newbern Depot, via the town of Newbern, Draper's Valley, and Cedar Mount, to Maxmeadow's Depot.

From Maxmeadow's Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to Draper's Valley, in Pulaski county.

From New California, to Ravenswood.

From Leadsville, via Job Triplett's, and Thomas S. White's, to the mouth of Senica.

From Weston, via Keysville and J. W. Marple's, to Bernersville.

From New Milton, by River Road, to Oxford.

From Arnoldsburg, via Knottsville, to Davidson Atkins, on Sandy Creek.

From Weston, to Genley Bridge, via the Weston and Genley Bridge Turnpike Road.

From Parkersburg via the Ohio River, to Portsmouth, Ohio.

From Winchester, via Gainesborough and Bloomery, to Paw-Paw.

From Winchester to Mount Vernon Tannery.

From New Milton to Oxford, in Doddridge county.

From Weston, in the county of Lewis, to Bonnersville, in Barbour county.

From Toll Gate No. ——, on the North Western Turnpike in Doddridge county, to the town of Sistersville, in Tyler county.

From Lexington, via Kirkpatrick's Shop, to Kerr's Creek Store.

From Holliday's Cove, Hancock county, via Freeman's Landing, and New Cumberland, to Fairview.

From Raccoon, in Preston county, to White Day Glades, in Taylor county.

From Wheeling, Virginia, via Mount Pleasant, and Hopedale, Ohio, to Carrollton, Ohio.

From Janelew, in the county of Lewis, via White's Store on Freeman's Creek, Fink's Creek post office, the John Husk Settlement on Fink's Creek, to Troy, on the Parkersburg and Staunton Turnpike.

From Lee C. H., Virginia, to Fayetteville, Tennessee.

From Jonesville, via the Cumberland Gap Route, the widow Ewing's and Omitte, to Robert Hamblin's Store, thence to Tazewell, Tennessee.

From Trout's Hill, Wayne county, to Warfield, Lawrence county, Kentucky, and thence to Logan C. H., via Pigeon Creek.

From Buchanan, in the county of Botetourt, to Buford's Depot, in the county of Bedford.

From the Upper Falls of Cole River, to Peytona, in Boone county.

From Point Pleasant, crossing the Kanawha River and down through Mercer's Bottom on the Ohio river, to Herford's post office, thence via Upland post office, to Mud Bridge post office, in Cabell county.

From Trout's Hill, in Wayne county, to Warfield, Lawrence county, Kentucky, and thence to Logan C. H., via Pigeon Creek.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Goldsboro to Jericho.

From Hendersonville, North Carolina via James Davis's on Big Wilton, Thomas Asteen's on Crab Creek, Minjah Thomas's on Little River, and Caesar's to Pumpkintown, South Carolina.

From Shelby, Cleveland county, via Mull's Store, to Morganton, Burke county.

From Newton, Catawba county, via the Sulphur Springs, to Lenoir, in Caldwell county.

From Monroe, in Union county, via Morgans's Mills, to Salisbury.

From Clinton, in Sampson county, to George Robinson's.

From Sill's Creek, in New Hanover county, via Harrell's Store, to Lisbon, Sampson county.

From Hookerston, via Snow Hill, to Kinston.

From Eagle Rock to Earpsboro.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Columbia to Sandy Run.

From Timmonsville, Darlington district, Rollinsville, Philadelphia, Swift Creek, Gully post office, Andrew's Mills, and Sparrow Swamp, to Timmonsville.

From Anderson, South Carolina, via Hartwell, Georgia, to Athens, Georgia.

From Pickens C. H., via Clayton's Mills, Pickensville, Dawesville, and Eastatoe, to Pickens C. H.

GEORGIA.

From Dublin, via McLendon's Store, to Little York, in Montgomery county.

From Jacksonville, to Douglass, and Magnolia.

From Thomasville, via Tatesville, and Greenfield, to Ocklockney.

From Atlanta to Waynesville, Paulding county.

From Griffin, via Zebulon, Shoar or Jones' Mills, to Greenville.

From Columbus, Georgia, and Midway, in Barbour county, Alabama, via Oliphet and Enon.

From Buenavista, in Marion county, to Geneva, in Talbot county.

From Friffin, to the Indian Springs.

From Oriel's, in Lowndes county, via Harris, in Irwin county, Pennsborough.

ALABAMA.

From Gadsden, via Hake's Bluff, and Ball Flag, to Goshen.

From Jacksonville, Benton county, via New Bethel, Hoke's Bluff, and Ball Flag, to Centre, Cherokee county.

From Wesobulga, via John Powell's and Delta, to Chulafennee, Randolph county.

From Jasper, in Walker county, to Elyton, in Jefferson county.

FLORIDA.

From Bayard, Duval county, on the St. John's River, via George's Lake and Danielsville, to Newnansville.

From Camp Izard, via Homasassa to Bayport, in Hernando county.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Edinburgh, via Yorka, to Centreville.

From Kosciusko to Carthage.

From Pittsboro', via Sarepta, Brachear's to Oxford.

From Macon to Crawfordsville.

From Rolling Fork, Washington county, to Hermitage, said county.

LOUISIANA.

From Bellevue, Louisiana, to Magnolia, in Arkansas.

From Vernon in the Parish of Jackson, to Winfield, in the Parish of Winn.

From St. Martinsville, in the Parish of St. Martin, via Breaux's Bridge, Annandville, Leonville, and Barry's Landing, to Opelousas, St. Landry Parish.

From New Orleans, via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to the city of San Francico, in the State of California.

ARKANSAS.

From Fort Smith, via Choctaw Agency, Perrysville, Boggy Depot, to Fort Washita, in the Cherokee Nation.

From Rockport, in the county of Hot Springs, from thence to A. H. Henson's, in said county, and from thence to Montroy, in the county of Dallas.

From Osceola, in Mississippi county, via A. F. Shody's on the Maumell Prairie, thence to B. F. Freeman's, thence by John Pierce's, thence by Charles Garmon's, and to Jacksonport, in Jackson county.

From Huntsville, thence to Augustus Todd's, in Madison county, thence to M. D. Felford's, in said county, thence to Washburn's Prairie, in Missouri.

From Napoleon, to Florence, in Desha county.

From Batesville, via Sullivan's Creek, to Evening Shade.

From Robinson's Cross Roads, Arkansas, to Neosho, Missouri, via Enoch Trott's and Shell's Mill.

From Searcy, via Cedar Creek, Quitman post office, and Greary Valley, to Clinton.

From Galley Rock, in the county of Pope, to Hurricane, Stephen Lewis's old stand.

From Huntsville, Madison county, via Kingston, Samuel Whiteley's in Newton county, to Jasper, Newton county.

From Little Rock, via Jericho, and Chenault, to Hot Springs, in Hot Springs county.

From Hamburg, via Maria Saline Landing on the Washita river, to Eldorado, in Union county.

From Rich Wood's, Izard county, via Turkey Creek, Van Buren county, and Middleton, to Clinton.

TENNESSEE.

From Dover, Tennessee, to Pine Bluff, via Iron Mountain, and Great Western post offices.

From Dover, Tennessee, to Eddyville, Kentucky.

From Dover, Tennessee, to Hopkinsville, Ky.

From Paris to Elm Tree.

From Centreville, via Madisonia, and Lobbeville, to Britt's Landing.

KENTUCKY.

From Somerset, in Pulaski county, to Columbia, in Adair county.

From Elizabethtown to the Wolf Spring, in Harden county.

From New Haven to the Nelson Furnace, Nelson county.

From Bradfordsville, Marion county, to Liberty, Casey county.

From Mount Gilead, in Mason county, to Orangeburg.

OHIO.

From New Lisbon to Columbiana, in Columbiana county.

From Steubenville, via Hartford's Mill, to Bowling Green.

From Charloe, via Paulding, in Paulding county, to Dixon, in Van Wert county.

From Van Wert, Via Paulding and Emerald, to Cranesville.

From Defiance, via Gilead, to Perrysburgh.

From Willshire to Van Wert, in Van Wert county.

From Middletown, in Butler county, Ohio, via Jacksonsburgh, West Elkton, Gratis, and Wheatville, to Eaton, in Preble county.

From Republic, Seneca county, to Bucyrus, Crawford county.

From Logansville, in Logan county, via Hugh T. Rinehart's, in Auglaize county, Amherst, in Allen county, to Lima.

From Bourneville, Ross county, to Waverly, Pike county.

From South Rome, via Fitchburgh, to Paris.

From Rome to Barryville.

From Louisville, on the O. & P. R. R. to Osnaburgh.

From Bethel, Clermont county, via Maple, Feesburgh, Lewis, to Higginsport.

INDIANA.

From Cambridge, Wayne county, via Bentonville and Falmouth, in Fayette county, and Grokes, Melrose, and Smelser's Mills, to Rushville, in Rush county.

From Forest Grove, via Fish Lake, in Elkhart county, to Haw Patch, in Lagrange county.

From Fort Wayne to Liberty Mills, via the Maning and Tracy settlements.

From Washington, in Davies's county, to Pierceville, in Pike county, via Hudsonville, and the Highlands, on the East Fork of White river.

From Mishawaka, St. Joseph county, to Bremen, Marshall county.

From South Bend, St. Joseph's county, to Edwardsburgh, in Cass county, Michigan.

From Morgantown, in Morgan county, via Gold Creek, to Unionville, in Monroe county.

ILLINOIS.

From Palestine, in Crawford county, to Olney, in Richland county.

From Galena to Dunleith, by the Lower Road.

From Galena, by Guilford, Thomson's Mill, and Rush, to Nora.

From Marion, Williamson county, via Fredonia, to De Soto, Jackson county.

From Golconda, Polk county, via New Liberty, to Metropolis City, Massac county.

From Rock Island, via Pleasant Ridge, Holley, Buffalo, Prarie, Copper Creek, Eliza, New Boston, Keithsburgh, Oquawka, Hopper's Mill, Shokakon, Dallas City, Pontoosac and Indianola, to Nauvoo.

From Palestine, via Robinson, to Newton, in Jasper county.

From the Depot of the Central Railroad, near Jonesboro', Union county, Illinois, to Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

From Apple river station, Illinois, via Shutesburgh, New Diggings, and Benton, to Platteville, in the State of Wisconsin.

From Macomb, to McDonough county, to Plymouth, in Hancock county, via the State Road leading from Peoria on the Illinois river, to Quincy, on the Mississippi river.

From Oquawka, in Henderson county, to McComb, in McDonough county, via Coloma, Olena, Terre Haute, and Blandinsville.

From New Bremen, via Palos, and Summit, to Lyons.

From Lyons, via Summit, Yellow Springs, and Lamonte, to Locksport.

MISSOURI.

From Russelsville, in Cole county, via Mount Pleasant, in Miller county, Blue Springs, in Morgan county, to mouth of Big Gravois, in Morgan county.

From Memphis, in Scotland county, via Wilmothville, to Kirksville.

From Canton, Missouri, to Marceline, in Adams county, Illinois.

From Franklin Depot to Little Prairie, in Crawford county.

From Warsaw, via Duroc, Rainey Creek, and Bolinger's Creek, to Linn Creek, Camden county.

From Curran to Ozark.

From Milan, in Sullivan county, via Unionville, Putnam county, to Centerville, Appanoose county, Iowa.

From Bloomfield, via Indian Ford, to Popular Bluffs.

From Railroad Depot, near Jonesborough, Illinois, to Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

From Prairie Du Rocher in Illinois to the City of St. Genevieve, Missouri.

From Fredericktown to Dallas.

From Cape Girardeau to Bloomfield.

MICHIGAN.

From Whitneyville, in the county of Kent, in the city of Grand Rapids.

From Albion, in the county of Calhoun, to Charlotte, Eaton county, via Sheridan, and Clurem, Brookfield, and on the line between Brookfield and Walter, and on the township line between Clarlottee and Carmel.

From Greenville, in the county of Montcalm, to Muskegon Rapids.

From the village of Ontonagon to Lacview Desert, and from thence to Big Bull Falls, in the State of Wisconsin.

From the village of Ontonagon to Gogeber Mine, to Norwich Mine.

From the village of Ontonagon to Isle Royal Mine on Portage Lake, Houghton county, via Adventure Mine, and Douglass Houghton Mine.

From Fentonville, in the county of Genessee, to Flint in said county.

WISCONSIN.

From Waupaka to section twenty-two, township twenty-three, in range eleven east.

From Fox Lake, in Dodge county, via Shoenaka, Kingston, and Long Lake, to Montello, in Marquette county.

From Plattville, via Montfort, Highland, Muscoda, to Onion, thence north on or near the meridian, to R. J. Darnall's Farm.

From Plattville, via Wingsville, Muscoda, Mill creek, Fanny creek and Sinesville, to Quincy, in Adams county.

From Madison, via Black Earth, Arena, Richland city, Sextonville, Richland Centre, Fanny creek, and Viroqua, to Prairie La Crosse.

From Argyle, via Yellow Stone, Mineral Point.

From Necedakin, Adams county, via Eagle Point, and Black river bridge, to intersect with the Prairie Du Chien and Hudson Mail route at the Eau Plain post office.

From Onion, in the county of Richland, to Black River Falls.

From Portage city, via Lemonair Valley, to La Crosse.

From Prairie Du Chien, via Johnson's Landing, Bell's, Mill, and Waterville, to Waukon, Allamakee county, Iowa.

IOWA.

From Quincy, in Adams county, to Hawleyville, in Page county.

From Lewis, in Cass county, via Mount Vernon, in Montgomery, to Clarinda, in Page county.

From Afton, in Union county, to Winterset.

From Afton, in Union county, to Avon, in Ringgold county.

From Quincy, in Adams county, to Adair, in Adair county.

From Cedar Rapids, via Vinton, Toledo, Marshall, Marietta, Nevada, and Boonsboro', to Jefferson, in Green county.

From Dewitt via Grand Mound and Toronto, to Tipton.

From Fort Des Moines, via Minerva Grove, Honey Grove and Eldora, to Cedar Falls.

From Fort Des Moines, via Boone, Odel, McKay, Penora, and Bear Grove, to Council Bluffs.

From Fort Des Moines, via Leaning's Point, Hornbuckle's point, Kinney's mill, and Cousin's point, to Fort Dodge.

From Fort Dodge, via Lizard point, Ida Grove, and Sargeant's Bluff's to Sioux city.

From Iowa city, through North Bend, via Henderson's mills, Monroeville, Dutch colony, Hickory grove, Toledo, and Beemen's mills, to the county seat of Hardin county.

From Independence, via Janesville, Waverly, Bradford, St. Charles, in Floyd county, to Osage, in Mitchell county.

From Independence, via Camp creek and Nantville, to Janesville.

From Keokuk, via Charleston, Salem, Mount Pleasant, and Crafordsville, to Iowa City.

From Newton, via Nevada, Smithville, and Homer, Fort Dodge.

From Oskaloosa, via Wilson's Ferry, Hamilton, A. C. Wilson's mill, thence in a direct line to Chariton, in Lucas county.

From Oskaloosa to Union mills.

From Penora, in Guthrie county, via Caplin's grove, in Carroll county, Garland's grove, in Crawford county, and Sargeant's Bluffs, to Sioux city.

From Winterset, in Madison county, via Allen and Penora, in Guthrie county, to Jefferson, in Green county.

From Winterset, via Peru, to Osceola, in Clarke county.

From Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, to Fort Dodge, and thence via Townsley's Grove, Austin Settlement, Purple creek, Smith's Settlement, and Sioux city, to Sargeant's Bluffs city.

From Fort Dodge to Fort Ridgeley.

From Davenport, via Tipton, in Cedar county, and Mount Vernon, and Marion, to Cedar rapids.

From Cedar rapids, via Vinton, in Benton county, to Fort Dodge.

From Iowa City, via Marietta, in Marshall county, to Fort Dodge.

From Fort Dodge to Council Bluffs.

From Fort Des Moines, via Adell, McKay, Panora, and the county seats of Audubon, Shelby, and Harrison counties, and Sargeant's Bluffs city, to Sioux city.

From Bear grove, in Guthrie county, via Ballard Bridge, on the east Nishuabotong river, Indian creek, in Cass county, Nooster, on the Nishuabotong, in Pottawatamie county, Allen's mill, on Big creek, to Council Bluffs.

From Fort Des Moines, via Winterset, Quincy, Clarinda, and Sidney, to Nebraska city.

From Fort Des Moines, via Nevada, Minerva grove, Eldora, to Cedar Falls.

From Marengo, via Legrand, Marshall, Marietta, [illegible], and Homer, to Fort Dodge.

From Burlington, Iowa, to Nauvoo, Illinois.

From Du Buque, via English's mills, to Cascade, in Du Buque county.

From Du Buque, via Delhi, Harmick, and Fort Dodge, to Sargeant's Bluffs.

From Du Buque, via the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad route, to Janesville, Wisconsin.

From Elkador, in Clayton county, via George S. Peck's, on Coxe's creek, Strawberry Point, Brown's mill, in said county, Buffalo grove, to Independence, in Buchanan county.

From Waukon, in Allamakee county, via Waterville, Bell's mill, Johnson's Landing, to Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin.

From Hardin, via the town of Franklin, to Waukon, the county seat of Allamakee county.

From Hartwick, in Delaware county, via Hazel Green, Nugent's Grove, Buckhorn Hill, Clark's grove, to marion in Lynn county.

From Bear grove, in Guthrie county, via Ballard Bridge, on the East Nishuabotong river, Indian creek, in Cass county, Wooster, in West Nishuabotong river, in Pottawattamie county, Allen's mill, on Big creek, to Council Bluffs, in said county.

From McGregor's Landing, in Clay county, via Elgin, Illyria, and New Albany, in Fayette county, to Independence, in Buchanan county.

TEXAS.

From Oyster creek to Hodges Bend.

From Gonzales, via Zoar, Sulphur Springs, and Black Jack Springs, to La Grange.

From Huntsville, and Centreville, thence to Fairfield, and to Corsicana.

From Seguin, via Bonito, Sattler's, Clemens', Hind's, Wabroope's, and John S. Hodges, to Fredericksburgh.

From Lynchburgh, in Harris county, via Tarkington's Prairie, to Cold Spring, in Polk county.

From West Liberty, via Tarkington's Prairie, to Cold Springs.

From Bonham to Greenville.

From Eastrop, via Hopkinsville, and other intermediate points, at the discretion of the Postmaster General, to Gonzales, in Gonzales county.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

From St. Anthony, via Fort Union, to Puget's Sound, in Washington Territory.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to Leavenworth, in Kansas territory.

From Brownsville to Elliota.

From Winona to Chatfield.

From Beaver Bay, Minnesota, to Superior, in Wisconsin.

From the Falls of St. Louis river, Minnesota, to Superior, Wisconsin.

From Red Wing to Shakopee.

From Winona to Maukato.

From Anoka to Taylor's Falls.

From Minneopolis to Arcadia.

From Anoka to Mille Lac.

From Fort Ripley, via Sandy Lake, to Pokegama Falls.

From Sandy Lake to the Falls of the St. Louis river.

From Anoka to Henderson.

From Beaver Bay to the mouth of Pigeon river.

From Faribault, Minnesota, via Medford, and the Valley of Straight river, to Bradford, in the State of Iowa.

From Brownsville, via Riceford, to Traverse des Sioux.

From Brownsville, via Hokah, Mound Prairie, and the forks of Root River, to Chatfield.

From Traverse des Sioux to Eureka.

From Reed's Landing, Minnesota, via Chatfield and Richland, to Eeer Oak, in Iowa.

OREGON TERRITORY.

From Point Orford, via Kay's Bay, to Scottsburg, and from Scottsburg to Winchester.

From Starr's Point, Benton county, to Eugene city, in Lane county.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Pacific City, to Columbia, by steamers on the Columbia river.

From Chinook city to Pacific city.

From Fort Vancouver, to Fort Steilacoom, on Puget Sound.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

From Oregon, in Holt county, Missouri, to New Fort Kearney, on Platte river, via Stephen W. Story's, on the Missouri river, between the two Nemohas, Mr. Purket's, on Muddy creek, John A. Singleton's, on the Great Nemoha, Mr. Bobet's on the Great Nemoha, and Marysville, on Blue river.

From Nemoha Agency, in Kansas territory, to the mouth of the Nyerray river, in the Territory of Nebraska, via Stephen W. Story's, at Story's Ferry, Brownsville, Nebraska city, Weeping Water, Thompson's at Thompson's ferry, Plattsmouth, Bellevue, Omaha city, Winter Quarters, Florence, and Black Bird Hills, and Black Bird city.

From Bellevue city, to Fort Laramie, via Omaha city, Fontinelle, Pawnees, on Loop Fork.

From Nebraska city to Fort Laramie, via New Fort Kearney, and Ash Hollow.

From Lindon, in Atchison county, Missouri, to Nebraska City, via John Worland's and Bennett's ferry on the Missouri river.

From Glenwood, in Mills county, Iowa, to Bellevue city, via St. Mary's, Iowa.

From Bluff city, Iowa, to Omaha city.

From Oregon, in Holt county, Missouri, to Brownville.

From Sidney, Iowa, to Nebraska city.

From St. Marys, Iowa, to Platt's mouth.

From Tonora, Missouri, to Brownville.

From Tonora, Missouri, to Nebraska city.

From Bluff city, Iowa, to Winter Quarters.

From Florence, to Foutinelle, by the way of Dodge city.

From Glenwood, to Platt mouth.

From Sidney, Iowa, to J. D. N. Thompson's, at Thompson's ferry.

From Magnolia, Iowa, to Florence.

From Magnolia, Iowa, to Black Bird city.

From Sargeant's Bluff, Iowa, to Black Bird city.

From Leavenworth city, by Stanley's, Mooney, Grasshopper Falls, Rock Point, Vermillion, to Dyers, on Big Blue.

From Atchison to Marysville.

From Sargeant's Bluff to Florence.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

From St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, via Highland, to Marysville.

From Doniphan, via Wolf river, to Highland.

From Atchison, via Independence Spring, to Grasshopper creek.

From Kickapoo, via Tensandus, to Grasshopper creek.

From Leavenworth city, via Stranger creek, Hickory Point, Osawkee, Whitfield, St. Mary's Mission, Vermillion river, Big Blue, and Pawnee, to Fort Riley.

From Westport, Missouri, via Franklin, Lawrence city, Tokesha, Douglass city, Lecompton, and Tecumseh, to Whitfield.

From Westport, Missouri, via Bull creek, Black Jack, One Hundred and Ten Mile creek, and Council city, to Council grove.

From Westport, Missouri, via Wea mission, Osawattomie, Miami Agency, Sugar creek, Mine creek, and Little Osage, to Fort Scott.

From Osawattomie, via Henry Sherman's, to the Sac and Fox Agency.

From West Point, Missouri, via Thomas Polk's, and old Catholic Mission, to Doctor Stockton's, on Sugar creek.

From Tecumseh, via Wakanusa, to the Sac and Fox Agency.

From Douglas, via Osawkee, to Highland.

From Fort Scott, to Catholic Mission, in the Osage Nation.

From Fort Scott, via Thomas Polk's, to West Point, Missouri.

From Fort Scott, to Neosho, Missouri.

From Leavenworth city, via Kickapoo, Atchison, Doniphan, and Bryant, to Whitehead's.

From Pawnee to Marysville.

From Council grove, via Fort Riley, to Pawnee.

From Weston, Missouri, to Atchison.

From Tecumseh via Baptist Mission, Union Town, and Waupansa, to Pownee.

From Pawnee to Reeder.

From Westport, Missouri, via Powell's store, and St. Bernard, to Sac and Fox Agency.

From Kansas, Missouri, via Wyandotte and Jacksonville, to Osanke.

From Independence, in the State of Missouri, to Stockton, in the State of California, via the Settlement at the mouth of the Huerfano, on the Upper Arkansas, and the Little Salt Lake Settlements on the head waters of the Nicolet river.

From St. Joseph, in Missouri, to the town of Marysville, in Kansas territory, via Great Nemahaw Agency, and Urbana.

From the city of Weston, in Platte county, Missouri, via Jaton, Missouri, to Atchison, in Kansas territory.

From Fort Leavenworth, or Leavenworth City, up the north side of Kansas river, to Fort Riley, via Stranger creek, Crossings, Dawson Store, Hickory Point, Osanke, Whitfield, Soldier Creek, Silver Lake, Catholic Mission, Rock Creek, and Blue.

From Fort Leavenworth, via the Settlements and town of Lawrence, Wilson Springs, Pottawattamie, and Sugar Creek, to Fort Scott.

From Kansas, Missouri, to Lawrence, in Kansas territory.

From Fort Scott, via Doctor Stockton's, old Pottawattamie Mission, and Henry Sherman's, to Hibbard.

From Atchison to Marysville.

From Whitehead's via Highland, Iowa Point, to Story's Landing.

From Oregon, Missouri, via Iowa Point, to Highland, Kansas.

Approved March 3, 1855.