

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Useful Sciences, Arts, Politics, News, and General Intelligence.

BY E. T. GUNN.

SEATTLE, W. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1856.

VOL. I.—NO. 37.

Puget Sound Courier.

WHITE RIVER COUNTRY.

This large and beautiful scene of country situated in King county, is, as yet, but little explored, although some very little settlement has been made along the banks of White river. Below we give an account of a trip from the Sound, at a place about twenty-two miles north of Steilacoom, by trail to the banks of the river, some thirty-five miles from Seattle, though only three from the Sound. Along the river for a few miles, near the place at which the party visited it, is where the horrible and cold blooded massacre of October last was committed, at which some nine persons, men, women and children, were brutally butchered by the savages. We are favored with the following by Capt. Lemael Gill, one of the party:

By observation I am well convinced that a more direct, shorter, and accessible route, can be made to the White and Green river countries, than any that has heretofore been traveled by any persons than Indians. This is by proceeding from the "Lone Tree" block house, six miles from the point known by that name, by a trail which leads to the mouth of Green river.

The knowledge of this, and the adjacent country, should be well known, as it is this which gives the Indians a large advantage over us, both in transmitting despatches and transporting supplies.

At the solicitation of Mr. John Swan, who, with Capt. Kiley and others, had been over the trail the day previous, Mr. Swan myself and others left the block house yesterday morning (March 22^d) at 10 A. M., and proceeded over the above trail to White river, and returned to the block house at 2 P. M. same day; being absent only four hours. The trail leads in a direct east course, and is a hard beaten trail, as much so as any I have seen during the campaign, either side of the Cascade mountains. The distance from Lone Tree block house on the Sound, to the banks of White river, I could not precisely tell, but should judge it to be about three miles. There are no hills—a gradual rise almost all the way from the Sound over, and no ravines to cross, except one very small one. The trail passes all the distance through timbered land, two-thirds of which, the fire has run through, leaving the trees dead and charred; then proceeding comes out on a bold bluff some three hundred feet above the river, sloping to the bank about sixty rods in descent; the trail leading down, there crosses the river and proceeds on to Green river.

On the top of this high bluff, the view of the country is magnificent, extending nearly as far as the eye can reach. On the north-west is the valley of the Duwamphs; on the north, the large valley of the Black river, and like Washington, an extensive and scarcely known region. On the north-east, east and south-east, are the large valleys of Green and White rivers, wherein are camped the main forces of the hostile Indians, beyond which, the snows of the Cascades are seen in the distance.

Where the trail strikes the river I think is but a few miles from the mouth of White river, opposite, close to the bank, in the bottom, we saw a small house built of sawed plank, set upright with a roof of long shingles; right back of the house, was a small cultivated field. Whose claim it was I am unable to say; but probably my description of it will be sufficient to find out by some one who is better acquainted and determine the precise location of the trail where it strikes the river.

On the bank of the river, on the west side, near the trail, we found three caches of potatoes, in which had been deposited probably twenty bushels, but part of them being frozen, we could

preserve only ten bushels, which we brought home to the block house on the backs of eleven of the party. These no doubt had been taken by the Indians from the farm opposite and hidden for their own use when traveling this road.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The omission of the United States from the Queen's speech provokes the criticism of Lord Derby, and may possibly be a source of some additional bitterness on the other side of the Atlantic; but probably the United States were well left out, for there is nothing that we could say about them just now that is likely to please them. For our own sake, as well as hers, we could most sincerely wish that the machine of government in the great Republic worked a little more smoothly, and was not so apt to get clogged in some places and stimulated to violent and destructive actions in others. Differences have arisen, as they will arise occasionally between the best friends, between us and the American Republic. War, always odious and destructive, would be against such an enemy a thousand times more revolting than against any other.

To sweep her commerce from the seas, to destroy her navy, to ravage her seaboard, would be feats neither difficult nor dangerous to a Power with such forces as Great Britain now possesses; but little would be the honor, and heavy the loss of this suicidal triumph. We are unwilling to fight, not because we fear our enemies, for never were conditions of combat more unequal than those would be between Great Britain and the United States at this moment, but because we cannot bring ourselves to regard them as enemies at all. When Lucan spoke of a more than civil war, he certainly must have alluded to such a war as would be waged between Great Britain and North America. The proud destiny of the fair inheritance of the child, kindred hands employed in rooting out that prosperity, the increase of which has overflowed in a tide of riches into this island, are subjects too painful for contemplation, and from which the mind of every Englishman turns aside with unconquerable disgust. Let us have war, if need be, with any other nation, but not with those colonies—the proudest historic monument we possess, the most enduring memorial of Anglo-Saxon greatness.

Yet what can we do, and how ever that which this extraordinary nation, or those who have at least the legal right to speak in its name, seem to be determined to bring upon us? Were the whole attention of the whole public mind of America bent upon the question, we might hope for a satisfaction and reconciliation; but what is to be done with a nation which is drifting heedlessly into war with a people possessing a splendid army and the finest navy in the world, while it possesses, in truth, neither the one nor the other? A few thousand soldiers scattered over an immense continent, and vessels carrying in all about 500 guns, are literally all the resources with which the United States confront the enormous fleet and well trained armies of England, about to be set at liberty by the impending peace with Russia. If we were the aggressors—it taking advantage of the enormous disparity of our forces, we had been mean and base enough to force a quarrel on an unoffending neighbor, no words would have been sufficiently vigorous to reprobate our conduct; but what is to be said when a Power utterly helpless in military and naval resources, insists on fixing us with a quarrel which we have as little power to avoid as it has adequately to carry out?

We find, indeed, in America an Executive Government which is ready enough to exchange defiance with us, but that Government is on the very eve of its dissolution, and is well known to be using a quarrel with Great Britain as a means of courting popularity for the coming elections.

We have a difference with it with regard to certain points in Central America, and the interpretation of treaties relating to them. Whether we are right or wrong in our view of the case we will not stop to enquire; at any rate, we have adopted the most conciliatory step in our power, or we have offered to leave the quarrel to the arbitration of any impartial state, and to abide by whatever award may be given.

America rejects this offer, and continues the argument, which a succession of letters and memorials have worn completely threadbare. She sends a band of pirates, issuing from her own shores, seize it on a portion of the disputed territory, and, so far from repressing their outrages, we find the naval forces of the United States engaged in assisting them against the authorities of the state which they have invaded. Our offers of an amicable reference are refused, and armed violence, seconded by the forces of the State, is let loose to seize by force that which we in vain beg them to refer to friendly arbitration.

If we turn to another cause of quarrel—the enlistment in Canada of American citizens for the English service in the Crimea—we find a quarrel imperatively urged and vehemently pressed by the American Government, notwithstanding our disclaimer of any intention to violate their municipal laws, and our offer of the amplest satisfaction to the offended dignity of the States. Amends more than enough to satisfy the offended pride and wounded sensibility of any private gentleman have been offered to the American Cabinet, but offered in vain. They cannot be content with satisfaction unless it be attended with humiliation, and require that we should withdraw our deservedly popular minister from Washington as an expiation to the injured dignity of the Union. We trust that this rash infliction is not finally determined on, or, after so flagrant and unprovoked an insult, it may be long indeed before Washington will behold another representative of the Cabinet of St. James's.

But let us appeal from the Executive Government to the people, and see whether the representatives of the community will support the Government in forcing upon us, in spite of offers of satisfaction and appeals to arbitration, a quarrel to us most unwelcome and unnatural, and to them assuredly most disastrous and calamitous. The situation is becoming every day more critical, and we must await the result with a firmness inspired by a confidence in our own strength and the knowledge that we have done and will yet do, all that a pacific and honorable nation can do to avert the catastrophe which seems impending, not over us, but the nation that has surrendered the care of its honor and peace into such hands at so anxious a moment.—*London Times.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Dutch have concluded an important treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges denied to England and the United States. By this treaty Desima is ceded to the Dutch, wherein to form an entrepot for their trade with Japan, and it allows them to land goods and stores duty free.

The Peace Conference.

The Peace Conference were expected to open on Monday the 18th Feb., but the non-arrival of Count Buol and Ali Pasha would postpone the meeting till probably Thursday the 21st Feb. Baron Brunow has arrived at Paris, and the Russian Embassy is once more brilliant. Lord Clarendon leaves London on the 16th for Paris. Ali Pasha had left Constantinople for Paris, and Count Buol was hourly expected.

The *London Advertiser* says that Austria and France both wished for the admission of Prussia, but Lord Palmerston absolutely insisted on her exclusion.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* pro-

poses to know that France and Austria have come to an understanding on the Fifth Point, and that England will be outvoted in the Conference if she attempt to make the disarming of the Eastern coast of the Black Sea a *sine qua non*.

France and Austria are likely to concur with England, as to non-fortification of the Aland Isles, and will insist on the admission of consuls into the ports of the Black Sea, but neither France nor Austria consider the razing of Russian forts on the Circassian coasts as a measure demanded by the interests of Europe.

The *Lyon Times* has an editorial which, although boastfully, betrays anxiety as to England's success in the approaching Congress.

The Crimea.

The allies have evacuated the last of the docks at Sebastopol. Fort Nicholas is mined. The Russians continue to fire heavily from the North. Five English regiments were preparing to return home. The French army received the news of the peace with much satisfaction.

On the 29th of January six boats attempted a surprise, but were discovered and repulsed by the French. The peace news caused considerable excitement in the Russian army, and the preparations which were being made for an attack on Gen. d'Autemar's division were discontinued, the orders being countermanded.

Asia Minor.

The Russians gave a fête to Gen. Williams and Yussuf Pasha, at Tiflis, January 12. Advices from Trebizond, January 20, state that the Russians had evacuated part of Turkish Armenia, and had retired to Erivan.

Turkey.

The Sultan appeared at a ball given by the British and French Embassies. "True Believers" wouldn't believe it.

The English dragon barracks had been accidentally fired and consumed. No lives had been lost. There had been a fire also at Varna.

Vienna letters state that the negotiations relative to the Principalities are still uncertain, Austria and France differing from England as to the propriety of according representative institutions. It is said that the point will be reserved for settlement at Paris, after the treaty of peace is signed.

STATES' ITEMS.

No news has yet been received of the steamer Pacific. The *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* says that the insurance on her is very large; the amount on the ship is \$300,000, half in this country and half in Europe; the freight money is insured for \$10,000 more. She had between six and seven hundred tons of cargo, valued at over \$1,500,000, most of which was insured a good part in this country. The insurance is divided among various offices throughout the country, so that in case of loss or damage to the ship or cargo, the blow would not fall exclusively upon this city.

The U. S. Treasurer reports that the amount subject to draft in the various treasuries on the 25th February, was \$22,714,956.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of Antonio B. Rabbeson to be Surveyor of the port of Nisqually, vice A. Benton Moses, deceased.

The great screw frigate Niagara, which has been constructed at the United States navy yard in Brooklyn, after a model by George Steers and under his superintendence, was launched on the 23d of February, with perfect success.

There are now living in Massachusetts eighteen clergymen whose ages range from 72 to 92 years.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was very generally celebrated this year. We hear of salutes, processions, illuminations, &c., from Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and all quarters of the country.

Mr. Manny, inventor of Manny's reaper died recently at Rockford, Illinois.

Poetry and Miscellany.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.

My coat is worn threadbare and thin, My shoes are very old, The wind and snow like creep in And bite me with their cold.

Mr. GRIP ATTENDS DIVINE WORSHIP. The Police Tribune elucidates excessive meanness in the following story:

Mr. Grip is one of our best known citizens. Mr. Grip is a worhipper of money, and never allows a half-dollar to pass out of his hand without giving the "eagle a squeeze that makes him hiss like a gander."

"Mary, have you got any small change?" "Not a cent."

He then turned to his son: "Got any small change, George?" "Nothing but a shilling—that one with pillars you gave me last night."

A SUFFICIENT EXPLANATION.—A brother of the distinguished Edmund Burke was once found in a reverie after listening to one of his most eloquent speeches in Parliament, and being asked the cause, replied, "I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to monopolize all the talents of the family; but then I remember, when we were at play, he was always at work."

PROVERBS.—The Chinese have a thoughtful proverb. "The prison is shut night and day—yet it is always full; the temples are always open—and yet you find no one in them."

In Cincinnati, lately, Miss Ann Pluet was married to Robert Ark. A contemporary thinks the event promises a new edition of Pluet-Ark's Lives.

The great question of the day is—Which class of officers connected with railroads steal the most?

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Vegetables should be cooked in salt water. It is well known that after potatoes are boiled and the water poured from them, if they are well shaken up, with the addition of a little salt, their flavor is much improved.

Why, we know not. Prof. Beethger, a German chemist, speaking in reference to boiling vegetables in water to which a little salt is added, says:

"If one portion of vegetables be boiled in pure (distilled or rain) water, and another in water to which a little salt has been added a decided difference is perceptible in the taste and odor, and especially in the tenderness of the two portions. Vegetables boiled in pure water are vastly inferior in flavor. This inferiority may go so far in case of onions, that they are almost entirely destitute of odor or taste, though when cooked in salted water, they possess, in addition to the pleasant salt taste, a peculiar sweetness and a strong aroma. They also contain more soluble matter than when cooked in pure water. Water, which contains 1-420th of its weight of common salt is far better for cooking vegetables than pure water, because the salt hinders the solution and evaporation of the soluble and flavoring principles of the vegetables. This explains the advantage of the general use of salt in cooking, and the impossibility of correcting, by subsequent additions of salt, the want of flavor in vegetables that have been boiled without it."

POINTS OF A GOOD MILCH COW.

The London Farmer's Magazine gives the following characteristics of a good milch cow:

"The head should be small, but rather long and narrow at the muzzle; the eye small, but quick and lively; the horns small clear, bended, and their roots at considerable distance from each other; neck long and slender, and tapering towards the head, with little loose skin hanging below; shoulders thin; hind-quarters large and capacious; back straight, broad behind, and joints of the chine rather loose and open; carcass deep, and the pelvis capacious, and well over the hips, with fleshy buttocks; tail long and small; legs small and short, with firm joints; udder capacious, broad, and square, stretching forward, and neither fleshy, low hung or loose; the milk veins large and prominent; teats short, pointing outwards, and at considerable distance from each other; skin thin and loose; hair soft and woolly; the head, bones, horns, and all parts of least value, small, and the general figure compact and well proportioned."

A GOOD CUSTOM.—A Spanish peasant, when he eats a good apple, peach, pear, or any other fruit, in a forest or by the roadside, plants the seed; and hence it is that the woods and roadsides of Spain have more fruit in and along them, than those of any other country. Cannot we in this country, do the same?

Sausage meat is best preserved in new cotton bags a foot long and two or three inches in diameter, which after filling, are dipped in, and coated with melted lard. When used, the bag is sliced off with the meat, as it is much easier to make new ones than to preserve the old.

In churning butter, if small granules of butter appear which do not "gather" throw in a lump of butter, and it will form a nucleus, and the butter will "come."

Mince pie-meat will keep well for several months, boiled chopped and packed down in a stone jar covered with molasses.

The best illustration of a woman in a hurry is undoubtedly a lady in a bustle.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE. AT TREATY concluded with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians and with the confederated tribes of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla in the Walla-Walla Valley, at the Council Ground, there was ceded to the United States a tract of country having the following boundaries, viz:

By the Nez Perce.—Commencing at the source of the Wonnassee or south arm tributary of the Palouse river; thence down that river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tokanum river; thence up the Tokanum to its source in the Blue mountains; thence southerly along the ridge of the Blue mountains; thence to a point on Grand Ronde river midway between Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Walla-Walla river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Walla-Walla and Powder rivers; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river, fifty miles above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river;" thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

By the Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla, a tract of land having the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of Tokanum river in Washington Territory; running easterly up said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the Blue mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nez Perce Indians, and easterly along the boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Indians of Snake Indians; thence southerly along the boundary (being the waters of the Palouse river) to the source of Powder river; thence to the head of the river; thence down White Horse creek to the Columbia river; thence up the channel of Columbia river to the lower end of a large island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence easterly to a point on the Yakima river called Tol-mah-lake; thence to La Loe; thence to the White Banks on the Columbia below Pleasant's Rapids; thence down the Columbia river to the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers; thence up the Snake river to the place of beginning.

For the Nez Perce tribe, viz:—Commencing where the Moh-han-shie or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spur of the Bitter Root mountains; thence down and tributary to the mouth of Tual-lah-ten creek; thence southerly to the crossing of the Snake river ten miles below the mouth of the Al-powain river; thence to the source of the Alp-wain river in the Blue mountains; thence to the crossing of the Grand Ronde river; thence to the Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Walla-Walla river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Walla-Walla river and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river above the crossing; thence by the spur of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

For the confederated tribes of Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla, to wit: Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Umatilla river opposite the mouth of Wild Horse creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the Blue mountains, known as Lo's encampment; thence in a line to the waters of the How-one creek; thence westerly to the river of How-one and Birch creeks; thence easterly along said divide to a point due west of the south-west corner of Wm. C. McKay's claim; thence east along his line to the south-east corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning.

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

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

ISAAC L. STEVENS, Gov. and Sup't Indian Affairs, W. T.

JOEL PALMER, Sup't Indian Affairs, U. T.

COUNCIL GROUNDS, WALLA-WALLA VALLEY, June 12, 1855.

July 12, 1855. Wash. g on and Oregon papers please copy.

NOTE. COUNCIL, WALLA-WALLA GROUND VALLEY, W. T., June 12, 1855.

AT A TREATY concluded with the Yakima Nation of Indians at the Council Ground in the Walla-Walla Valley, the 9th day of June, 1855, the land included within the following boundaries was ceded to the United States, to wit: Commencing at Mt. Rainier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methew river have their rise; thence southerly to the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes; which two latter lines separate the above ceded tribes and bands of Indians from the Okan-wan-kan-tribe of Indians; thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river; which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokane; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Mal-hoh-ne-he or southern tributary of the same; thence in a southerly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tuer-ton river; separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Pleasant's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Loe;" thence southerly to a point of the Yakima river called Tol-mah-lake; thence in a southerly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butte creek—all of which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians; thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

There is, however, reserved from the land above ceded, for the exclusive use and occupation of said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Attah-nam river; thence westerly along said Attah-nam river to the fork; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing south and east of Mount Adams, to the spur whence flows the waters of the Klilatat and Pisco rivers; thence down said spur to the divide between the waters of said rivers; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of the Satus river from those flowing into the main Yakima, eight miles below the mouth of the Satus river; and thence up the Yakima river to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

ISAAC L. STEVENS, Gov. and Sup't Indian Affairs, W. T.

June 29, 1855.

On Thursday, July 19th, 1855, one dark brown horse, about six years old, with both hind feet and the right forward foot white, some two or three inches above the pastern joint; white spot in the forehead, and branded low down on the right shoulder with E. M. If the owner will call on P. J. Moorey, he will give him information concerning the said horse.

HAMAN HUDEL, Sept. 29, 1855.

San Francisco Advertisements.

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISING AGENCY.

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WOULD call the attention of all Bookkeepers, Expressmen and News Agents to a large lot of New Paper and Machinery which he will furnish at the lowest prices, carefully packed and shipped direct.

ACISY CARRIER'S Book and Stationery Company, 77 LONG WHARF, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

BOOKS, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheaps and of the latest styles, and at the cheapest rates, type for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.

STUART'S EXPRESS. From St. Louis, Mo., to Portland, O. T. CONNECTING with the PACIFIC EXPRESS at Portland, or California, to the Atlantic States and Europe.

Having made arrangements with the Pacific Express Company, all matter entrusted to my care, will be forwarded to its destination under their charge.

For a regular Express to connect with the Pacific Mail Steamship, touching at Corvallis, Astoria, Rainier, and St. Helens, returning, will leave Portland for Oregon and St. Louis immediately on the arrival of the Express from San Francisco.

For a description of Express matter forwarded promptly. A. B. STUART, 117

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY. THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF ADAMS & CO. In consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of transacting a general

Express and Forwarding Business, in all its branches, throughout the United States, California and Oregon.

A regular Express for FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c., &c., will be despatched to and from the Atlantic States by way of St. Louis.

JOHN M. CHAPMAN, CLERK of the United States District Court, of the 2d Judicial District, of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully inform you, that he may always be found at his office, except when attending the Courts in the several Counties of the District; at such times his deputies will attend to the business.

STEFANCOFF LODGE, NO. 5. OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 5, OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

PUGET SOUND COURIER. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT STEELCORN, W. T., BY E. T. GUNN.

Terms of Subscription. For one year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; single copies, 25 cents.

For one square, twelve lines or less, one insertion, \$5; every subsequent insertion, \$1. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of the advertisements sent us, otherwise they will be continued until forbidden and charged accordingly.

SENTENCE OF INDIANS.

The trial of the Indians at Fort Steilacoom, by the military commission, the principle testimony of which we gave last week, terminated on Friday. The case was referred to Col. Casey, and resulted in the sentence of Pow-pow's being hung to-day, and the balance of the prisoners to be imprisoned from two to four years each.

PEOPLE LEAVING THE TERRITORY.—Scarcely a vessel leaves our waters, but that carries away a large number of passengers, who are bidding a farewell to the territory. Families, in particular, seem to have this mania to get away. The disastrous state of affairs throughout the country, is the only reason we can give to account for it; and without good assistance is received from Uncle Sam, by appropriations, &c., and the war still continues, the population of the territory will be exceedingly small in a very short time.

Within the last few days, three vessels have left the lower part of the Sound, with forty-five persons: the brig Merchantman having fifteen; the bark Madama eighteen; and the brig Consort with twelve.

We would call attention to an article in to-day's paper, copied from the London Times of February 23. It shows well the haughty bearing and dignity of aristocratic England towards republican America; and at this juncture, the especial conceit manifest since the turn of affairs with Russia. We have no idea that a war will spring up between the two powers, believing the people of both countries view the result as disastrous to their mutual interests. If such should be the case, however, we can not look upon our situation, here on this north-west coast, in any other light than as a quietus to our prosperity.

DROWNED.—A private belonging to Co. M, 2d Artillery, was accidentally drowned by falling off the wharf at this place on Tuesday night. He was last seen on that evening, and, it is supposed, becoming intoxicated, found his way to the wharf and fell over. The body was discovered by some Indians, who were fishing on the wharf on Thursday morning. The name of the deceased was James Buck.

The block house at Lone Tree point is to be abandoned, and Capt. Riley's command to be stationed at Mt. Tomp's, which post a detachment of the same company, under Lieut. J. Q. Cole, has some time occupied. The reason for the removal, is the number of block houses on White river, and the need of a larger command at Montgomery's.

Capt. Peabody and Howe's companies were at Seattle on Saturday last, but were to proceed to Fort Tilton, on the Snoqualmie river, immediately. Capt. Howe's company had come through by trail from Fort Tilton, a few days before, and had been scouting about Lake Washington and Black river.

We wish our correspondents to distinctly understand, that whatever is put into our hands for publication then becomes our property, and that we shall do with it as we deem proper—either to publish, or insert it in the store.

SCOUTING.

One of the most dangerous and hazardous feats in the war has come to our notice, although occurring some time ago. A few days after the last battle at White river, Dr. Geo. Suedley, U. S. A., asked permission of Col. Casey, (then at Muckleshoot,) to take about ten men and go on a scout in search of the Indian camp, which he thought could not be far off. The permission being granted, he took seven soldiers, Mr. Reilly, (former resident on Muckleshoot,) Yamaock, (Indian guide,) and also an Indian named Charley; Lieut. Fleming, 9th Infantry, volunteered to accompany them. The party scouted through the whole country between Muckleshoot and Porter's prairie, and arriving on the edge of Porter's, discovered the Indian camp close by, consisting of a large block-house, or structure of log, erected by the Indians, of eight or ten feet high open at the top, and also about thirty lodges, containing in all, probably, 200 Indians. After leisurely taking their observations, they prepared to return, but just at that time they saw two Indians advancing on horse back, whom they determined to take prisoners, but who became alarmed at a slight noise raised by the soldiers and retreated. They now discovered their Indian, Charley, had run away from them and gone to the hostiles. It was miraculous that they succeeded in regaining camp, being seven miles distant, and in near proximity to so large a body of Indians, who knew their smallness of number. This camp was visited next morning by Col. Casey's command, but the Indians had fled to the swamps, having been informed that they would be attacked by a "big gun" (howitzer,) through the treachery of the Indian.

INDIAN SHOT.—Some eight or ten days ago, an Indian called Bill, was taken on the reservation opposite Seattle, and carried to Olympia. He had come from the hostile camp on to the reservation, when the Chief Seattle, informed the whites, and he was captured. At Olympia two or three days ago, he was shot by a Mr. Brauman, who brother and family were killed at the White river massacre. The supposition is, that this Indian was one of the band present at that time, and killed the families, and was the one who took Mr. King's son to Leschi's camp.

Col. M. T. Simmons, has been nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Indian Agent for the Territory of Washington.—Pioneer.

We are astonished that such a nomination should be confirmed; for we supposed that the present administration had some little principle, at least more than appointing a man whom two-thirds of the people of Washington territory hate, and all the Indians loathe.

It is understood from the Indians, who have been taken by the various parties of soldiers, that the hostiles have suffered severely in the numerous engagements had with them. Several of their leaders are reported to have been killed, and a large number wounded. We think that after they have received a few more doses of Uncle Sam's "blue pills" they will be crying piteously.

Titles are at a premium now. We expect to get a nob to our name before the war is over! We shan't accept any thing, though, but a "Gen." or at least, a "Col."

The U. S. steamers Massachusetts and John Hancock, are still at Seattle. The Doctor and Jeff Davis are on a cruise below.

OREGON ITEMS.

By Stuart we learn that another fight took place last week above the Dailes, between the Oregon volunteers and Kamian's band, in which Capt. Emery, of Yamhill, was killed, and one volunteer wounded.

Judge J. O. Waterman has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Portland, vice Wm. M. King, removed. These are fast "Times."

A new steamer, the Senorita, Capt. Weiler, has commenced running.

James O'Neil has been elected Mayor of Portland, at the late charter election.

The vote is thought to have gone against a convention for framing a state constitution. No news from Southern Oregon.

It is truly amusing to see what "ars" are put on, and how "big with importance" certain individuals in this territory are, who have obtained little offices and have the prospect of getting a grab at the spoils, lately. "How we applies swim."

The steamer Traveller, Capt. Horton, arrived here on Monday evening last, from White river, having been up with provisions for the troops. She is the first steamer that has ascended that stream, and should carry the "horns" hereafter.

We understand that Lieut. Shuff, with his command, who left on a scouting expedition up the Payatin, a few days since, has taken some more of the hostiles. Number not known.

Frank Shaw, we learn, has been elected colonel by the 2d regiment of W. T. volunteers; and Capt. Maxon major of the 6th battalion.

A communication, signed "Major Courts," has been received, but owing to the absence of a reliable name, we decline publishing it.

MARTIAL LAW—BY A CITIZEN.

MR. EDITOR:—

The most foolish, unjust and uncalled for act that I have ever known a public servant to be guilty of, is that of Gov. Stevens in proclaiming Martial law over Pierce county. Further than this, it is an outrage upon the people, an injury done them, and a wrong inflicted that will not soon be forgotten. Heretofore Gov. Stevens has enjoyed some little popularity, even among his political enemies, but by his many foolish blunders made recently, and particularly this last act of his, proclaiming Martial law over this county, he has not only lost that popularity, but forfeited the esteem of every honest democrat in the territory. I verily believe, that Gov. Stevens, when he suspended the functions of the civil officers in Pierce county, was actuated solely by an unmanly and burning desire for revenge upon the people of this county generally, and a hope also, that by a rigid persecution of a few of our citizens, something might turn up in the chapter of accidents, (the false swearing for instance, of some villain, who to win the approbation of the hyas tyer, and secure some office in his gift, would sacrifice the life of his neighbor) to convict them of treason, and thereby prove to the world, his superior sagacity and eminent fitness as chief magistrate of a new and important territory.

That I. I. Stevens has some talent and possesses some fine qualifications, I cannot deny without imputing to Franklin Pierce a want of knowledge and lack of patriotism, which it would grieve me to do; but, that he is fitted either by nature or education, to be the chief magistrate of a territory, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, I do most positively deny, and the sooner Millard Fillmore is elected President of the United States, and honest, capable men appointed to fill the above named offices, as well as others in the territory, the sooner will the present serious difficulties have an end, and peace and prosperity once more reign within our borders. C. R. J.

O. P. MEEKER TO WM. PACKWOOD.

STEILACOOM, April 23, 1856.

Mr. Editor:—Mr. Packwood desires to know my authority for making certain statements in the Courier, in relation to the enlistment of men for the defence of the ferry across the Nisqually. In answer, I would say that my information was derived from the men who were enlisted. He says my statements are false; let us see. That the governor did give an order for the enlistment of ten men for the defence of the ferry; that the men were enlisted; and that J. McAlister, Thomas Owen and three others were detached to proceed to Camp Montgomery, are facts that even Mr. Packwood will not deny. And further, that they would have been compelled to go but for the neglect of Mr. Notary Packwood to administer the oath. The men subscribed to the muster roll to obey general orders, being told that otherwise they could not get their pay, but depended on a certain letter which Mr. Packwood read to them, whether read correctly or not I could not say, purporting to be an assurance from Gov. Stevens that they should not be moved from the ferry. This is the information derived from the men. Whatever private orders might have been subsequently received by Sergeant Packwood, the men were not apprised of them, and were thus deceived by somebody.

But when his acute and dignified Lordship, the Earl of Raglan, shall again debase himself to hair splitting, I will not disturb him in his innocence it amusement.

Yours, &c. O. P. MEEKER.

FUNDS AND FINANCES.

The following is a copy of a letter from Hon. G. W. Mennypenny to Gov. Stevens. It is the most important document received from Washington city, by the authorities of this territory since the commencement of the war:—Pioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office Indian Affairs, March 4, 1856.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 29th January, giving a brief sketch of the condition of Indian affairs in your Territory, and asking, in addition to a present remittance of the balances of appropriations applicable, authority to draw on the Department for fifteen thousand dollars per month, commencing with November last.

The Department is desirous of affording you every facility in its power, to assist you in your efforts to restore and maintain peace with the Indian tribes, and to encourage those Indian bands that remain friendly to the whites.

As it is believed that a remittance could not be effected in time for the draft to be forwarded by the steamer leaving New York to-morrow, you are authorized to draw drafts against the appropriation for incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Washington, to the amount of \$8,452; against that for "adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks," \$8,548, and against "provisions for Indians" to the amount of \$10,000.

It is presumed that you can obtain coin for your drafts at par, if not realize a premium on them.

As funds are not at the disposal of the Department, out of which drafts covering \$15,000 per month, since November, could be met, you will perceive that it is impossible at present to give you the authority you ask for.

Copies of your letter, and some of your previous communications tending to illustrate the condition of affairs in your superintendency, will be sent to the Secretary of Interior, with the suggestion that the president be requested to ask of congress, an immediate appropriation to meet the urgent demands of the service in your Territory, and should this course eventuate in the appropriation of any sum of money for the object stated, you will immediately be informed and further advised as to the course the secretary deems most proper to be pursued.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't. serv't.,

[Signed] GEO. W. MANNING, Commissioner.

His Excellency Isaac I. Stevens, Governor, &c., Olympia, W. T.

The Missouri legislature have appropriated \$7,000 annually, for ten years to remove freed colored people to Liberia, and the agent wishes to send out sixty or seventy the coming fall.

We notice the arrival of the bark *Carib* at this place, 13 days from San Francisco, bringing 4 passengers and supplies to the quartermaster at Fort Stevens.

We are indebted to Capt. Balch, for late California papers, though too late for use this week.

We are indebted to Stuart's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express for packages of paper from San Francisco.

The attention of *Pacific's Monthly* is on our table, and is, as ever, replete with choice original matter.

The boats at the different reservations on the west side of the Sound, are still quiet and peaceable.

Special Notice.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in the prosecution of the Indian war, circumstances have existed allowing such grave cause of suspicion, such that certain and supposed persons of Pierce county have given aid and comfort to the enemy, as that they have been placed under arrest and ordered to be tried by a military commission; and whereas, efforts are now being made to withdraw, by civil process, these persons from the purview of the said commission.

Therefore, as the war is now being actively prosecuted throughout nearly the whole of the said county, and a great injury to the public, and the plans of the campaign be frustrated, if the alleged designs of these persons be not arrested, I, Isaac I Stevens, Governor of the Territory of Washington, do hereby proclaim **MARTIAL LAW** over the said county of Pierce, and do by these presents suspend for the time being, and till further notice, the functions of all civil officers in said county.

Given under my hand at Olympia, this third day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and the year of Independence of the United States the eightieth.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Steilacoom Prices Current.

COMMODITIES WEEKLY.	
Provi. Lard, 100 lbs. per lb.	75 1/2
Beef, fresh, per lb.	10
Mutton, do.	12
Pork, fresh, do.	12 1/2
Bacon, do.	12 1/2
Ham, do.	12 1/2
Butter, cream, per lb.	12 1/2
Butter, salt, per lb.	12 1/2
Flour, per 100 lbs.	12 1/2
Wheat, No. 1, per bush.	12 1/2
Wheat, No. 2, per bush.	12 1/2
Oats, per bush.	12 1/2
Barley, per bush.	12 1/2
Hay, per ton.	12 1/2
Straw, per ton.	12 1/2
Coal, per ton.	12 1/2
Wood, per cord.	12 1/2
Iron, per ton.	12 1/2
Copper, per ton.	12 1/2
Lead, per ton.	12 1/2
Zinc, per ton.	12 1/2
Gold, per ounce.	12 1/2
Silver, per ounce.	12 1/2
Mercury, per pound.	12 1/2
Antimony, per pound.	12 1/2
Arsenic, per pound.	12 1/2
Strontian, per pound.	12 1/2
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Platina, per ounce.	12 1/2
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Sodium, per pound.	12 1/2
Calcium, per pound.	12 1/2
Magnesium, per pound.	12 1/2
Barium, per pound.	12 1/2
Strontium, per pound.	12 1/2
Yttrium, per pound.	12 1/2
Zirconium, per pound.	12 1/2
Niobium, per pound.	12 1/2
Tantalum, per pound.	12 1/2
Vanadium, per pound.	12 1/2
Chromium, per pound.	12 1/2
Manganese, per pound.	12 1/2
Iron, per pound.	12 1/2
Steel, per pound.	12 1/2
Copper, per pound.	12 1/2
Lead, per pound.	12 1/2