PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. 6. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1858. NO. 39.

The Pioneer and Democrat

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00; for six months, $3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.

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POETRY.

☞ There is another "John Anderson," it seems, whose merits certainly have a claim on public favor *This* John is an Iowa production, and we find it in the *Oskaloosa Herald*:

John Anderson my jo, John,
I weel remember yet,
That time sae lang ago, John,
The day when first we met;
It was a bonnie day, John,
Within the month o' June,
When lambkins were a' playing, John,
Alang the banks o' Doon.

Since then we've seen a few, John,
O' earthly ups and downs,
And had nae scanty view John,
O' fortunes smiles and frowns;
But when misfortune came, John,
Each bore a part, you know;
And thus we made the load mair light,
John Anderson, my jo.

And now that we hae grown, John,
Na rich, but well to do,
Nae king upon his throne, John,
Mair blest than I and you,
For we hae gear enough, John,
To last us till we go
To where there are nae rich nor poor,
John Anderson, my jo.

And when to that blest warld, John,
By death we're ta'en away,
We'll leave nae wealth behind, John,
To make us wish to stay;
But a' the wish we'll hae, John,
Will be that neither go
To leave the ither lang behind,
John Anderson my jo.

John Anderson, my jo, John,
When in that hame on high,
We meet to part nae mair, John
Nae mair again to die,
What pleasure will it gie, John,
Still hand in hand to go
Through a' the flowery walks above,
John Anderson my jo.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The action of the British Government relative to the right of search, will be regarded with the deepest satisfaction throughout the United States. Lord Malmesbury has admitted the validity of the international law on the subject, as intespreted by Mr. Cass, our Secretary of State, while Minister to France—that interpretation having received the approval of the law officers of the Crown. The question could probably never have arisen at a more opportune time, as most of the eminent men who took part in its discussion in 1841 and 1842 are now on the stage of action, and holding positions which rendered it necessary to refer the question to their final decision. The absolute relinqqishment by Great Britain of the right of search or visit, will be considered final; for, although she has refrained from practicing it for many years, yet she has always insisted on the right, and our Government was consequently left in a state of doubt and uncertainty when we should be compelled to protect the inviolability of our ships by force of arms. But in the settlement of this question, we are distinctly informed by Lord Malmesbury of the constant interference of England with regard to Cuba; which, he says, would now probably be an American possession but for such interference. We give Lord Malmesbury's own words:

"I must say that the conduct of Spain towards us on this question, has been marked by the greatest ingratitude. We have taken her part on several occasions against those whom she has suspected of designs adverse to her. It has always been the policy of England and of other European countries to support Spain, and defend her in the occupation of Cuba against hostile invasions, as well as to prevent any agreement by which she might be induced to part with it. But if Spain continues to show that utter want of principle, and that utter and base ingratitude which she has displayed towards this country, which has always been her friend, I do not hesitate to say that she must expect that indifference will be exchanged for amity, and instead of taking her part, she must expect us to leave her to whatever consequences may ensue, whether proceeding from her present condition or not."

The formal concession of the British Government has set the question entirely at rest, and there is little probability that it can ever be resuscitated.—*San Francisco Herald.*

☞ It is now again positively stated that the Nicaragua line will be re-opened shortly. The mail steamships are henceforward to touch at the Tehuantepec transit on the Pacific.

The Skagit River and Country.

The following letter from Mr. L. GRENNAN to Gen. TILTON, descriptive of the Skagit river and country, will, we doubt not, prove very interesting to our readers at this time:

UTSALADY, Aug. 2, 1858.

JAMES TILTON, ESQ., *Surveyor General:*

SIR—I take the liberty of addressing you, believing that the interest you have always taken in whatever concerns the Territory will serve as an apology.

I have just returned from an expedition up the Skagit river, undertaken chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining whether a communication could be made by that route with Capt. DeLacy's trail from Whatcom to Thompson river, which crosses the Skagit towards its head waters. Although unsuccessful in this object, I consider the result as important in many respects.

The river has several mouths, all entering the bay through overflowed land; of these the northern, or Squonamish mouth, is stopped by a drift; the best is the Kikiallus, one of the southern mouths. The two unite at the Skagit village, about 4 miles up. Six miles from the mouth the main river, which is about 400 yards wide, is interrupted by three large rafts of drift wood, extending through a distance of a a mile and a half. Trails extend round these, over which canoes can be hauled, the portages amounting to a little over a mile. Above the drifts the stream is clear from any obstruction for a long distance. As this is the season of the freshet, it was impossible to ascertain the depth of water which could be depepended on at low stages, but I am of opinion that were it not for the rafts, river steamers could navigate it easily to a point not less than 45 miles from the mouth. Beyond that point rapids are numerous, and I am not prepared to say with confidence whether they could at all stages of water ascend further, although I consider it probable that they could for at least fifteen miles. About 45 miles from the mouth, the Takullam fork comes in from the north, a rapid and broken stream heading in Mount Baker. This had already been explored by a party from Port Townsend, but no white men had previously ascended the main river beyond it. As the Smalehu village is at the mouth of this stream, it has been generally supposed that it was the branch which DeLacy's trail crosses—a mistake, as I afterwards found, the trail crossing the main Skagit itself. About 5 miles beyond the last is the Sakumehu branch from the south, from which there is a trail to the Stolukwhamish river. There were three horses on an island below the Sakumehu, but I could not learn whence they were brought. It has been reported that there was a trail from this branch over to Lake Chelan, but the Indians either could not, or would not give any information about it. Above here the river goes by the Indian name of Miskaiwhu,—it is in this part much broken by rapids, none of which, however, are dangerous, and its current is very swift. I traveled on the whole 65 or 70 miles, by estimate, reaching a point which may be considered the head of canoe navigation, and as nearly as could be ascertained, due east of Mount Baker, from which it is distant probably 25 miles. There is a very bad rapid in a pass, half a mile long and not over 50 to 75 yards wide, above which it resumes its former width. Leaving my canoe, I went up by a trail to the head of the rapid and found a small party of Indians fishing. They reported that they could go a short distance up by canoes, when they met with immense rocks, fallen from the mountains overhead, beyond which no one ever went. They added that no Indians now living on the river had seen this place, but that they had heard of it formerly. They reported the mountains also as impassable. Not being prepared for the kind of exploration which would prebably be required, I concluded to return. The great height of the water was unfavorable for such an attempt, besides which, the fact that these were the last Indians on the river, and that they never had been further up, seemed almost conclusive as to its impracticability as a useful route. I am, however, happy to state that some gentlemen from Port Townsend have gone up prepared and determined to explore the kanyon.

The river at this place seemed but little diminished in volume, all the tributaries which it received below being comparatively small, and its average width is not less than 200 yards. Its source is therefore evidently distant. The freshet rendered it almost useless to attempt prospecting, but the indications of gold in the character of the rocks were highly favorable. There are but few Indians on the river,—not over fifty families in all—above the Skagit village. They are very poor and much scattered. They seemed somewhat jealous at first of our visit, but offered no opposition, and were easily satisfied, and rendered assistance when required. They have, however, already got their ideas of prices up to the Whatcom standard, and for this reason, persons visiting the river would do well to take goods in place of money. The proper form of canoe is the common river of "shovel nosed" pattern; Chenook canoes are unmanageable in swift water.

The valley of this river for some 40 miles up is the most beautiful I have ever seen. The banks are generally level. The timber consists of spruce, fir and cedar on the higher ground, and of cotton wood, white and vine maple on the lower. The soil is light but deep, and though there are no prairies, the richness and extent of the bottom lands render the Skagit country one of the most desirable tracts on the Sound. The general course of the river, as far as I ascended it, is abont north-east. Its upper part is shut in by high mountains, and no opening for trails on the eastern side of the Cascade range are apparent. When the country is prospected, as it undoubtedly will be this fall, we shall hear something more certain on this point. In the meantime, I would advise no one to go up until the freshet subsides, which will not be till towards the end of August.

Very respectfully yours,
L. GRENNAN.

Proclamation of the President to the Mormons.

The President of the United States has addressed the following proclamation to the residents of Utah Territory. We insert sub-heads in it:

MISDEEDS OF THE MORMONS.

Whereas, the Territory of Utah was settled by certain emigrants from the States and from foreign countries, who have for several years past manifested a spirit of insubordination to the constitution and laws of the United States. The great mass of those settlers, acting under the influence of leaders to whom they seem to have surrendered their judgment, refuse to be controlled by any other authority. They have been often advised to obedience, and these friendly counsels have been answered with defiance. Officers of the federal government have been driven from the Territory for no offence but an effort to do their sworn duty. Others have been prevented from going there by threats of assassination. Judges have been violently interrupted in the performance of their functions, and the records of the courts have been seized, and either destroyed or concealed. Many other acts of unlawful violence have been perpetrated, and the right to repeat them has been openly claimed by the leading inhabitants, with at least the silent acquiescence of nearly all the others. Their hostility to the lawful government of the country has at length become so violent that no officer bearing a commission from the chief magistrate of the Union can enter the Territory or remain there with safety; and all the officers recently appointed have been unable to go to Salt Lake or anywhere else in Utah beyond the immediate power of the army. Indeed, such is believed to be the condition to which a strange system of terrorism has brought the inhabitants of that region, that no one among them could express an opinion favorable to this government, or even propose to obey its laws, without exposing his life and property to peril.

RESISTANCE TO THE U. S. TROOPS.

After carefully considering this state of affairs, and maturely weighing the obligation I was under to see the laws faithfully executed, it seemed to me right and proper that I should make such use of the military force at my disposal as might be necessary to protect the federal officers in going into the Territory of Utah, and in performing their duties after arriving there. I accordingly ordered a detachment of the army to march for the City of Salt Lake, or within reach of that place, and to act in case of need as a posse for the enforcement of the laws. But, in the meantime, the hatred of that mis-guided people for the just and legal authority of the government had become so intense that they resolved to measure their military strength with that of the Union. They have organized an armed force far from contemptible in point of numbers, and trained it, if not with skill, at least with great assiduity and perseverance. While the troops of the United States were on their march, a train of baggage wagons, which happened to be unprotected, was attacked and destroyed by a portion of the Mormorn forces, and the provisions and stores with which the train was laden were wantonly burnt. In short, their present attitude is one of decided and unreserved enmity to the United States and to all their loyal citizens. Their determination to oppose the authority of the government by military force has not only been expressed in words, but manifested in overt acts of the most unequivocal character.

PERSISTENCE WILL LEAD TO RUIN.

Fellow-citizens of Utah, this is rebellion against the government to which you owe allegiance. It is levying war against the United States, and involves you in guilt of treason. Persistence in it will bring you to condign punishment, to ruin and to shame; for it is mere madness to suppose that, with your limited resources, you can successfully resist the force of this great and powerful nation.

If you have calculated upon the forbearance of the United States—if you have permitted yourselves to suppose that this government will fail to put forth its strength and bring you to submission—you have fallen into a grave mistake. You have settled upon territory which lies geographically in the heart of the Union. The land you live upon was purchased by the United States, and paid for out of their treasury. The proprietary right and title to it is in them, and not in you. Utah is bounded on every side by States and Territories whose people are true to the Union. It is absurd to believe that they will or can permit you to erect in their very midst a a government of your own, not only independent of the authority which they all acknowledge, but hostile to them and their interests.

NO CRUSADE AGAINST MORMONISM.

Do not deceive yourselves nor try to mislead others by propagating the idea that this is a crusade against your religion. The constitution and laws of this country can take no notice of your creed, whether it be true or false. That is a question between your God and yourselves, in which I disclaim all right to interfere. If you obey the laws, keep the peace and respect the just rights of others, you will be perfectly secure, and may live on in your present faith or change it for another at your pleasure. Every intelligent man among you knows very well that this Government has never, directly or indirectly, sought to molest you in your worship, to control you in your ecclesiastical affairs, or even to influence you in your religious opinions.

REBELLION WITHOUT CAUSE.

This rebellion is not merely a violation of your legal duty; it is without just cause, without excuse. You never made a complaint that was not listened to with patience. You never exhibited a real grievance that was not redressed as promptly as it could be. The laws and regulations enacted for your government by Congress have been equal and just, and their enforcement was manifestly necessary for your own welfare and happiness. You have never asked their repeal. They are similar in every material respect to the laws which have been passed for the other Territories of the Union, and which everywhere else (with one partial exception) have been cheerfully obeyed. No people ever lived who were freer from unnecessary legal restriction than you. Human wisdom never devised a political system which bestowed more blessings or imposed lighter burdens than the Government of the United States in its operations upon the Territories.

PARDON OFFERED.

But being anxious to save the effusion of blood, and to avoid the indiscriminate punishment of a whole people for crimes of which it is not probable that all are equally guilty, I offer now a full and free pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the federal governmen. If you refuse to accept it, let the consequences fall upon your own weak heads. But I conjure you to pause deliberately, and reflect well, before you reject this tender of peace and good will.

SUBMISSION OR DESTRUCTION.

Now, therefore, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, enjoining upon all public officers in the Territory of Utah, to be diligent and faithful, to the full extent of their power, in the execution of the laws; commanding all citizens of the United States in said Territory to aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties; offering to the inhabitants of Utah, who will submit to the laws, a free pardon for the seditions and treasons heretofore by them committed; warning those who shall persist, after notice of this proclamation, in the present rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts; and declaring that the military force now in Utah, and hereafter to be sent there, will not be withdrawn until the inhabitants of that Territory shall manifest a proper sense of their duty which they owe to this government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Washington, the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have dates from Honolula to the 12th ult. The Minister of the Interior recommends that the English language shall be gradually introduced. It is already the language of the Court and of trade, and is known to many of the nation.

Rumor says that a government proclamation will be issued in a day or two, forbidding the Mormons landing upon any of the Sandwich Islands.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH PACIFIC.—Among the passengers by the *Golden Age*, which arrived last evening, is Lieut. Burke, U. S. N., who has been ordered to this city for the purpose of fitting out and commanding an Exploring Expedition to the North Pacific. We understand he has been instructed to give his attention to the interesting question of "deep-sea soundings"—he, it is said, being the inventor of the only *known* apparatus answering for that purpose.—*San Fransisco Bulletin.*

☞ The amounts of the appropriations, provided for in the various bills passed by Congress at the late session, foot up a total of nearly seventy millions of dollars.

☞ The Navy Department has given orders to disinfect the steam frigate Susquehanna, and to prepare her for service.

Latest from Salt Lake.

The San Francisco HERALD of August 4th, contains news of the arrival of the Salt Lake Mail at Placerville on the previous Monday.

Messrs. J. S. Simonton, correspondent of the *New York Times*, Geo. A. Beardsley and Maj. A. Clarkson, of San Francisco, came through as passengers. They were delayed two days by accident—their running time twelve days and ten hours; full time, fourteen days.

From Salt Lake the news is af some importance. From these gentlemen we learn that there is a growing discontent among the Mormons against Brigham Young and his policy towards them generally since the difficulties commenced. His numerous prophecies have all failed, and they say privately and openly that they will leave after their crops are gathered.

It is now ordered by the Head of the Church that the Bishops shall no longer exercise any other control over the Mormons than the purely ecclesiastical, and have no more to do in the way of administering the government. In fact, these gentlemen were informed by Mormon mail carriers who are perfectly reliable, that Brigham Young was making secret to flee from Salt Lake City to escape arrest by the authorities on the charge of treason, and also as a polygamist. These gentlemen were also informed by the Mormon mail boys that his plans were all laid, and was to leave the day the mail left for California. Their information is reliable.

The United States troops were yet in Cedar Valley, and were making preparations to go into winter quarters there.

The volunteer companies, numbering 350 men, had taken up their line of march for Fort Leavenworth, there to be discharged. They were under the command of Col. Bernard E. Bee, Lieut. Hill, and Quartermaster Deshler.

General Harney had not arrived when the mail left.

A company of Mormon elders had arrived from their missions in the States and the Canadas.

The mail party had no difficulty with the Indians on the route.

The Kinney claim had been bought, it is presumed, by the leading men of Salt Lake, for the sum of $2,500,000. This may be relied upon as correct. It is known only among the head men at Salt Lake that the bargain has been made.

This mail made the time to Salt Lake from St. Joseph, full time, in thirteen days, arriving on the 16th July.

Mr. Roberts, the mail conductor, reports that everything is quite at Salt Lake City.

Gov. Cumming is firmly established as Governor of the Territory. A term of Court will be held in a few days.

The population had nearly all returned from the South.

Every person who arrived by this trip is confident that the distance can be travelled in ten days, easily, when the stations are completed.

Mr. John M. Bernhisel, Delegate in Congress from Utah, publishes an appeal to the public, in relation to the march of the army towards Salt Lake City. He declares that the Mormons' profession of a desire for peace is honest, and expresses a fear that the misstatements which he charges upon the press of the country will have the effect of prejudicing the public mind against the saints. He adds a threat that war will yet ensue, if the army persists in the pursuit of the Mormons.

Gen. Johnston was to start for Salt Lake City on the 13th July, with three thousand men in column. Col. Hoffman and Capt. Marcy had both arrived at Camp Scott. A diversity of opinion existed at the camp as to the course the Mormons would pursue in regard to the troops entering the valley. They have not gone either to Sonora or to the Russian Possessions, but have, it is now ascertained with certainty, merely removed their families to Provo.

Our journals continue to give large batches of correspondence from the army of Utah, the writers of which nearly all agree in expressing their disbelief in the pacific protestations of the Mormons. Governmant, also, seems to have some lurking doubts of the sincerity of the Saints. for, in the orders issued last week for the re-distribution of the troops now on the way to Utah, General Harney, who is assigned to his former position as commander of the Department of the West, is also inverted with discretionary power to abrogate the orders, should any change in the affairs of Utah make it expedient. A large portion of the troops are to be sent to Oregon to quell the Indian disturbances in in that region. General Johnston will retain command of the troops who are to remain in Utah. Our latest advices direct from the Territory, state that Brigham Young and the offending Elders had offered to give themselves up, provided they could have a fair trial. Salt Lake City was entirely deserted,d an it was said there was not a Mormon within forty miles south of that city. The fugitives are said to be suffering terribly from destitution and the hardships of their journey.

The peace commissioners, with Governor Cumming, had entered Salt Lake City. Judge Echols had held a court at Fort Bridger, and charged the Grand Jury against polygamy. The Mormons were greatly exasperated in consequence.

☞ The best bite we ever had when we went fishing, was the bite we took along.

People's California Steamship Company.

In some editorial comments yesterday, it was shown that the people of this side of the continent have little in the way of assistance towards developing the resources of this section, for which to thank the Federal Government, little to hope from it for some time to come, and that the people must rely upon themselves for the future growth of the prosperity of this coast. Fortunately there is a prospect that they will soon have an opportunity to help themselves. Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co. have published a prospectus of a proposition to establish a line of screw steamships between New York and San Francisco, to be called the "People's California Steamship Company." The capital stock is to be $1,500,000, divided into fifteen thousand shares, at one hundred dollars each.

It will be perceived that this will place an interest in the company within the reach of nearly all of our citizens. This is the true principle, to interest as many as possible directly in the company, in addition to the general interest felt by the entire population of the State. This is the true principle, and probably the only one that could succedd against the present giant monopoly.

With two steamships of 1,600 tons on the Atlantic, and four on the Pacific, in constant employment, with one on each ocean, for a reserve, constructed for the purpose, with capacity and accommodations for a large number of passengers, at a much reduced fare from present rates; viz., $175 for first class, and $75 for second class, we could have a semi-monthly line which would aid materially in giving us the population we need. By making so many thousands of the residents of California interested directly, as shareholders of the company in its success, the surest method to secure that success would be accomplished, for the entire influence of every shareholder would, of course, be thrown in favor of the company's ships. They could transport, without freight, seven hundred passengers per trip; or with full freight, three hundred, or an average of five hundred passengers each voyage. Many thousands of the number brought each year might be safely put down as a certain addition to our population. The estimates carefully prepared, show that the undertaking can be made very profitable to the shareholders, as well as advantageous to the State at large.

The crowded state of our colums prevents any lengthened discussion of this subject to-day, but it will be resumed hereafter, when the plan and the argument will be more fully considered.—*Alta California.*

A Story of Female Heroism.

In the course of a recent speech in Congress, by the Hon. JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon, he related the following incident, which occured in the Indian war of Oregon:

While in Oregon last summer, I took occasion to inquire of the cheif, who was mainly instrumental in getting up this war, to learn the particulars of the fate of some of our people who dissapeared in the war of 1855, and of whom we had been able to learn nothing.

When I suggested to the agent, in the council, that I proposed to inquire into the fate of Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Haynes, and others, he was inclined to think it would raise the bitter feelings of the Indians, but said that we could make the inquiry. I told him that I had passed through the country where these people had lived, and that their friends were very anxious to learn their fate. We inquired in relation to Mrs. Wagner, who was a well educated and handsome woman from New York, who had lived long in the country, and spoke the Indian tongue fluently.

She kept a public house by the roadside, and the good cheer which she always furnished made it a place where travellers delighted to stop. The Indians informed us that on the morning of the 9th of October, they came in sight of the house, where they met some teamsters and packers, a portion of whom they murdered, destroying the wagons and cargoes, as well of the animals, while she was standing in the door.

As soon as they had murdered the people outside, they came towards the house, which was strongly built of hewn logs, and had a heavy door, which fastened with crossbars. When she saw them running towards the house she shut the door and dropped the bars to prevent their coming in. They came to the door and ordered her to come out, and bring her little girl. She said "no."

Her husband was absent—and, by the way he was the only man on that road who escaped. They said that if she did not come out they would shoot her. She declined, and after some deliberation, they determined to set the house on fire. The house was directly enveloped in flames; and the chief, who watched her through a little window, told me that he saw her go to the glass and arrange her hair, then take a seat in the middle of the room, fold her little girl in her arms, and wait calmly until the roof fell in, and they perished in the flames together. And the statement was confirmed by the people who found their remains lying together in the middle of the house.

☞ He that lends an easy and credulous ear to calumny, is either a man of very ill morals, or has no more sense and understanding than a child.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1858.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Our Delegate at his Post.

Subjoined will be found copies of a couple of documents addressed by our able delegate in Congress, ISAAC I. STEVENS, to the Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, representing the importance of entering speedily into a treaty which shall throw open to commerce and American enterprise the free navigation of the river Amoor, and thus enter into commercial intercourse with a country said to contain upwards of thirty millions of people. The importance of such a treaty, and the advantages to be derived therefrom, in an extension of the traffic and commerce of the Pacific, can perhaps only be fully conceived by the business men of our coast, while the importance of the subject of the second communication—the discovery of gold on our our northern frontier, and the blockade of Frazer river—will readily suggest itself to the mind of every man, more especially the miner. We doubt not but that the correctness of the views expressed by our delegate will have due weight with the Secretary of that Department, the head thereof being well known to be a sage having no superior in an interpretation of international law, and one who would not for a moment countenance a violation or infraction of such, especially when committed by Great Britain.

The following are the communications alluded to:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, June 3, 1858.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State:*

SIR—I beg leave to submit a few observations in regard to a question vitally affecting our commerce on the Pacific, and the ultimate control of that commerce by the American people.

I refer to the navigation of the Amoor in Russian Asia, a navigation of two thousand six hundred miles by steamers, and having direct and positive relations with thirty millions of people.

The free navigation of the Amoor to American vessels, and the right to trade to American citizens, would give us a commercial foothold on the Asian shores of the Pacific not inferior to that of any other power; and its immediate effect will not simply be to develop our own Pacific coast, and cause to grow up large commercial cities at San Francisco and on the shores of Puget Sound, but to quicken the impulses of trade throughout the length and breadth of the Republic, and especially to quicken and develop our own manufacturing, planting and farming interests.

This country ought to furnish all the machinery, appliances and work in metal for the immense flotilla of steamers which will be required on the waters of the Amoor, so that nothing except the wood work will be furnished outside our shops and manufactories.

We ought to supply the tobacco, ammunition, guns, cutlery, cotton fabrics, and a great variety of other articles, of fancy and use, for the great population tributary to this river.

In exchange we can receive hides, various fabrics of wool, and especially the Siberian camel—so well adapted for the transportation of army supplies in the interior of our continent.

The development of our commerce on the Amoor will be the great step to a line of ocean steamers from our western coast to Asia. The vicinity of exhaustless coal beds to the mouth of the Amoor and on the shores of Puget Sound, point out one of the natural routes of ocean steamers—the distance from the Sound to the mouth of the Amoor being only about four thousand miles.

Already a large trade has sprung up in lumber and spars between Puget Sound and the ports of the Pacific. This business already exceeds our domestic business, and is very rapidly increasing. I shall take occasion at an early date to communicate the statistics of this extensive business to the Department.

The discovery of rich and extensive gold fields in the general region of the 49th parallel, rich and extensive both in our own borders and in those of the British possessions, the great rush of miners now going there, the unquestionable fact that these mines will remunerate large and costly operations and a great force of labor, must convince one that both on the ocean and on the shore there will be a contest for supremacy between English and American interests in that quarter of the world.

I therefore call your attention to a subject so interesting and important as the opening of the Amoor to the enterprise of American citizens, because I believe it will be a grand step towards establishing our supremacy on the Pacific.

In conclusion, I have been greatly interested in the report of our Consul, Mr. Collins, and it is the suggestions and facts of his reports which have caused me to consider carefully the matter, and have prompted this communication to the Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,
ISAAC I. STEVENS.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 18, 1858.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State:*

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that the floating rumors, as to the existence of large deposits of gold in the country lying on both sides of the 49th parallel, the boundary between the Territory of Washington and the British possessions on the Pacific, have now turned out to be an absolute fact. By my latest advices from that territory miners were flocking in to the new Eldorado from California, Oregon and Washington, in great numbers; and the San Francisco papers of the latest dates, advertise for the departure of both steamers and sailing vessels for the newly discovered mines.

From the best authority I have received, the result of the mines has been equal to California in her palmiest days. The locality of the richest region, is on Frazier's River, and its branch, Thompson's River, in English Territory, distant from our boundary line, from twelve to twenty miles in a direct line.

In the month of December, 1857, Governor Douglas of Vancouver's Island issued his proclamation in reference to these mines, as being crown lands, &c, establishing a rate of license for working the same, and the manner and form of taking such license out.

It is hardly necessary to state that the announcement of the existence of a country so rich in the precious metal as this is reported to be, would at once attract the attention and stimulate the energies and desires of the American population of the Pacific coast. Miners of course would at once flock in, carrying with them the necessary adjuncts—traders. The most natural approach to the promised land is by water, via Frazier's river, in English Territory, as affording, at present, the most easy, expeditious, and cheap mode of transportation either of individuals or supplies from Puget Sound on the Pacific Ocean, which from the nature of things must be the main thoroughfare for the adventurers seeking this country.

From the Collector of Puget Sound and from citizens of the Territory of Washington, upon whose information I can rely, I am informed, that Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, has determined to blockade the mouth of Frazier's River and prevent its navigation by any persons except British subjects.

My intention in addressing this communication to you is to call your attention to this fact. As a citizen of Washington Territory and its late Executive, I am aware of Gov. Douglas being the Executive of Vancouver's Island, but have no knowledge of any official authority of his over the country in question, called New Caledonia, save that derived from his position of chief factor in the Hudson Bay Company. He has always declined, as an official officer of the British Crown, to assume responsibility for the outrages of savages, living in his pretended jurisdiction, on our unoffending citizens, but he expressed his willingness as a member of the H. B. Co., to exert his influence to bring the offenders to justice.

By the treaty of 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, British subjects, in the navigation of the Columbia River with their goods, &c., are to be placed upon the same footing as American citizens, subject to such regulations as our government may make, and the H. B. Co. and other British subjects are to be respected in certain rights they assumed to have acquired by possession. To the P. S. A. Co. certain properties were confirmed. After the confirmation of such claims, and the extension of such privileges to foreign corporations and foreign subjects, I have to ask whether under the comity that exists between us and Great Britain it can be competent for a colonial Governor, in his capacity as an executive member of a company of traders, to exclude citizens of the United States from the navigation of a large river, flowing for many miles parrallell with our boundary, and watering an extent of country almost equal to that of the Great Columbia?

It will be borne in mind that the H. B. Co., of which Gov. Douglas is a very prominent member, has still, or pretends to have, extensive claims in the Territory of Washington, exercising still a pretended right to trade with Indians, &c.

The carrying out of the blockade of Frazers River, and shutting that large stream up from the use of American citizens for navigation and transportation, cannot fail to increase that animosity against that company already, though not without cause, too deeply seated in our citizens.

I am very truly your most obedient,
ISAAC I. STEVENS.

FOR SNOQUALMIE AGAIN.—We are informed by a letter from Hon. A. A. DENNY, that a company of miners are now concentrating on Meridian Prairie, preparatory to crossing the Cascade mountains for the Frazer river mines *via* the Snoqualmie pass. The company desire all such as choose to adopt this route to meet them as above by the 25th inst., about which time they expect to start. Messrs. LYLE, of Olympia, and C. C. TERRY, of Seattle, have gone to Victoria to make known their arrangements, and if possible increase the company.

Many of those who went with the former party and were compellee to return, will again go out with the new expedition, being well satisfied that this is the best pass through the mountains. The company will be sufficiently large to guarantee its safe arrival in the mines this time—*sure.*

STEAMER "SURPRISE."—*H. B. M.* steamer *Surprise*, Capt. Huntington, arrived at Brown's wharf in our harbor on Tuesday evening last, 12 hours from Victoria. She sailed again on Wednesday evening with a number of passengers and cattle, for Victoria. After arriving at that port, we learn she will sail immediately for San Francisco, but whether under the protection of the British flag or that of the Hudson Bay Co., we are unable to say. Good-bye to her, and all her English earned glory.

WELL DONE.—We learn that the steamer *Panama*, on her late trip from this port for San Francisco, was taken possession of by some two hundred miners at Whatcom, who politely informed the Captain that "being very low in pocket, and straighened in circumstances," they should be compelled to call upon his "generosity" to furnish them with a *gratis* passage to San Francisco. That officer well knowing that the company which he serves do *not* run their steamers up here on *gnerosity* principles, replied, as we are informed, that he "should take back no man on *that lay out* while he was captain of that vessel." To obviate this, he was informed that "go they would, and for this purpose they would supercede him in the steamers navigation, and man her themselves."

All we have to say in this matter is simply this: that if they succeeded, they served the company just right. That company was most instrumental in getting up this excitement at an improper time—at too early a day—and it is but just that they should "burn their fingers" in just such a way as will learn them to mind their own business in future.

☞ The bark *Gold Hunter* arrived here on Sunday last, and sails to-day for Whatcom, freighted with cattle.

The steamer *Resolute*, Capt. PRAY, arrived on Wednesday last, and sails again to-day, with the mails for ports on the Sound.

From the neglect of somebody *somewhere*, the mails due from below were not brought up by her on her last trip We are therefore indebted to nobody especially for favors from below, save to C. E. WILLIAMS, who is ever mindful of the printer, and well knows that some editors are not gifted with talents for manufacturing *news.*

☞ The steamer *Martin White* arrived at Victoria on Tuesday last from San Francisco. We learn that she is to run as a connecting boat with the Frazer river steamers and Victoria.

Letter from Frazer River.

PUGET SOUND BAR, FRAZER RIVER,
August 3, 1858.

Editor of Pioneer and Democrat:

After taking a general observation of "these diggings" for about two weeks, I have concluded to again address you and my friends generally through the medium of your journal with a short epistle, giving as near as I can a description of Frazer river and the mining region, &c., &c., at least as far as I have seen. When I last addressed you, we were about starting from Point Roberts for the river. It is somewhat difficult to find the proper entrance into the river, there being no peculiar mark to denote the mouth of the stream. There is a large island in the mouth of the river, and the slough or left branch, by which the nearest and easiest entrance is gained, is quite narrow. There is, however, a very large sand bar between this slough and Point Roberts which cannot be passed at low tide. After getting into the river you meet with but little trouble in ascending as far as Fort Langley, a distance of 40 miles, the greater part of which we traveled in the night, the wind blowing strong with flood tide. We arrived at Fort Hope in four and a half days from Point Roberts. We hired an Indian guide near Fort Langley, who piloted us to Fort Yale. The distance from Fort Langley to Fort Hope is near 60 miles—from Fort Hope to Fort Yale 15 miles. Fort Yale is at the commencement of what is called the "canyon," above which place I have not been.

Frazer river is not so bad or dangerous a stream as I expected to find—in fact we have come this far without meeting any trouble of consequence other than hard pulling, which is to be expected when ascending any stream, and myriads of mosquitoes, which seemed determined on eating us up alive. It is true the stream runs rapid, and in many places the fall is considerable, but the secret of successfully ascending it is in knowing the place to go. The main cause of so much complaint against the river is in not knowing how to escape the rapid places. No one should undertake to ascend the river farther than Fort Langley without an Indian pilot, unless well acquainted with the stream. The Indian we employed proved to be an excellent pilot, and consequently we outstripped every thing that started with us. In fact, since our arrival here, there has come up, three days later, the same boats that started from Fort Langley with us, and the men in them worn down with fatigue, cursing the river as the worst in the world, when the truth of the matter was, the lack of knowledge how to manage, and the belief that they "knew it all" better than any Indian.

The Indians along the river are similar in size, shape, color, dress and disposition to the tribes generally of the savage race, and more particularly those found along the Sound and the many streams putting into it. They are great lovers of whisky, which they obtain in quantities from the various traders and straglers along the river. In trading with these Indians they prefer money to anything else, except whisky,—though they will trade for tobacco and woollen shirts very readily, but they prefer buying from the Hudson Bay Co.'s stores,—first, because, it is their usual place of trading, and secondly, the articles they get from these stores are much better in every way for them, and fully cheap or cheaper. As to their stealing propensity, I find that they are similar to all other Indians—I would say about on a par with the Puget Sound Indians, and perhaps one or two per cent in advance. They appear quite independent and bold, and require civil treatment. They will not suffer abuse or harsh language, nor tampering with; they make their demands and leave you to decide. I find it quite an advantage to talk to them in the Chenook language, as thereby a better understanding is had between parties, and in nearly every instance they believe that those who speak the "jargon" are "King George men," who are all right with them. I am fully satisfied that the Hudson Bay Co.'s servants make it convenient to prejudice the Indian mind against all "Boston men"—in fact several have told me so. But I find I am running out a long episode on the North American Indians, which perhaps will be tedious and of little interest, so I'll branch off on to something more near the strings of your purse, viz: the shining "oro," and the process of obtaining it.

As before stated, the distance between Forts Hope and Yale is 15 miles, between which places the principal mining is done on the river below the canyon. I noticed one or two bars a few miles below Fort Hope that were being worked, but the men upon them told me that they were not making "grub." Above Fort Hope there are four bars of some consequence, to-wit: Puget Sound bar, Texas bar, Emery's bar, and Hill's bar. There is also a small bar and bank washings at Fort Yale, but not worked but little. Puget Sound bar is the first of any note, and it is not much as yet, though it is thought that when the river falls that rich deposits will be found upon it. I presume there is about 80 claimants on this bar, not more than ten of whom are making what would be considered good wages. One or two rockers are said to wash out about $12 a day—two men to each rocker. At Texas bar I presume there are fully as many or more claimants than on this bar. I noticed two sluices on Texas bar, which are said to be doing well—say an ounce a day to the man. I think thatothere are between 30 and 40 rockers at work on this bar, but they do not average more than five dollars a day to the man. Emery's bar comes next, which is about as good as Texas bar, though not quite as large, and pays about the same per day. Hill's bar is the largest below the canyon. I think there over a hundred claimants on it. I passed along there a few evenings since and saw 15 or 20 rockers "cleaning up," most of which contained from two to three ounces, making about an ounce and a half to the man per day; but when this is told all is told, so far as I have seen. It is true there are several other small bars and bank washings, with perhaps ten or a dozen claimants on them, but none doing anything of consequence. The river is still very high, with but little prospect of falling soon, as it is now raining. The water fell a foot or two last week, but is now slowly gaining ground again, which makes it about what may be termed "on a stand." Much speculation exists as to the probability of its falling much below its present mark until the setting in of freezing weather on the mountains, so as to stop the melting of the snows. When we got up this morning we noticed thot the tops of the high peaks of the mountains around had received a fresh supply of snow from the clouds that gave us rain during the night. There are not less than 7000 men on the river between Forts Hope and Yale, and of that number not more than two hundred are making more than enough to pay expenses. We find now that we are at least a month too early,—but there is no use to give advice, for when a man makes up his mind to go, he will go if he knew he would meet a mountain of water. A large number of the gold seekers are laying in camp eating up their provisions, hopelessly waiting for the water to fall so as to enable them to go to mining or ascend the river through the canyon, which cannot be passed at this stage of the water with anything like safety. A few adventurous whites and a boat load or two of chinamen undertook to pass the canyon last week, from whom nothing has been heard since, except that two or three boats have been seen to come back bottom up, and one or two drowned men found. It is said to be eight miles through the first canyon, but there is a succession of them for near 40 miles, then the stream widens out and forms many islands and bars, upon which is found the larger particles of gold.

There is another route to the upper Frazer and Thompson river which is now being generally traveled, to-wit: by way of Harrison river and lake. By this route the Thompson river mines can be reached easier than by any other way. The steamer *Umatilla* is now making regular trips up Harrison river.

I see more men going down the river now than I see coming up, which is all well enough, for there are too many here already. There is not gold enough this side of the canyon to make one-tenth part of them rich. Many are daily becoming discouraged—selling out for what they can get, and leaving for home or some other more inviting region. It is said the Indians above the canyon show signs of hostility, having issued an edict that no "Boston man" will be allowed to mine in their country. I have conversed with several gentlemen who have recently returned from there, and I find it to be the general opinion that the miners will find difficulty with them, or in other words, will have to fight their way up there, and whip the Indians out before they will be allowed to mine in peace. As to trouble with the Indians along here and above, I shall not express an opinion, but simply state that I believe them to be like all other Indian tribes,—they need to be kept in fear to insure safety; besides they have been taught to dislike Americans and do them all the damage possible.

As to the license required by the H. B. Co. from all miners who go up Frazer river, I have but little to say, other than that I am here, and as yet have not paid for a license, nor has any of my party. One good reason for not paying is, that we have not been called upon to pay it, nor have we seen any person authorized to receive it. It was stated that the company kept gun boats at the mouth of the river to prevent any one from entering unless they obtained a license. We saw no gun boat, nor any other vessel of war with its black and frowning sides all filled with cannon, bristled with fire-arms and missiles of death, laying half the width of the stream in our course, but on the contrary, we came into the river peacefully, on a bright evening just as the sun was calmly sinking into his apparently watery grave, and sailed smoothly and quietly along, chanting our evening dirge, while the gentle breeze wafted us o'er the placid waters. Fort Langley is also said to be another "stopping" place for those who have no license, but we saw no one there who looked in the least disposed to trouble us, or ask any questions. I have no doubt that if we had introduced ourselves upon their notice, that the demand would have been made, but we passed on without saying anything, and consequently nothing was said to us. As before stated, I believe the Company are not very particular about the matter, and if a canoe goes quietly on up the river, it will seldom be molested or overhauled. However, we stand ready to "fork over" whenever the proper demand is made.

I have written more than I designed to when I commenced, and will close by apologizing for the scattering and running manner of this epistle. U. E.

Latest News from the Mines.

From the Vancouver Island Gazette Extra, Aug. 14.

By the arrival last night of the steamer *Surprise* at 11 o'clock, from Fort Hope we have received the most important, reliable and cheering intelligence which it has yet been our good fortune to communicate to our readers from our gold mines in New Caledonia,—at a moment too when peoples minds were worn out with suspense and expectations collapsing—Real-Estate no where—Merchandise a drug—comes a silver lining to our cloud of despondency and all is again full of sunshine—as Pope says "Belinda smiles and all the world is gay."

The following are a few brief facts which is all we can now despatch in our supplement for the P. M. steamer Panama leaving this morning—Mr. Kent, passenger per steamer *Surprise* states that the river has fallen 2½ feet at Fort Hope, 4½ at Fort Yale—that 10,000 miners are at work and with good prospects—and all miners below Fort Hope are doing well—The water is low and still falling, it is now so low that the steamer *Surprise* cannot return up the river.—60lbs of gold now in the hands of Wells Fargo and Co's Express and has been brought down to Victoria—Henry Apple of Nevada was drowned at Fort Hope by the upsetting of a boat—Six men have taken out 600 dollars in six hours at Fort Hope by using a rocker only, and 3,000 miners are there at work. All doing well at Fort Yale.

The above information arrived at an hour somewhat late in the evening, the glad tidings soon got wind and filled every ones mind with the most lively satisfaction; knots of persons who had worn elongated faces at the auction sales of town lots at something less than cost prices, were immediately seen to regain their wonted cheerfullness, and all went as "merry as a marriage bell." The steamer Surprise had indeed occasioned them all a most agreeable surprise. The above encouraging and most important news communicated to the readers of the "Vancouver Island Gazette,' has been fully corroborated by the receipt of authentic statements of a similar nature by his Excellency Gov. Douglas, who will forward the intelligence to the Home Government in England by the present out-going mail. We have now then fairly made our start as a gold producing Colony, and claim to rank as such with our older rivals, California and Australia. In expressing our complete satisfaction at receiving this first and largely encouraging proof of the vast richness of our mines, we must not overlook the fact that our excellent and sagacious Governor Douglas has never for a moment doubted their richness.

From the Alta California, July 22.

The British Grand Trunk Railroad.

In our paper of Sunday last, in its commercial report, was published a translation from the *Journal of Empire*, a Parisian paper, upon the subject of the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad. The article is important and suggestive. Its points will bear repetition. It is known that the British Government have organized an expedition to explore the regions between Vancouver and the Canadian settlements for railway purposes. It is commanded by Col. Elliott, of the Royal Engineers, and consists of sixty engineers, accompanied by a troop of forty men, commanded by Capt. Haig, of the Royal Artillery, and to be joined by one hundred men of the Hudson Bay Company as pioneers. The paper quoted from justly remarks:

"The victory which is to give the empire of the world will be gained by that power which shall be the first to establish the first line of railroad across regions and countries which are yet unknown and unexplored. The struggle for the attainment of this great victory is well worth the trouble and expense it will cost; for the empire of the seas and the commercial dominion over the whole world are the great stakes which are being played for. * * * * * * *
The British government will, no doubt, immediately set to work, according to the information communicated by the expedition, and begin the railroad at the several points pointed out by the engineers of the expedition. In this way it is that we shall soon be witnesses of one of those grand peaceful revolutions which, in all ages of the world, have played a greater part in deciding the fate of the human race than all the great and most decisive battles that have ever been fought, or all the complete conquests that have ever been made."

It very justly compliments the energy and spirit of the Canadian government as shown by its liberal expenditures in carrying out the designs of its Grand Trunk Railroad. Within a few years it has expended fifteen millions of dollars upon it. If we are not mistaken, they have constructed a greater extent of railroad in Canada—a country which a few years since was looked upon as too cold, and poor, and desolate a region to be even desirable—than the entire distnuce between Missouri and California. By means of these Canadian roads, already the great line of lakes, and the rich and extensive lands of Canada West, are opened to the St. Lawrence, and by their union with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, the route is secured against disruption by the freezing of the St. Lawrence river and bay; Canada produce, trade, and travel then finding the deep, secure, and convenient harbor of Portland, Maine, an excellent depot and sea-port. There the *Leviathan* is to run, to connect with the Canadian and American railroads.

While the unassisted Government of Canada has actually done all this, ours has been talking, nothing more. If Canada has done so much while we have done nothing, how much will the Governments of Canada and Great Britain do in united efforts to control and absorb the overland trade in a few years more, while Congress continues to talk, and Presidents continue to make promises only to gain votes? * * * * * * * *

In three years more we shall have a new President who may do something to further this grand project. But by that time Great Britain will have more than half won the battle of empire and commerce. Is it possible that our government will continue to sleep, or quarrel over this question, and do nothing beneficial, with the sound of Canadian axes as they clear away the forests, and the clamp of the pick as it breaks up the soil, the ring of the shovel as it smooths the way, and the scream of the locomotive as it whirls along its course through what was but yesterday a wilderness—with these sounds almost in their ears—will they still plod on while a rival wins the march and the victory by wise statesmanship and prompt action? Because we have two, or three, or more feasible railroad routes, will they refuse to decide for either, imitating the ass in the fable, that starved to death between two stacks of hay, through a weak inability to decide between them? It is not the most creditable position for our legislators to occupy, nor does it much honor our republican form of government which thus drags behind public opinion, like a muddy train, while our neighboring monarchists lead the way.

☞ Every one has heard the story of the man who, becoming suddenly rich, built himself a magnificient mansion, and in furnishing the library contracted with the bookseller to fill his shelves at so much a yard. It is a singular fact that when the books were examined after this man's death only one volume out of the whole collection appeared to have been used. That book was the celebrated Grafenberg Manuel of Health.

THE COMMODORE'S CARGO.—The total value of the cargo of the steamer *Commodore*, at the time of meeting with her recent disaster, is stated to be $9,865, the greater portion of which was either thrown overboard, or seriously damaged by water.

☞ Never hire servants who go in pairs—as sisters, cousins, or anything else.

☞ No man knows what torpid snakes may lie coiled in some secret corner of his heart, waiting for a summer of fostering circumstances.

☞ CHARLEY WILLIAMS will please help himself to our thanks for late Victoria and Whatcom papers, and for other favors.

☞ **Dr. L. J. Czapkay.**—We would direct the especial attention of invalids to a perusal of Dr. L. J. Czapkay's advertisement, to be found in another column of this paper, in order to place the services of a learned and experienced physician within their reach. So much ill has been inflicted on the human family from the pernicious and ignorant practices of empirics, that it seems as if we were filling a bounden duty to make known where judicious relief can be obtained. To those unfortunate enough to suffer from the effects of sexual or private diseases, or their ill treatment, we cheerfully commend Dr. L. J. Czapkay as a man of rare scientific and medical acquirements, possessing all the requisites, from long experience and acknowledged skill, for the successful practice of his profession. Having made sexual complaints an especial study, like the celebrated Ricord, of Paris, he is enabled to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private chronic diseases, whether the effects of contagion, self-abuse, or loss of virility, and in order that patients at a distance may avail themselves of his advice, free consultation by letter is open to them. The knowledge that we have of the numerous cures he has effected, some of which were of long standing, leads us to place much faith in Dr. C.'s efficiency, and commend him to the confidence of those in ill health.

Persons not wishing to lose time in corresponding please enclose $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention.

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

New Advertisements.

Just Received,

EX SCHOONER L. P. FOSTER,
On Consignment,

75 BARRELS ISANDWICH ISLAND BEEF.
SYRUP, MOLASSES and SUGAR, for sale low, by FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 16, 1858. 2m39.

RICHARD LANE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF the County Recorder and Auditor for Thurston County, two doors east of S. D. Williams & Co.'s store, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T. 38tf

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Longaker, *Surgeon Dentist,*

PERFORMS ALL NECESSARY OPERATIONS on Teeth in the most scientific manner, both for their beauty and preservation.
Office at the Pacific House, Olympia.
Olympia, Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

WILL REPAIR ANY WORK left with him in the most durable manner and quickest dispatch, and warrant the same.

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.
Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.
Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,

PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE above named Nursery take pleasure in offering to the public the following varieties of

FRUITS, FLOWERS,

AND

Ornamental Shrubbery,

And hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a portion of the patronage:

APPLES—60 varieties, from a Golden Sweet to a Newtown Pippin.

PEARS—40 varieties, from a Summer Beauty to a Winter Nellis.

CHERRIES—22 varieties, from a Black Morrello to a Bigarreau.

PLUMS—9 varieties, such as the Washington, Jefferson, Green Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, &c., &c.

MINOR FRUITS.

ENGLISH RASPBERRIES—5 varieties.
ENGLISH STRAWBERRIES—6 varieties.
CURRANTS—3 varieties for sale: White and Red Dutch. Five varieties more under propagation.

Also, 3000 two year old trees—Apple, Cherry and Plum—for sale at the lowest market price. Old fruits will not be dressed up in new names in this establishment.

FLOWRING.

In this department we are making preparations to offer to the public a larger and better lot of articles than has ever before been offered in this Territory. We have now for sale 40 varieties of Double Monthly Roses, all colors. Three varieties Dahlias. Trish and Chinese Chrysanthenums, Queen's and Brompton stocks. Scotch Laburnum or Chain of Gold. Four varieties of English Pansies, Daffodils, Narcissees, Gladiolus, Carnations 5, Verbenas 7, and many other flowers under cultivation, such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Lillys, Triss, Babianas, Cilias, &c., &c., &c.

Purchasers are requested to notify us of any mistakes. All mistakes rectified.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

R. W. MOXLIE, 1 Mile South-east of Masonic Hall, Olympia. | A. GANGLOFF, Grand Mound Prairie.

Aug. 13, 1858. 6m38.

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

FREDERICK RABJOHN,

DEALER IN HORSES, CATTLE, PRODUCE, &c., &c., AND

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANT.

OLYMPIA, WASH. TER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PERMANENTLY established himself in business, as above, the public are informed that he will at all times hold himself in readiness to make purchases of horses, cattle, produce, and property of all kinds to order, or otherwise, and give prompt attention to the making sale, or otherwise disposing of, or storing such property as may be placed in his hands for that purpose.

☞ Terms—*Cash*. Apply at the "Washington Hotel." FREDERICK RABJOHN.

Olympia, August 13th, 1858. n38-2m-pd.

Pocket Book Lost!

THE UNDERSIGNED LOST HIS POCKET BOOK on the 20th ult., somewhere on Chambers' Prairie. It contained several notes of hand; and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any note of hand which was drawn in my favor, as there are no notes in existence which have been assigned by me. Any person finding said pocket book will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the undersigned, or leaving it with Mr. Wm. Rutledge in Olympia.

DAVID J. CHAMBERS.

Chambers' Prairie, Thurston Co., Aug. 5, 1858.-3t37

FOWLER & CO.,

Fr warding and Commission Merchants,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining tools, &c.

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

Grand Mound Nursery.

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, I have lately obtained, from the most extensive nurseries in California and Oregon, a choice lot of

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

Apples.
60 Varieties.
Pears.
25 Varieties.
Plums,
40 Varieties.
Cherries,
20 Varieties.
Peaches,
15 Choice early varieties.
Apricot,
3 Varieties.
Nectarine,
Boston do
Minor Fruits,
Catawba Grape,
Isabella do
Currants, 8 varieties,
Gooseberries, 7 do
Raspberry, 6 do
Strawberry, 6 do

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,
Acassia,
Catalpa,
American Elm,
Lombardy Poplar,
Flowering Apple,
Flowering Almond,
Malveiso,
Silver L. Poplar,
Labernum,
Weeping Willow,
Locust,
Mountain Ash,
Lilac,
Privet,
Furze.

Nuts.
English Walnuts,
Butternut,
Chestnut.

Roses,
60 Best cultivated varieties.
Carnations,
5 Best varieties.
Variegated Dahlias.
Red and White Daisies.
Verbenas,
7 Varieties.
Stock Gilly,
Variety.
Giant Rhenbarb.
Horse Raddish.

Besides many varieties of Shrubs and Flowers under cultivation, which can be furnished another season.

Also, Artichokes—very productive.

With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, and other trees, in endless variety, and of from two to four years' growth, I feel sanguine that my nursery is by far the most extensive in the Territory, and am confident that I can sell at prices that cannot be competed with by any engaged in this branch of business.

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Dec. 18, 1857.

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.

TUMWATER, W. T.

AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood. load, and leave on the ebb tide.

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-1y

J. BLUMBERG & CO.,

BAKERS,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO announce to the Merchants of Puget Sound and the public generally, that they are now ready to furnish them with—

CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, PILOT BREAD, NAVY BREAD, etc.,

WHICH they *CAN* and *WILL* sell at prices to make it an object to buy of us, instead of importing.

PIES, CAKES, BREAD, FRUIT, CANDIES, CONFECTIONERIS, Family Groceries, &c.,

ARE also kept constantly on hand, and for sale, wholesale or retail. J. BLUMBERG & CO.

Port Townsend, May 24th, 1858. n28-3m.

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

Saddlery Hardware,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND WASHINGTON STS.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GETLEMENS'

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

AND

SADDLE TREES,;

Saddle Bags

AND

WALLETS,

GIRTHS and SURCINGLES;

BLOCK AND BENT

Stirrups;

Halters, Bridles and *MARTINGALES*;

Whips and Spurs;

Curry Combs,

Horse cards & brushes, &c.

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14

SARSAPARILLA—Sand's, Townsend's, Gugrott's Yellow Dock, and Graeffenberg's Sarsaparilla, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ASSOCIATED with him, in the Hardware business, E. FITZGERALD and O. M. PERKINS, will continue said business at the old stand, No. 112 Battery street, under the style of E. FITZGERALD & CO.

Grateful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against him will present the same for settlement.

W. G. WENDELL.

San Francisco, May 25, 1858.

The undersigned having formed a Copartnership for the transaction of the HARDWARE BUSINESS, will continue the same at the old stand, No. 112 BATTERY STREET, under the style of E. FITZGERALD & CO.

E. FITZGERALD,
O. M. PERKINS,
W. G. WENDELL.

3m30

E. Fitzgerald & Co.,

112 Battery Street,

SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE,

Mining Tools, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

Constantly on hand, a complete assortment of *BUILDERS' HARDWARE, TOOLS, &c.*,

3m30 At the lowest prices.

JOHN WINTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

69 California Street, between Front and Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

BREWER'S AND TANNER'S STOCK, SODA, CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

General Commission Merchant for the purchase of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS.

N. B. Constantly on hand and for sale, Wooden Faucets, Bungs, Taps, &c., of the best description, expressly ordered for the market. 3m30

"UREKA WHISKY."

THE UNDERSIGNED, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE manufacturers, invite the attention of consumers to the above superior brand of

WHISKY.

It is made from the finest Rye Spirits, and is a

Geunine Monongahela.

It is put up in barrels and half-barrels, for the convenience of the trade.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

For sale by the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 3m28

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

SHOULDER BRACES and Trusses, a superior article, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

HORSE CHARMES, ATTENTION—Oil of Cumin and Rhodium, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Undersigned keep on hand a number of excellent HORSES and BUGGIES for hire at reasonable rates.

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-1y.

MINING TOOLS!

EX STEAMER COLUMBIA,
12 doz. L. H. Shovels;
12 doz. Collins Picks;
Sluice Forks;
Tom Iron, &c.,

For sale cheap, by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, May 5. 1858. 25tf

MINERS' SUPPLIES.

EX STEAMER PANAMA—
10 barrels Pork;
10 barrels beef;
6000 lbs. Bacon and Ham;
1000 lbs. Lard;
5000 lbs. No. 1 China Sugar;
3000 lbs. Beans;
2000 lbs. Rice;
100 barrels Flour in quarter sacks;

And all other kind of supplies for the miners, can be found at the store of FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, May 10, 1858. 25tf

BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.,

Cattle Market.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABLISHED a branch of their business near Whatcom, are prepared to furnish the trade with BEEF in the quarter or on foot, on the most reasonable terms.

The highest market price will be paid for beef at Steilacoom; also we will attend to shipping stock from Steilacoom to Whatcom or Schome.

Also, we will ship and sell cattle on commission. Cash advances made on stock entrusted to their care. For particulars, address

J. R. MEEKER & SON,
Steilacoom or Whatcom.

June 11, 1858 29tf

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE FAST SAILING A NO. 1 SCHOONER "I. I. STEVENS" is offered for sale or charter. She is a new vessel, a fast sailer, and well furnished. Her measurement is about forty tons.

As a sailer, the "I. I. Stevens" probably has not her equal on the Sound—behaves well in rough weather, and sails well with light winds.

She will be sold at a bargain for cash.

For terms apply on board, or to

W. FITZPATRICK,
Bellingham Bay.

May 13, 1858. 25tf

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

AT

Point Roberts and Whatcom!

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES!

JONES & FITZPATRICK have now on hand and offer for sale, cheap for cash or gold dust, (which will be taken in exchange for goods at the highest cash value), a large, complete, and choice assortment of

MINERS TOOLS & SUPPLIES,

purchased in San Francisco "just before the late rise," and designed expressly for this trade.

Among the goods on hand may be found

PICKS, SHOVELS, MAGNETS, &c.;
FLOUR, PORK, BACON, BEEF;
TEA, COFFE, SUGAR, RICE, APPLES;
WOOLEN CLOTHING—SHIRTS, &c.:
BOOTS AND SHOES;
BLASTING POWDER, &c.

These things we will sell at prices that defy competition, either at Whatcom or Point Roberts, at both of which places a constant assortment will be kept on hand.

May 13, 1858. 25tf

New and Brilliant!

IN CONSEQUENCE OF LATE AND TRANSPIring events, which has been setting the citizens of California on "tip-toe," an unprecedented rush has been made upon Whatcom by a hungry multitude. To satisfy the cravings of the populace, JONES & FITZPATRICK have just fitted up for the accommodation of the traveling community, and persons en route for the mines—a large and commodious

Boarding House,

where all will be regaled with the *best* produced in the country.

The proprietors will endeavor to render all comfortable who may favor them with their custom.

May 15, 1858. 25tf

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.

ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO

Adams' Boston Brushes.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.

FOREST RIVER DO.

TIEMANN'S and other Colors.

GLUES, BRONZES

GOLD LEAF, &C.

San Francisco, March 20th, 1858. n19-1y

DALY'S VALLEY WHISKY.

WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF Dealers, as well as Consumers, to the following Certificates of well known Chemists, who have analyzed

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

The high reputation of the parties is a sufficient guarantee that the article possesses all the merit claimed for it.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

State Assayer's Office, 32 Somerset Street,
Boston, Mass., April 17, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

Dear Sir—I have made a Chemical Analysis of your "*AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY*," and find it a pure, fine flavored Rye Whisky, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,
State Assayer.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

I have analysed a sample of "*DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY*," and find it to be a pure article, of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your "*AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY*" is received, and after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients so frequently used.

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky is put up in cases containing One Dozen Bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 3m28

TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AS THE Tax Duplicate of Thurston County has this day been delivered to the undersigned, he is now ready to receive the same. To all taxes remaining due and unpaid on the 1st day of November next, the sum of ten per cent. penalty will be added as provided by law.

Office at the Post Office, Main Street.

G. K. WILLARD,
Treasurer Thurston County, W. T.

Olympia, July 22, 1558. 4w36

D. F. NEWSOM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, MINING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.,

BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.

April 30, 1858. 23tf

INDIGO—Madder, Ext. Logwood, Copperas, Arnatto and Hair Coloring Stuffs, constantly on hand, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

THOS. J. HANNA,

Commission Merchant.

FORWARDING AND RECEIVING.

HAVING AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR the display, sale, and storage of all kinds of merchandise, and having had considerable experience in mercantile business, would respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends.

Port Townsend, W. T. 21tf

D. PHILLIPS, San Francisco. | D. HORTON, Seattle. | D. L. PHILLIPS, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &C, &C.,

Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [ap. 17-1y.

G. A. BARNES. W. N. AYERS.

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-yly.

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. LICHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6mo13

LATEST

GOLD EXCITEMENT!

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment.

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

Olympia, June 18, 1858. 30tf

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.

—*OFFICE:*—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

DR. M. P. BURNS returns his sincere thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received the past five years from a discerning public.

Dr. Burns can be consulted daily at his office, except when absent on professional business. Those residing at a distance can do so by mail.

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eyes, and Chronic diseases of the Blood.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. y-no.20.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor.

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.44.

Wooden Ware, Brooms,

BASKETS, BRUSHES,

Clothes Lines, Matches, &c.,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE

WOOD & WILLOW WARE ESTABLISHMENT

OF

HAWXHURST & SON,

39 Sacramento street, Below Front,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6m13

ALCOHOL—French Brandy, Bourbon Whiskey and Port Wine, just received, and for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA and Ranier, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, takes this method to inform the travelling public, that he is at all times prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, with—

HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c.,

For their Accommodation and Conveyance to any practicable portion of the Territory.

PERSONS traveling to Oregon, or from that Territory to this, can obtain ANIMALS or CONVEYANCES, at either—

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

IN passing up or down the Cowlitz River, persons can have their choice of performing the journey either with *HORSES* or in *CANOES*—Mr. WINSOR having in readiness at all times, at both Cowlitz Landing and Monticello, a number of—

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

WHICH can at short notice be manned to order, with crews of safe and experienced boatmen—well acquainted with the navigation of the river.

TERMS:

PASSENGERS will be conveyed from Ranier to Olympia, and from Olympia to Ranier, at the following rates:

From Ranier to Olympia,.....$10 00.
From Olympia to Ranier,.....$15 00.

Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. n17-tf

Washington Hotel.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR has recently erected, in connection with, and as a part of the "Washington Hotel" a large two story building—20 by 60 feet—by which he is enabled to provide the traveling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the Hotel contains twenty-five private rooms—(exclusive of family apartments)—six of which are large drawing rooms, or parlors.

Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor, and having thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business.

Beds and bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire them.

Board by the day and week.

A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the travelling public.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

E. H. WILSON, *San Francisco.* | W. G. DUNLAP, *Olympia.*

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel.

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

One of our firm will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting, expressly for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel.

With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers.

March 13, 1857. 16tf

MEDICAL.

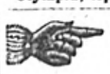
G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-ly.



Land Warrants for sale.

C. E. WILLIAMS.

Olympia, April 16, 1858.

C. C. FRENCH, E. H. WILSON, W. G. DUNLAP.

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINE Custom made clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.

Orders from the country attended to with care.

115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.

December 25, 1857. 5tf

NOTICE

TO THE CONSUMERS OF

Club House Gin!

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF DALY'S

OLD LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN,

In consequence of its superior and uniform quality, has induced other parties to import, and also to put up in this market, an inferior article of Gin, branded

"London Club House."

We caution consumers against purchasing any of these brands of Gin for the genuine. Each case of the genuine article is branded

"Old London Club House Gin, Wm. H. D."

The name of J. T. Daly is also blown in each bottle; none other being genuine.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

For sale by the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 3m28

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

DR P. M. O'BRIEN, late Resident Physician and Surgeon of the County Hospital, San Francisco, and of the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, is now in charge of the Marine Hospital, Port Townsend.

Dr. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself with the hope that an experience of 16 years to the practice of his profession, both private and Hospital, together which a thorough Medico-Cirurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a Diploma to that effect will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.

LETTERS addressed—P. M. O'BRIEN, M. D., Port Townsend, will be duly acknowledged.

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

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200 TIERCES PATENT COVERED HAMS;
100 bbls Clear and Mess Pork;
100 half bbls Clear do
300 half bbls New Goshen Butter;
200 cases Leaf Lard, 10lb ting;
1000 bags Green Rio Coffee;
300 mats Old Gov't Java do;
100 drums new Codfish;
100 half bbls No 1 Mackerel;
100 do No 2 do
50 bbls Carolina Rice;
1000 mats No 1 China do;
100 ceroons new Chili Peaches;
500 mats No 1 China Sugar;
75 hhds New Orleans do;
500 bbls and half do Crushed Sugar;
100 do do Coffee do;
1000 Kegs E. B. Syrup, 5 and 8 gals.
500 do do 14 do;
500 bbls do;
200 half barrels new dried Apples;
1000 boxes Knapp's Candles;
1000 do Chemical Sperm do;
200 do Belmont do do in cartoons;
50 do Patent Sperm do;
1000 do K. C. O. Soap;
1000 do Fay's do;
1000 boxes Layer Raisins;
1000 half and qr boxes do;
100 chests fine Green Tea;
300 cases do do 1 and 2lb caddies;
500 do do Black Tea, ½lb papers;
100 do Olive Oil;
100 do Sardines, half and quarter boxes;
500 do assorted Pie Fruits
100 do do Jams and Jellies
600 do Piper's Oysters;
500 do assorted brands do;
100 do French Lobsters, 2lb tins;
500 do Brandy Peaches, ½ gall;
200 do Saleratus, 1lb papers;
750 boxes Colgate's Starch;
1000 cases assorted Ground Spice;
100 do Ground Coffee;
50 kegs Fresh Nutmegs;
50 cases Plug Tobacco;
55 do Fruit and Mary's Own do;
50 do Virginia Offering; do;
25 do Grape do;
50 do Cubannis do;
250 do Smoking do;

For sale by R. E. BREWSTER & CO.,
1m32 Cor. Clay and Front st., San Francisco.

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

THE Undersigned, having discontinued one of the two branches of business in which they were heretofore engaged, are now devoting their entire attention to the BAKERY department. They now design to keep constantly on hand

PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD-BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.

Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steamers on the most reasonable terms.

Private and Wedding Parties furnished with anything necessary on such occasions, at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-yly.

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

DALY'S

AROMATIC

VALLEY WHISKY!

THIS WHISKY IS MANUFACTURED EXCLUsively for us, by one of the oldest Distilleries in the Valley of the Monongahela, from the finest quality of Rye, prepared by a process known only to him.

Consumers can depend upon getting a pure article, when they buy the

Valley Whisky,

as it is sold in bottles only.

It is recommended by the first Physicians, for its medicinal qualities.

J. T. & W. H. DALY,
Sole Proprietors, New York.

For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 3m25

NOTICE.

I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPARS on the shortest notice, at the lowest cash price. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. My facilities for procuring spars cannot be surpassed in Washington Territory. Give me a trial.

MOSES HURD.

Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

REMOVED.

THE KENDALL CO. have removed into their new store, on Main Street, immediately in front of their former place of business, where they have for sale a large stock of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NONPAREIL SALOON" to its former proprietor, I hereby wish to inform my innumerable "debtors and friends," that having once proved to them "a friend in need," (a friend indeed,) at times when to all intents and purposes they were *strapped*, and unable to come up to the *scratch*, thus reluctantly obliging me to book their accounts, that "now is the acceptable time" to make a demonstration of their gratitude. For this purpose I would now gently jog the memory of such as might otherwise be forgetful. I ask as a favor that all indebted to me attend promptly to this matter, for as I am about to leave the country, these accounts MUST be closed.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

A Varied assortment of Shaving and Toilet Soap, Perfumeries, Bear's Oil, Pomade, Essential Oils, Essences, &c., at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

United States District Court.

THE regular sessions of the United States District Court, as fixed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows:—

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.

—Associate Justice O. B. McFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

The duration of the terms are limited to a period of three weeks, but may be adjourned before the expiration of that time.

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf-no.15.

PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the day, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pub : 17.

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent and contingent expenses of the Indian Deprtment, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

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 they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz :

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs, and of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, eighty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of the several sub-agents, per act of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters, per acts of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of delivery of annuities, goods, and provisions to Indian tribes in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin thirty-thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the employment of temporary clerks by superintendent of Indian affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as the Secretary of the Interior mar deem necessary to the public service, five thousand dollars.

BLACKFOOT NATION.

For third of ten installments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For third of ten installments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and christiatity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuities in goods and provisions, seventeen thousand dollars.

CALIPOOIAS, MOLALLA. AND CLACKMAS INDIANS OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

For fourth of five installments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article of treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For fourth of five installments for pay of physician, teacher, blacksmith, and farmer, per third article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS.

For fourth of fifteen installments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For fourth of fifteen installments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For fourth of five installments for support of two smiths' and smiths' shops, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For fourth of ten installments for pay of physician, medicines, and expenses of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For fourth of fifteen installments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For this amount to be expended when the united bands shall be required to remove to the Table Rock reserve, or elsewhere, for provisions to aid in their subsistence during the first year they shall reside thereon, as the President may direct, per fourth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand five hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

Fulfilling the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

For two-thirds of seventeenth of twenty-five installments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two-thirds of seventeenth of twenty-five installments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For two-thirds of seventeenth of twenty-five installments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

For two-thirds of seventeenth of twenty-five installments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two-thirds of seventeenth of twenty-five installments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth aaticle treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For two-thirds of seventeenth of twenty-five installments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred dollars and thirty-three cents.

For fourth of twenty installments in coin, goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural impliments and cattle, carpenters' and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For fourth of five installments in blankets, cloths, nets, guns, ammunition, and such other articles of necessity as they may require, to the Bois Forte band, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty installments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For fourth of twenty installments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles trreaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For second of twenty installments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shop, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of a smith, assistant, and shop for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Fulfilling the treaty of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

For one-third of seventeenth of twenty-five installments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of seventeenth of twenty-five installments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For one-third of seventeenth of twenty-five installments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one-third of seventeenth of twenty-five installments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of seventeenth of twenty-five installments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of seventeenth of twenty-five installments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of seventeenth of twenty-five installments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For fourth of twenty installments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGER, AND LAKE WINNIBIGOSHISH BANDS.

For fourth of thirty installments of annuity in money, per third article taeaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cent.

For fourth of thirty installments of annuity in goods per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fourth of thirty installments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty installments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eigheeen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of five annual installments for the purchase of powder, shot, lead, twine, and tobacco, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hun red dollars.

For fourth of five annual installments for the hire of six laborers, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of fifteen annual installments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.

For third of five equal annual installments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For third of five equal annual installments for agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For third of ten equal annual installments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For third installment for the support of one blacksmith shop for ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONEES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanedt annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article ot treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundrod and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

CAMANCHES, KIOWAS, AND APACHES OF ARKANSAS RIVER.

For fifth of ten installments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the fifth of ten installments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheel wright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred ane fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred add thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For the second of seven additional installment for two blacksmiths, assistant, shop, and tools, per thirtieth article treaty twenty-fovrth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the second of seven additional installments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-eight of thirty-three installments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty installments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, ten thousand dollars.

[*To be continued next week.*]

ALTA HOUSE.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEARS, have this day by mutual consent dissolved copartnership. The house will hereafter be conducted under the style of SPEAR & MAYHEW, whose whole desire will be to please, and make the weary traveler feel himself entirely at "home." No pains will be spared to accommodate, and all we ask is a call to insure your patronage.

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the well known Establishment formerly occupied by Hurd & Weed, will continue to furnish the public with every thing usually kept in a well regulated market. Farmers and others having Produce for sale, are solicited to give us a call.

WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-ly.

ACCOMMODATION,
AT
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for travelers and business men, in times past, the undersigned has fitted up, in good style and comfortable manner, a *first class HOTEL and boarding house*, for the convenience of travelers from the American side, and residents of the Island in general.

It shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the subscriber to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seeking parties—to which the scenery of the Island especially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow his particular attention.

The public are therefore requested to cal on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.

CHARLES BAYLEY.

Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned are prepared to let LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

Our horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.

Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.

Having also several teams on the LINE, we stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.

Stabling, as heretofore, at customory rates.

Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates*.

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

To Whom it may Concern.

WM. L. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell & Stewart, is my authorized agent to receive and receipt for me and in my name, on all accounts due the undersigned.

Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call on him and make immediate payment. His receipts will be good in all cases.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46-tf.

L. P. FISHER'S Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NO. 171½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the
PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
Tuolumne Courier;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and Newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

L. Q. WASHINGTON,

Agent for the Prosecution of Claims at Washington, D. C., before the Executive Departments, Congress, and the Court of Claims.

WILL attend to the settlement of the accounts of Marshals, District Attorneys, and other Federal officers, and of contracts with the Post Office and other Departments.

Also to the procuring of Patents for Land, Land Warrants, to claims growing out of Indian hostilities, and other business of a General Agency.

REFERS TO

Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Delegate for Washington Territory.
Gen. JOSEPH LANE, Delegate for Oregon.
JUDGE M. M. MCALLISTER, U. S. Circuit Court San Francisco.
Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Judge U. S. District Court, San Francisco.
Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Louisville Kentucky.
Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, and to the officers generally of U. S. Treasury and Interior Departments.

Address

L. Q. WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C.

Feb. 5, 1858. 1ly

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

THE undersigned having erected at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large and commodious warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain, merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.

Also, being extensively engaged in the business of TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are further prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandize, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 11, 1857. no.39-tf.

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,

Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

C. C. FRENCH. E. H. WILSON, WM. G. DUNLAP

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from the country solicited and attended to in such a manner as to give satisfaction.

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

No. 115, Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. S. S. Company's Office, San Francisco.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber rough or dressed, hewn timber masts and spars, to order, at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal,) W. T.

Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet.
A. J. POPE.
San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.,

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,

Can at all times be consulted, (unless absent on professional business,) to which he will hold himself constantly in readiness to bestow personal and prompt attention.

Connected with his office, DR. MAYNARD, has, and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a full and complete stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Embracing everything requisite for practice in Medicine Surgery, &c., &c.

N. B. In addition to the above extensive stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., he has likewise received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, &c.,

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

Seattle, W. T., August 22d, 1856. n41-tf.

LOST,

ON the 18th inst., in or about the town of Olympia, two notes of hand, one drawn by B. C. Armstrong, on the eleventh day of March, 1854, for four hundred and fifteen dollars, and payable to Carmen C. Cox, or order. The other on or about the 18th April, signed by A. J. Baldwin, and payable to C. Crosby, or order, for two hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Any one finding said notes will be liberally rewarded by leaving them with C. Crosby.

Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

Pioneer Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Washington Territory that they have just received and intend keeping on hand a good supply of

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

In addition to their list of School Books, they have an assortment of

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, MEDICAL WORKS, POETICAL WORKS, SCIENTIFIC & MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, &c., &c., &c.

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,

received direct from New York, by express. They have also a large and complete assortment of BOOKS and STATIONEY now on their way from New York and San Francisco, which will shortly be received, and will make their stock the largest and most superior in quality ever offered in this market.

Orders from abroad are solicited, and will be attended to on the same terms as if purchasers were present.

They are also agents for Appleton's new works, to-wit:—Specimens of American Eloquence, in 2 vols., and Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, by T. H. Benton, complete in 15 vols.

Call, see, and examine.

Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-tf.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.

PORTLAND, OREGON:

TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage. Watches and Jewelry left with Williams' express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders for goods per Williams' Express, will meet prompt attention ; and all watches repaired at this establishment are warranted to keep time. On hand and for sale,

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

Remember—"G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. apl 3-n19.

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV
OLYMPIA, WASH. TER.

Olympia, April 3d, 1858. n19-tf.

SMOKING TOBACCO—A Superior article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

DR. J. L. CZAPKAY'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Companys' office, San Francisco.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854, FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PRIVATE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, AND THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

Attending and Resident Physician,
L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,

Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, and the late Lecturer on the Diseases of Women and Children.

Communications strictly confidential.

Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
San Francisco, Cal.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of all forms of Private Diseases—such as Syphilis, Gonorrœa, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences of self-abuse. In the first stages of Syphilitic or Gonorrhœal diseases he guarantees a cure in a few days, without inconvenience to the patient or hindrance to his business. When a patient by neglect or improper treatment has developed the secondary symptoms of Syphilis, such as buboes or painful swellings on the groins, or ulcers in the throat and nose, which, if not checked, destroy the soft parts and cause the bones to mortify, separate and come away, leaving the sufferer an object hideous to behold ; or when blotches and pimples break out upon the skin, or when he has painful swellings upon the bones, or when his constitution is injured so as to pre-dispose to consumption or other constitutional disease, the Dr. guarantees a cure or asks no compensation.

In RHEUMATISM, chronic or acute ; in DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, he has safe and effectual remedies. For the treatment of the consequences of self-abuse, such as nocturnal emissions, nervousness, timidity, headache, pains in the back and limbs, with general weakness, loss of appetite, loss of memory, injury to the sight, restlessness, confusion of ideas, dislike for society, and a feeling of weariness of life ; with the nervous system so excitable that slight noises shock or startle the patient, making his existence miserable. For the above maladies the Doctor will guarantee a cure or ask no compensation. He can be consulted free of charge, and invites all to call, as it will cost them nothing, and may be much to their advantage. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to publicly express his sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practices of uncontrollable passions in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perfom even the most trifling duty imposed upon the daily avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance, but, alas! after a few weeks, and in several instances months, of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that instead of relief, the symptoms became more alarming in their torture, and being finally told by one that the disease, being principally confined to the brain, medicines would be of little consequence, I despaired of ever regaining my health, strength and energy ; and as a last resort, and with but a faint hope, called upon Dr. Czapkay, who, after examining my case, prescribed some medicine which almost instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in my head. Encouraged by this result, I resolved to place myself immediately under his care, and, by a strict obedience to his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pains in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous re-action of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study and want of resolution, the frightful, the exciting, and at times the pleasurable dreams at night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and, in fact, in two months after consulting the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life, that life which, but a short time ago, I contemplated to end by my own hand.

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snare of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merit and skill of Dr. Czapkay, and recommend him to all who may stand in need of medical advice, being assured by my own experience that, once under his care, a radical and permanent cure will be effected.

B. F. FILLMORE.

State of California, county of San Francisco—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1856. (Signed,) JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Public.

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby, that Dr. L. J. Czapkay has served during the contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance—whereof I have given him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self-sacrifice, and undeserved misfortune.

KOSSUTH LAJOS,
Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, Jan. 6, 1852.

SPERMATORRHŒA

OR local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion of society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, diziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples in the face, sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail, by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new, (unknown to others), and hence the great success. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free. Address L. J. Czapkay, M. D., San Francisco, California.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!! —Great Blessing to Mankind !—Innocent, but potent! Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophilacticum, (self-disinfecting agent), a sure preventative against gonorrhœa and syphilitic diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all venereal, scrofulous, gangrenous and cancerous ulcers, fœtid discharges from vagina, uterus and urethra, and all cutaneous eruptions and diseases. As innoculation is a preventative against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum a preventative against syphilitical and gonorrhœal diseases, harmless in itself. it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. Czapkay's Prophilacitum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found very convenient to use, being used as a soap. Price $5. For sale at Dr. Czapkay's Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite P. M. S. S. Co.'s office, San Francisco.

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHŒA.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY would ask especial attention to Syphilitic and Gonorrhœal Diseases. In the first stages of either of these complaints, he guarantees a perfect and effectual cure in a few days, without hindrance to business or the slightest inconvenience. The Dr.'s method of treating them combines all the latest improvements by the Medical Faculty, with discoveries made by himself, more effective than anything yet known, which secures the patient from the possibility of secondary symptoms, and removes the disease in the shortest possible time.

Secondary Syphilis, which appears in consequence of the absorption of the poison into the system, and produces Buboes, Ulcerations in the throat and nose, which destroys the soft parts, and cause the bones to mortify, separate and come away, disfiguring the patient horribly ; Nodes, or painful swellings in the bones ; Blotches upon the skin, cases of which the Doctor sees daily in his office, and which are the result of improper treatment. Also, Ulcers, Sores, and Pimples, and injuries to the constitution, which, after a long period of suffering destroy life. It will also be remembered that these disorders are hereditary, passing from parent to child, and entailing upon the offspring a ruined constitution. For a cure of all these forms of disease the Doctor guarantees a cure or asks no compensation. The Doctor can be consulted by letter or otherwise, free of charge, and invites all those who are afflicted to call upon him, where he will give such satisfaction as they can obtain no where else. His office is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, nearly opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. 3m28

BRUSHES—Paint, Sash Tool, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes and Nail Brushes, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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WHITE LEAD—Pure—Linseed Oil, (Raw and Boiled,) Spts. Turpentine, &c., for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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A powerful extract. One bottle equal to ten of the ordinary Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood. A sure cure for scrofula, rheumatism, ulcers, dyspepsia, salt rheum, mercurial diseases, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

Invaluable for burns, wounds, sprains, chilblains, sores, swellings, scrofula, etc. As a Pain Extracter it cannot be excelled, affording immediate relief from the most excruciating pains.

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

This extraordinary article is a speedy and infallible remedy in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and the Asiatic Cholera, if taken with the first symptoms of the disease. It is purely vegetable in its compound.

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

For summer Complaint, and most diseases to which children are subject. Its true worth can never be set forth in words, but it can be felt and appreciated by parents whose children have been saved. No Mother should be without it.

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Warranted a certain cure for this painful disease.—With the Ointment there are very few cases which cannot be radically and permanently cured. A surgical operation for Piles and Fistula should never be resorted to until this Ointment has been thoroughly tried. It never fails.

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For diseases of the eye this Lotion has no equal. It is a positive cure for inflamation of the eyes, weaknesses, dimness and failing of sight. It will always be beneficial in acute inflammation of the eyes and also as a wash on inflamed surfaces.

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A speedy and positive cure for this distressing complaint. These Pills are composed principally of Quinine, with other vegetable tonics, anti-spasmodic and febrifuge articles. Thousands have been permanently cured by their use.

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These Bitters are skilfully and elegantly prepared from a number of invigorating healthy roots, barks, herbs and vines. An invaluable tonic and health restorer.

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January 15, 1858.-n8-ly.

CIGARS—A large lot of choice Cigars, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the day, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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United States District Court.

THE regular sessions of the United States District Court, as fixed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows:—

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.
—Associate Justice O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.
—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.
—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

The duration of the terms are limited to a period of three weeks, but may be adjourned before the expiration of that time.

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf no.15.