PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. 6. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1858. NO. 41.

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.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, (12 lines or less), three weeks,..$5 00
For every additional insertion,.....$1 00

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento street, San Frannisco, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

POETRY.

A Name in the Sand.

Alone I walked upon the ocean strand—
A pearly shell was in my hand;
I stooped, and wrote upon the sand
My name—the year—the day.
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast;
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so, methought, 'twill shortly be,
With every mark on earth from me;
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and be to me no more;
Of time—my name—the name I bore,
To leave no track, no trace.

And yet, with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the water in his hands,
I know the lasting record stands,
Inscribed against my name,'
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from the fleeting moments caught
For glory, or for shame.

THE TYRANT OF FRANCE.—The great European powers are becoming greatly alarmed at the tremendous preparations Napoleon III. is making, either for war or intimidation. It was elicited in the House of Commons, the other day, that although his army and navy are ostensibly on a peace footing, yet he has added, within six months, 42,000 men to the land force, and has called out 72,000 *sailors* to man his fleets. This may not seem a particularly interesting fact to a nation like America, separated over 3,000 miles from these extraordinary preparations; yet when it is remembered that the treaty recently concluded by the French envoy, M. Belly, with the twin Republics of the Tropics—Costa Rica and Nicaragua—makes direct provision for the *exclusive* possession, by French vessels-of-war, of the ports and rivers of these countries, these facts have an alarming significance. This is still further endorsed by the fact that *La Presse*, of Paris, speaking semi-officially, declares that "France will not permit Russia to seize the Turkish provinces, England to take Persia, or make a canal across Suez, nor the *United States to drift into possession of Nicaragua*." The whole matter lies in a nut-shell. The autocrat of France finds that his people are so restless under his grinding despotism, that unless an outlet is formed for their pent-up fires, his throne and his life will be the forfeit. He knows that when he appeals to their military ardor, he addresses the strongest element of the national character. He *dare* not attempt a struggle with England, and as his eyes have long been longingly turned to Central America, he very astutely believes that this Protectorate will check the American march of empire westward, form an opposing element to the indomitable spirit of Anglo-Saxonism, and revolutionize the Western world generally. We have reason to believe that the above is his programme, and he will carry it out to the letter if he *can*. It is a singular coincidence that the exhumation in this city of the body of the great Virginian, James Monroe, should be contemplated at the very time that the aggressions of another power should seem imperatively to demand the resurrection of the Monroe doctrine also. We very much mistake the character of our people, if the insolent attempt of a foreign despot to gain a foothold on our shores will not be crushed in such a way as will show in the most emphatic manner that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the American people claim exclusive sway, and from now unto the end of time, no other power shall dare to encroach upon their rights, privileges, and immunities.

☞ 'A fool,' says an Arab proverb, 'may be known by six things—anger without a cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without object, putting trust in a stranger, and not knowing his friends from his foes.'

☞ The most dangerous kind of bat that flies at night is the brick-bat.

AN OLD COUPLE.—The oldest couple alive are supposed to be a Mr. Snyder and his wife, who reside at Burnside, Pennsylvania. He is 114, and she is 107 years old, and they have been married 93 years.

☞ We never yet knew a man disposed to scorn the humble, who was not himself a fit object of scorn to the humblest.

☞ Money in your purse will credit you—wisdom in your head will adorn you—but both in your necessity will serve you.

Devore's Reply to Rossi.

MR. EDITOR:—In reply to Mr. Rossi, permit me to say that I have great respect for all foreigners, Roman Catholics, and others; but when men commit errors, they should be required to see them. Before I close I hope to correct certain blunders committed by Mr. R. His allusion to me is singularly strange, of which I must say, as did the clergyman's wife when her husband requested her to chastise her babe, as it was a little *reprorous*, "I cannot find a place large enough to apply the rod."

Mr. R. intimates that certain clergymen are fearful of his movements. If he receives that idea from my communication to the P. C. A., I will relieve him by taking back my irony, as it is known to you sir that we, as ministers of the Gospel, desire to accomplish the greatest good among the whole people; and we fear no man, we only fear God.

Mr. R. says, "our sensible people begin to perceive how they have been deceived." Sir, who are these people? and by whom have they been deceived? Does it not natuarally follow that those who do not think as he does are illiterate? If so, the world is to be pittied. My friend certainly has been dreaming, as in this country, above all others, men think for themselves. Will he dare to say that the people of this Territory are insensible, ignorant, and incapable of judging for themselves! Mr. R. says, "I shall endeavor to enlighten the people." Who ever heard of such language falling from the lips of a sane man! Are the American people only semi-civilized? Cannot these Yankees read for themselves? Are our people so illiterate as to need foreign aid? Will wisdom die with Mr. R.? If so, how unfortunate it will be for the people of this coast. Mr. R. takes exceptions to our begging propensities. Now, sir, who for one moment will object to a system of this kind, where it is known to every one that the funds which we thus obtain are appropriated to the building of churches and school houses in our country. Sir, if we did not give the people an opportunity to aid in thus building up our common country, we ought to leave it and give place to others. But in begging as we do, we only carry out the wishes of the people as we have in erecting churches and school houses throughout the world.

Mr. R. says, "your statements do want the truth." Sir, I state that I defy any man to prove that I have ever uttered an untruth; and he who makes a statement to that effect gives publicity to a foul slander. Mr. R. talks largely about a "Satan," and says, "it would be foolish in me to pretend to enchain Satan, especially in a free country." Sir, I fear Mr. R. would need help to chain him in any country; but if he can I hope he will at his earliest convenience, as I think it would be a great blessing to the world.

Mr. R. says, "I asked you to tell a young fanatic school boy to cease from seducing and corrupting souls belonging to my flock." The gentleman to whom Mr. R. refers, was then pastor of the M. E. Church in this place, and a more honorable man cannot be found, and surely one more holy is not on this coast than the Rev. B. R. Freeland. Now, sir, I pronounce the above (as to Mr. F.'s seducing and corrupting souls in this country) a base falsehood, and a species of wholesale slander that should be rebuked in its proper way.

Mr. R. speaks of our clergy as being illiterate; at least he states that, "it is more evident than the sun's light in full noon." Now, sir, that man is not acquainted to any great extent with our clergy. Does he know fifteen out of near 15,000 of our clergy? Then why does he assume to judge of our acquired ability. Where do you find more profound scholars than were John Wesley and Adam Clark? Since their day our clergy have shared largely in talent, and acquired ability. Sir, if I mistake not we have this day more institutions of learing in the United States than any other christian church. Even in this and our neighboring Territory, we have five seminaries and one university; and this being true, who will venture the remark as made by Mr. R.? Sir, many of our school boys, such as he has referred to, will read the Greek as well as he dare read it. Our clergy will compare favorably with those of any other church in the world, and we have to-day, perhaps, as many ministers of the Gospel who have liberal educations as any other christian body, and it does not necessarily follow that if Mr. R. asserts a thing to be so, that it is always true.

Mr. R. talks about tract societies, hymn books, proselyting, farms, and, last of all, about the *Vox populi vox Dei*. Who but a very learned man could think of so much of the sublime at one time? Who but him in all this land could talk about the voice of the people? Surely he is the man for this country, and if he will only remain in the United States I think there will be no danger of the dissolution of the Union.

Now, sir, permit me to deliver Mr. Rossi up to the public, not wishing any farther controversy with him on any subject.

J. F. DEVORE.

The *Oregonian*, *Times*, and the Puget Sound *Hearld*, will please copy the above.

☞ A number of gentlemen well acquainted with the business, offer to contract for the establishment of a new party, to be entitled "The People's Party of the Union." Their proposals are going the rounds of the press.

Later From Salt Lake.

The special correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Salt Lake city under date of July 19th, 1858, after describing his visit to the city of Ogden and the different settlements in its vicinity, says:

The most flourishing of these is known as "Sessions Settlement," distant some ten miles from the chief city of "Zion," and founded by Peregrine Sessions, a native of New England, who drove the first team over the site which now bears his name. It was nearly sun-down, when my pony halted before Peregrine's house, apparently attracted thither by a great sign adorning its front, and promising "entertainment." Thinking here might be an opportunity for some further study of Mormon character, I concluded to stop for the night.

BROTHER SESSIONS—A MORMON FAMILY.

Brother Sessions I found to be one of the most intelligent and apparently one of the most honest Mormons of the Valley. From him I learned, what indeed was already apparent at a glance, that he had the finest locality for farming purposes anywhere in the "Valleys of the Mountains;" but even here, three or four hundred acres measurement would cover every foot of land fit for cultivation. Entering the house, I found that mine host was the lord of three wives only, by each of whom he has several children. Naturally fond of the little ones, I gathered several of them about me, when their father proceeded to tell me, *which* of his children were brothers and sisters, and which were *not*. This was the first practical illustration I had of the Mormon practice of denying the fraternal relationship between children, *both* of whose parents were not the same. It is needless to say, that, to my simple vision, it was a strange sight to see a father pointing to a portion of his own children, and stating that *they* were not brothers and sisters. You may remember, that Brigham some time ago declared, that he hoped to see the day when these half-brothers and sisters should be able to intermarry as freely as though no kindred blood flowed in their veins.

Sessions, I should suppose to be naturally a kind man—one who would be likely to make a single-wived family comfortable and happy. It needed no second glance, however, to show that his polygamous household was disjointed. The father and husband is well to do, so far as wealth is concerned; but his wives seemed gloomy, dejected and wretched. There was nothing of tenderness, nor even of kindness, between the head of the house and his "women." Not that there was any wrangling—at least in my presence—but the utter absence of all evidence of respect, not to say of love or affection, was painful to witness. Each wife was sad, dejected and restrained in manner, evidently distrustful of the others, and conscious that she had no exclusive nor any certain title to the favor of the husband, except as she might earn it by humiliating vassalage or the menial price of economical household servitude.

STATEMENT OF MORMONISM — POLYGAMY ITS BASIS—THE FATHER THE FUTURE GOD.

After supper I obtained the privilege of sleeping in Brother Sessions' barn-yard, under the lee of a fine stack of straw—as there were no accommodations to be had in the house. When my host accompanied me out to my expansive, star-canopied couch, I embraced the opportunity to probe him a little upon the subject of polygamy, with a view to obtaining, if possible, a clear declaration of the Mormon doctrine in support of this peculiar institution,—which hitherto I had failed to procure. Brother Sessions entered upon the task with commendable zeal, premising by the suggestion that it would be necessary to be a little discursive before he came to the point. His argument, brief as I can make it was, substantially thus: God, the father of us all, is only a perfected man, a being who has followed nature's law of progression until he attained the highest scale of excellence. We are all children of God in a natural sense. God has a wife, although the Bible don't say much about her,—and she is our mother! We of the present day are parents only to the bodies of our children — the tabernacles of clay into which God puts the souls or spirits. These spirits are born of God and his wife! Jesus Christ was only a man, like all the rest of us. He was no *more* "the son of God" than is every one of us; but he was the *first-born* son, and so is our "elder brother." Mary *was not* a virgin when the angel told her husband to fear not. She had conceived the child known as Jesus, naturally, just as every other mother had conceived; but into the tabernacle to which *she* gave birth, God put the "first born" of his spiritual progeny, instead of the fifteenth or twentieth million; that's all!

After we die and enter into a future state of existence, we are to progress eternally, will all become gods ourselves in due time, and will be each furnished with a world to people with our progeny, just as God peopled *this* world with his: "As one star differs from another in glory, so shall it be in the resurrection," says the scripture; and the measure of glory which each shall attain in Eternity, is to be guaged by his success in peopling the world given to him. Here then is the doctrinal basis of polygamy. As a man is to be great in Eternity, just in proportion as he can people his world rapidly, it is of the highest importance that he should enter that state of existence prepared to do as large a business as possible: and as whatsoever is "sealed on earth" is to be "sealed in Heaven" also, it is important that a man should have all the wives he can get and maintain here, so that when he gets to Heaven he may have the means to extend his own greatness and glory, by filling his world with his progeny! "*That's* our religion," said brother Sessions to me, as he concluded his doctrinal *expose*—"Do you get the idee?"

I replied, "Yes, I think I do. Your religion, condensed, is Ambition: you want to be a greater man in eternity than your brother; and you consider it your *duty* to get ready to beat him in the race of competition."

To all this Sessions responded with a hesitating half-doubtful assent, and went off whistling in a pensive-meditative sort of way, evidently suspecting that after all he had failed to convince me that forty wives were absolutely essential to salvation and future happiness. I need scarcely suggest the weakness of an argument which makes the worldly passion of ambition the touch stone of eternal happiness. It will readily occur to the reader, also, that this only attempt at a doctrinal exposition of polygamy which I have been able to draw from one of the faithful, measures the greatness and happiness of mankind in the future state, not by Christian virtues and graces, but by physical qualities, which, however desirable in the eyes of a stock-breeder, have not heretofore been deemed essential to moral elevation. Where in the history of the world have we an example of polygamy so degrading and disgusting as this which makes a religion of lust, and exhibits its horrible deformity all the more apparent by contrast with the robe of holiness and purity in which Mormon doctrine vainly attempts to fold it?

POVERTY AND MISERY OF THE PEOPLE.

The people still continue to pass into and through this city on their return from the southern settlements. Many of them begin to see the folly of their *stampede* in anticipation of the approach of the Army, and are disposed for the first time to doubt the wisdom of their priestly leaders who ordered it, and have thus plunged them deeper in poverty than they were before. If these get to thinking and grumbling, they will be apt to swell the number of the apostates before long. I have already referred to the extreme poverty of the masses of the people. Every day furnishes us with new and melancholy evidences of it, as the emigrants pass through these streets. Not one woman in ten, young or old, has a shoe to her foot—and large number of them are without decent, not to say comfortable clothing. Spend an hour in the store of any merchant and you will see dozens of them streaming in, each with a few eggs, or onions, a pound or two of butter, or some other product of their labor, which they desire to trade for dry goods. The gentiles, here, with spare change in their pockets and abundant pity in their hearts, have dispensed numberless yards of calico and domestics to the needy unfortunates, many of whom, however, are in blissful ignorance of the fact that it was charity and not their pitiful mess of "garden truck" which supplied their most pressing necessities.

MUST ENTER THE UNION OR BRIGHAN GOES ELSEWHFRE.

I have little doubt that Brigham Young will leave the Territory altogether unless he can secure its admission into the Union as a State. This is the card for which he is now playing with adroitness. He hopes that Congress may accept a Constitution silent upon polygamy; but it is even asserted that if necessary to accomplish the desired purpose, he will consent to amend the Constitution so as to *prohibit* polygamy, trusting to the ability of the Church to secure a revision of the organic law in that respect immediately after the admission of the State into the Union. Of course there is no danger that any such opportunity will be afforded them. When Brigham finds the alternatives set before him are the maintainence of his Theocracy in contact with true Christianity and Republicanism, or his retirement to some foreign country wherein he can wield both the civil and ecclesiastical power without check, he will be apt to choose the latter. Where he will go to is a question, but I adhere to the opinion that he is thinking of Central America and intends to satisfy himself whether it will not be a suitable location for the developments of his peculiar institutions and Government. His policy, however, is to keep as still upon the subject as possible until his purposes are settled, and until he can make the effort to obtain from the Federal Government pay for going away, in the shape of compensation for improvements at Salt Lake.

The Army is now located in Cedar Valley, some thirty-five miles from Salt Lake city, and at a point which easily commands the principal Mormon settlements, both north and south. If Gen. Johnston continues in command he will doubtless make this valley his winter quarters, as the location is favorable, and sheltered, and the water excellent. The Volunteer Battalion start to-day on the march back to Leavenworth, under command of Col. Bee. At Leavenworth they are to be disbanded. Those of the Battalion who prefer to go to California, of which there are a number—have the privilege of being discharged here with two months rations,—and still others who desire it are to be discharged here and taken into the employ of the Quartermaster's Department.

OUR DESTINY.—The restless spirit of conquest, and the wonderfully ingenious turn of the Anglo-Saxon race, is rapidly effacing the old lines on the map of the world, and giving an impetus which will yet enable the Caucassian race to infuse its peculiar energy into every part of our vast continent, and eventually homogeouize and reduce all jarring elements and national idiosyncrasies into one complete and perfect harmony. The present aspect of affairs in the Gulf will only precipitate the question of the acquisition of Cuba, and enable the pear, fully ripe, to drop into our national lap a little sooner, and acquire that gem of the sea in a bloodless and yet perfect manner by simply annexing. Mexico, torn by contending factions, actually is besieging our doors, and begging for protection. Crossing the Caribbean Sea, we behold a crowd of nationalities struggling for existence, but destitute as they are of the vital principles of a Republican government, struggling in vain. It is simply a question of time with them. They are going through a system of severe infantile training, which will some day fit them for affiliating with us—becoming part and parcel of our confederation. If we are but true to the great principles laid down by the fathers of our Constitution, in their immortal charter of human rights, all this may be, at a period of time too not very far distant. In fact, it requires no very prophetic eye to foresee and foretell the existence of a vast Republic, reaching from the Arctic to the Antarctic, the magnificence of which will entirely throw in the shade all cities and empires of ancient and modern times, and the brillancy of which actually dazzles one's comprehension.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY MONOPOLY.—The Toronto correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing June 12th, says:

The Canadian Government is about to aim a deadly blow at the trading monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company. A series of resolutions on the subject of the territories in possession of the Company has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Provincial Secretary. They embrace numerous litigated points; but their great feature is the proposal to break into the trading monopoly of the Company. It is the opinion of several of the most eminent English lawyers that a monopoly of trade, being contrary to public policy, is void and cannot be sustained. On this principle the Canadian Government is prepared to act. This opinion has been given professionally by Lord Brougham, and privately by Sir Richard Rothel, late Attorney-General under the Palmerston Government.

THE APPRENTICE BOY.—In 1845 we were at a Fourth of July celebration in Pennsylvania, at which Gen. Sam Houston delivered the oration. At the close he told a story of a carpenter's apprentice, whose master's cruelty had driven him away to the west, leaving his old mother alone and sorrowing for her lost son. The orator pointed out the house where his master lived, and dwelt on the subject till the whole audience of 5,000 people became interested. Then turning to a stranger, who sat on the stand, and raising his voice to the highest pitch, he exclaimed: "Here is the boy whom the damned cruelty of a master drove from his mother's house," and begged leave to introduce Mr. Kaufman, "member of Congress from Texas!" Sure enough, it was Kaufman, the apprentice boy, and this was his first visit fo his native place in thirty years! For a moment or two all was still, and then arose such a shout as never before was heard in Cumberland. Ladies sprang from their seats and waved their handkerchiefs, and the speaker could not be heard for several minutes. And the old hoary headed carpenter, who drove the boy away, was in the crowd!

We were but a boy, then, but would have given everything in this wide world for Kaufman's triumph for that one hour. The poor, despised, beaten, runaway boy, one of the American Congress.—*New York Golden Prize.*

PERFECTLY COOL.—A waggish friend of ours tells the following, which we do not remember to have seen in print:

A certain man, whom we will call M—, was noted for possessing great courage and presence of mind, and the crossest wife in the neighborhood.

More than one attempt had been made to frighten M. without success; but one dark, stormy evening, one of his brother chips, resolved to see if there was any scare in him, fixed himself up in the most ghostly style possible, and stationed himself in a lonely piece of wood through which M. had to pass on his wag home.

The pretended ghost had scarcely settled himself in his position, when M. hove in sight, and came whistling along unconcerned as usual. Suddenly the ghostly figure confronted him, and in a sepulchral voice, commanded him to stop. M. did so, and after regarding his companion for a moment, said, with the utmost coolness:

"I can't stop, friend; if you are a man, I must request you to get out of my way and let me pass: if you are the devil, come along and take supper with me—*I married your sister.*

WHY THE "F. F. V.'s" WERE SO CALLED.—The term, "First families of Virginia," originated at the early settlement of that State. It was found impossible to colonize it unless women were sent there. Accordingly, a ship-load was sent out, but no planter was allowed to marry one of them until he had first paid one hundred pounds of tobacco for her passage. When the second ship-load came, no one would pay over seventy-five pounds for the matrimonial privilege, except it were a very superior article. Consequently, the descendants of all those who were sold for one hundred pounds of tobacco were ranked as the First Families, while those who brought but seventy-five pounds are now ranked as the Second Families; and the reason why no one can ever find any of the second families is, because you can't get a Virginian to admit that his mother only brought seventy-five pounds of tobacco.

WASTED TIME.—People are always prodigal of that which they have a plenty of—at least such is the rule. We remember an old gentleman in one of the New England States, who used lamp-oil for mixing paint to put on his barn. Of course, it took some eight or ten years for the paint to dry, but the old gentleman had plenty of whale oil, and no linseed, so he used the former. Now most people have an innate feeling that they have a plenty of time here on earth, in spite of the continual reminders death gives them of the unstable character of life, and the very little leisure which they really can call their own. Having this feeling, however, they waste their time sadly, and accomplish only the half of their missions. Even the most industrious do not do as much as they might, and the majority of men do not perform one third of what they owe to themselves and to society. How much time we all waste in hesitating and waiting, when our decision might just as easily be made at once! How much time passes while we are talking about our duties, instead of doing them! Young persons should especially occupy all their spare moments, in a useful manner, for between the hours of work, eating, and sleep, lie many golden minutes, which might be employed to the greatest advantage. Some great and good men have acquired excellent educations, by filling up their leisure time with study, instead of idling it away, as too many do. Our social habits inculcate a very unnecessary waste of time, in hurtful dissipation. It is all very well for us to amuse ourselves, but not idly. We should apply all our faculties to recreation, when not busy, and gain, or seek to gain, the greatest amount of amusement in the shortest time.

PATRIOTIC ETHAN ALLEN.—It is recorded of Ethan Allen that when George the Third offered him ten thousand acres anywhere in the colonies if he would turn loyalist, (he being then a prisoner in England,) and go home and persuade his countrymen to do likewise, Ethan replied, "you remind me of a sable gentleman who promised our divine master all the kingdoms of the earth if he would fall down and worship him,—now the old black rascal owned no more of those kingdoms than your majesty of the colonies."

☞ The less you leave your children when you die, the more they will have twenty years afterwards. Wealth inherited should be the incentive to exertion. Instead of that, "it is the title-deed to sloth." The only money that does a man good is what he earns himself. A ready-made fortune, like ready-made clothes, seldom fits the man who comes in possession. Ambition, stimulated by hope and a half-filled purse, has a power that will triumph over all difficulties, beginning with the rich man's contumely, and leaving off with the envious man's malice.

PERILS OF THE WEST.—The following story is told at the expense of the Hoosier State, when she was laboring under the disadvantage (some may have thought the *advantage*) of the late odious law regulating divorces. The story runs:

A New York gentleman, reputed unusually happy in his domestfc relations, as husband and father, recently met with an accident which came near involving serious consequences. Having occasion to pass through Indiana on his way West, and while the Legislature was in session, he was casually detained over night in the capital of the State. At breakfast the next morning he was surprised to see in the *State Journal* an announcement of his divorce from his faithful partner, whom he had left in New York city.

Either by accident, or design of some practical joker, a bill had been presented in his name to the Legislature, on the evening of his arrival, and passed immediately.

He was compelled to hurry back to New York to be re-married, and then commenced a suit against Indiana for damages.

☞ In going through a street somewhere a bier struck against some obstruction and the corpse brought to life by the shock. Some years afterwards when the woman died in right good earnest, her husband called out to the bearers, 'I say, gentlemen, be careful in turning the corners.'

☞ Never owe any more than you are able to pay, and allow no man to owe you more than you are able to lose.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1858.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Important from Washington.

The annexed letter from our delegate at Washington City, will be read with unbounded interest by all our citizens of whatever political creed or opinion. The diversity of his labors, and the ardor with which he has pursued them, has elicited the admiration of his friends and the confidence of his political opponents. It can be asserted with safety, that nothing which has been entrusted to him, whether of public interest or of a private character, but has received his attention, and has, so far as we are yet informed, resulted in giving entire satisfaction to his constituents. The position of our delegate at the present time, we assert with the greatest exultation, is a proud one, which does honor to the Territory in having selected him, and credit to himself. We would state for the satisfaction of his many friends, both here and in the Atlantic States, that no man commands greater respect and influence at the National Capitol, than does the delegate from Washington Territory. Nor should this information be deemed trifling, when we inform our readers that the admission comes from one who manfully and with considerable ability, publicly opposed his election.

It will prove gratifying to such as approved the course of Gov. STEVENS at the time, that the plan of operations entered upon by our executive in prosecuting and subduing the Indians who arrayed themselves against our citizens in 1855-6, has virtually been endorsed by the government, and an army is now being pushed forward into the enemy's country on the east side of the Cascades, exceeding some two hundred men, the entire volunteer force of the Territory at the time, who conquered an honorable peace on the west side of the mountains, and successfully contended with the entire combination on the east. The order of operations has been changed and made to conform to the volunteer plan at that time,—to conquer a peace rather than purchase friendship. Does this fact, we ask, speak nothing for the ability and sagacity of him whom our people have honored with their trusts as delegate? We answer—most certainly.

Another matter which deeply interests our citizens—the blockade and navigation of Fraser river—it will be seen from the annexed, has been made the subject of frequent discussion with the State Department, through which it has at length been brought to the attention of the British minister, and a final settlement of this question may soon be looked for, which will probably end in about the same manner as have done the pretensions of Great Britain to the right of search—be utterly abandoned.

The right of any government to blockade or obstruct the navigation of a river not *known* to be within its limits by reasons of undefined or unestablished boundary, as is the case in question, may well be doubted, now especially so when a joint commission for the settlement of such question are divided in opinion as to which government the right of sovereignty to such water course may belong. It only further goes to show, in connection with her assumed right of searching our vessels, the arrogance of the rule of our British neighbors. It is a question which involves a great and fundamental principle of our government; as such, it equally interested every section of the Union, and should have received the attention of both its Senators and representatives. But it remained for the delegate of the northwest Territory—one of the youngest in the confederacy—to remind "sage," and perhaps venerable representatives, of the duties which they owe their country—of the rights which they have sworn to protect. Is it not an enviable position for our delegate?

In our last issue, we also published a communication to the State Department from our delegate in relation to the commerce of the river Amoor, and the importance of throwing it open to commerce forthwith. This also is a national matter, which the revenues of its immense commerce would abundantly prove, if that object were but attained. Should not our delegate then be esteemed as a national man?

In view then of all these facts, in having obtained the usual appropriations for our Territory, for military roads, deficiencies, &c., for the erection of public buildings, etc.; the surveys of the lands and the coast; in having urged the importance of ratifying existing treaties; in the able, concise and masterly manner in which he presented the claims of our citizens against the government, arising out of the late Indian war,—where, we ask, has our delegate in a single instance failed to discharge every trust reposed in him by our people? We leave the question for his opponents to answer:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 18, 1858.

EDITOR PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT—SIR:—Steptoes defeat has excited universal attention, and the accounts of his fight are largely copied into all the papers. It has convinced all parties of the character and disposition of our Indian tribes, and of the mismanagement which has characterised our dealings with them. First, in not severely chastising the Yakimas in 1856, and vigorously insisting upon their giving up the murderers of Bolon and the miners. And, second, in not promptly confirming treaties entered into with the several Indian tribes. These are the two great causes of the uncertain and disaffected condition of our interior, and of the disastrous defeat of a choice and well prepared command of regular troops.

The government is taking prompt measures to meet the exigency. You will have learned, sooner than myself, of eight companies having been ordered to the seat of war from California and southern Oregon, and that Gen. Clark has repaired thither in person. On the 20th or 21st inst, 400 recruits leave New York to strengthen the command. A regiment has been ordered to the Walla Walla from Utah, either the 6th or 7th infantry. I enclose a copy of general orders of June 29th, 1858, No. 17, and refer you to the seventh paragraph.

The forces ordered up from California and southern Oregon, ought to enable Gen. Clark to concentrate at the Walla Walla 800 men. When the recruits join him, his force will be 1200; and when the 6th or 7th infantry, some 1800 or 1900 men—a force certainly adequate to subdue the Indians, occupy the country and keep open the lines of communication.

I have in conjunction with Gov. Lane, used every exertion to get Oregon and Washington erected into a separate military department, but the difficulties in the way have not yet been overcome. We will continue to urge this action, as we have done since we first reached Washington City, in November last.

The gold discoveries and the arrogant and proscriptive course of the Hudson Bay Company are exciting universal comment. The papers are teeming with letters and news of all sorts from the gold fields. A movement is now making in Minnesota for an overland emigration. There will be a very large emigration next year if the route is protected by an adequate military force.

I send you some correspondence I have had recently with the State Department in reference to the pretensions of the Hudson Bay Company—their blockade of Fraser river, etc.,—from which it will appear that on receiving my first communication the matter was at once brought to the attention of the British government through our Minister Mr. Dallas. The letter of Lord Malmesbury is not very much to the point. I shall follow this matter up closely, and am now preparing a paper in reference to the legal authority of that company in the course they have entered upon so adverse to all ideas of comity between civilized nations, and so intolerant and proscriptive in character; but our government and people ought not for a moment think of submitting to it.

In resisting the pretensions of the Hudson Bay Company to exclusive trade in the gold regions—to exclusive furnishing of supplies—to farming out the gold fields, arises the largest question and the most important in results, which has agitated the two countries since the last war with Great Britain. I repeat, we must not, and will not, submit to the domineering and intolerant rule of any trading company.

I send a copy of my first communication to Gen. Miller. I think I had also addressed a second communication previous to my letter which called out the enclosed correspondence. Copies of both these I will send you by this mail if they can be prepared in season.

Truly your friend,
ISAAC I. STEVENS.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15, 1858.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State*—

SIR:—Some weeks since I had the honor to address you a communication representing that information had reached me to the effect that the Hudson Bay Company had it in contemplation to set on foot a blockade of the mouth of Frazer's river, and to make other impediments to the access of American citizens to the gold mines of Fraser and Thompson rivers. I will thank you to inform me if any representations on the subject have been addressed to the British government, and what answer may have been received.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient,
ISAAC I. STEVENS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1858.

TO THE HON. ISAAC I. STEVENS—SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, relative to the blockade of the mouth of Fraser river, by order of the Hudson Bay Company. In reply, I have the honor to acquaint you that on the receipt of your previous communication on the subject, this Department lost no time in instructing Mr. Dallas to bring it to the notice of Her Majesty's government. He promptly complied with the instruction, and with the President's leave a copy of the answer of the Earl of Malmesbury to Mr. Dallas' note is herewith enclosed for your information.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 17, 1858.

G. M. DALLAS, ESQ.:—The undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Mr. Dallas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, addressed to him on the 13th inst., calling the attention of Her Majesty's government to the obstructions which it is apprehended may be offered by the Governor of Vancouver's Island to the passage of citizens of the United States to the districts in British Oregon where gold is reported to have been found.

The undersigned begs leave to assure Mr. Dallas that the subject of his note shall receive immediate attention, and that Her Majesty's government are, on their part, disposed, as far as they can properly do so, to deal liberally with any citizens of the United States who may desire to proceed to that quarter of the British Possessions. But Her Majesty's government must necessarily ascertain in the first place, how far the charter of the Hudson Bay Company bears upon the question, and then generally from the law officers of the Crown, whether any legal considerations require attention on the part of Her Majesty's government in connection with this question.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Dallas the assurances of his highest consideration.
MALMESBURY.

☞ Capt. R. HOYT, of Portland, and Capt. DAN BRADFORD, of Cascades, passed through town on Tuesday last, homeward bound. They have just returned from a prospecting tour to the head of steamboat navigation on Frazer river. They corroborate the cheering news from the mines published elsewhere. Thanks to BRADFORD for a copy of the Victoria *Gazette*.

Capt. HOYT informs us that the work of launching the steamer *Sea Bird*, which has been high and dry for some months on a bar in Frazer river, is rapidly progressing, and that ere this time she is again afloat.

We learn from another source that the *Sea Bird* will soon resume her regular trips on the Sound.

MORE BEEF.—The bark *Gold Hunter* will sail again shortly for Bellingham Bay with a cargo of live beef cattle. It would seem that the people of the Bay will eat, although the *dust* comes in rather slow. Gentlemen, could'nt you just as well send us up the "glittering stuff" in payment for *beef straight*, as the coin? It would look so refreshing. We don't doubt you have it, and can do so if you will. It is really very seldom *we* see it come up so far as this.

☞ The steamer *Constitution*, A. B. GOVE, Commander, again resumes her regular trips to-day, carrying the mails as usual. May the Captain be able to "keep her in the middle of the channel" and fully comprehend other orders by counselor CUSH this time. Of course CHARLEY WILLIAMS will be about to see to the comfort of passengers.

NEW ORLEANS SERENADERS.—This talented company gave a series of their entertainments in this place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings of last week. Their performances were not so well attended as they deserved to have been. We hope to be able to give them a better reception next time. Just a present we are too much taken up with gold—in cooler times, and other days, we may appreciate merit.

C. S. KIDDER.—A beautiful little schooner of this name arrived here on Monday last, twelve hours from Seattle, with a number of passengers and freight. She is about twelve tons measurement, an excellent sailor, and has excellent accommodations. Her captain is represented as one of those characters who are never surpassed in hospitality. She will run regularly upon the Sound hereafter as a passenger and freight vessel.

KILLED.—Among those reported killed by the Indians on Fraser river, is BURLIE PIERCE, formerly of Seattle, and more recently from Steilacoom. He was a young man of industrious character.

☞ Read the letter of Rev. J. F. DEVORE in reply to that of Father ROSSI, (published last week), on our first page. The saints have "locked horns," and something terrible may be expected.

☞ PEARSON'S letter, in which he vindicates himself of the charge of "horse speculation," made against him by some of the party he lately guided across the Snoqualmie Pass, will appear in our next.

☞ The letter of Judge CHENOWETH shall appear and receive our attention next week, and no mistake.

DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court for the second judicial district convenes at this place on Monday next. The Hon. O. B. MCFADDEN, Chief Justice, it is expected will preside.

APPOINTED.—We see by the Oregon papers that A. J. CAIN has been appointed an Indian agent for Washington Territory, *vice* JOHN CAIN, whose term expired. The Captain never did like the country much, and now that his time is out, we suppose he joyfully turns his face homeward. How is it with you friend Jack?

NEWS FROM THE NORTH!

ARRIVAL OF THE RESOLUTE.

The steamer *Resolute*, Capt. A. W. Pray, with U. S. Mails, from Bellingham Bay and intermediate ports, arrived at Olympia on Tuesday morning last. We are indebted to C. E. Williams, mail carrier, for the following items:

The stern-wheel boat on the ways at Teekalet, building for Bradford, Barclay & Co., is rapidly approaching completion, and as the pioneer steamer built on Puget Sound, will be launched with appropriate ceremonies, on Saturday, September 11th. She is a staunch and well built boat, 145 feet length of keel, 26 feet breadth of beams, 5 feet 4 inches depth of hold, with two engines, 16 inch cyliuders by 6 feet stroke. She has fine cabin and saloon accommodations, and is intended to ply on the Frazer river route.

May-ah-kate, a Clalm chief, of New Dunginess, was shot and instantly killed, by Sa-win-nim, who belongs to the same tribe, at Port Gamble, on the 30th inst. Cause, the old story—an unsettled grudge, and liberal potations of that wrath provoking, courage stimulating, and highly prized beverage, Ross Browne whisky. This Sa-win-nim is one of the Indians who was tried with Tat-toosh at Port Townsend, two years since, for the murder of Capt. Jewell and Steward, of the bark *John Adams*, but escaped from want of sufficient evidence to convict.

We regret in being again compelled to chronicle the death of another old resident of Puget Sound, Ellis Barnes, long and favorably known in this vicinity as "Yankee Barnes," who was drowned, with two other men, (names unknown,) on Sunday morning last while endeavoring to cross Bellingham Bay from Whatcom to the mouth of the Lummi river. There were four men in the canoe, which accidentally upset, one of which was rescued by a boat from Fort Bellingham. The bodies of the three men have not been recovered.

The report current last week of the massacre of forty-two miners on Fraser river, turns out to be a hoax.

Those who are fond of a "sell" will appreciate the following played upon the miners in the vicinity of Victoria: A party of Frenchmen were reported to have found one day last week, exceedingly rich diggings in a canyon running into Langford Lake, about twenty miles distant from Victoria. The next morning a flying artillery of about 500 miners might have been seen travelling, to the tune of the "d—l take the hindmost," enroute for the newly discovered Ophir. At dusk on the following day, they were seen slowly dragging their weary length back across Esquimalt bridge, very anxiously looking for the man who had reported gold on "Mt. Skurt." It is perhaps unnecessary to say that no one was found courageous enough to claim the honor of the discovery.

A proposition is on foot to unite the harbors of Esquimalt and Victoria, by means of a canal.

Fraser river still continues high.

Two White Men Murdered By Indians—Excitement in Consequence.

The Coroner and several persons who accompanied him, on information previously recieved, arrived from Lummi Island on Friday afternoon in a canoe, with the bodies of a couple of murdered white men, found in the same blankets, on or near the beach.

It is supposed the murdered men were hunters, although nothing but the ramrod of a gun was found to sustain that fact, the boat, guns and other necessary appurtenances of a hunter's outfit, having been appropriated by the murderers.

When the bodies of the men were discovered, their camp-fire was still burning—showing the deed to have been committed but a few hours previously, and while they slept, as their countenances were in a calm repose, and nothing visible to create an impression that a struggle had taken place. One of the victims was shot in the right breast, the muzzle of the gun being placed almost in immediate contact, producing a frightful wound. The other, being aroused, perhaps, by the discharge of the murderous weapon directed against his his companion, raised himself to a sitting posture, and received a bullet through the back. The death of both was probably instantaneous.

Soon after these facts—which are chiefly derived from popular rumor—had circulated, a storm of violent indignation was kindled against the Indians. Several were at once arrested and put in the lock-up, as hostages, till a regular demand could be made upon the principal chiefs for the delivery over of the murderers. A paper was put in circulation for the enrollment of volunteers, quite a number of whom were procured, and six of whom, in an hour or so afterwards, departed towards the mouth of Lummi River in a canoe, with two Indian interpreters—intending, as we believe, to make further arrests. They returned about ten o'clock, P. M., with intelligence from the military post, that the Indians demanded, would be secured before 12 o'clock M. of to-day.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which is, that the deceased came to their death by "shots from a gun, and wounds from a knife, by the hands of persons unknown." A post mortem examination was held over their bodies by Dr. J. Ridgley. The elder of the two was named Jos. Dixon, from Texas, aged about 55 years. The name of the other unknown; aged about 35; bodies first discovered on Thursday; supposed to have been murdered on previous night. Their canoe was on the beach, and an empty purse found near them. No further particulars additional to those given above.—*Northern Light, Aug. 28th.*

LATEST NEWS FROM FRAZER RIVER!

The Story of the Massacre of the Forty-three White Men Untrue!

Exciting News from Colville Valley!

Reported Partial Opening of Frazer River!

Encouraging News!

Through the kindness of Mr. C. E. WILLIAMS we are placed in possession of copies of the Victoria *Gazette* of the 24th, 26th, 27th and 28th August.

We clip from the *Gazette* the following interesting summary of news:

The news from Frazer river is encouraging. The water is falling rapidly. The steamer *Otter* brought down $30,000 in gold dust.

Kent & Smith's Express brought down six hundred ounces of gold dust, the greater portion of which was from the sluice claims on Texas bar.

On Hill's bar 100 rockers and 400 men are at work, averaging an ounce per day. From Pike's claim on Pike's bar, above Fort Yale, 80 ounces were taken out in three days.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles Cook, who arrived here last night at a late hour, from Fort Hope, in the whale boat Caribbean, bringing dispatches to Gov. Douglas, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, for the following important news concerning the Indian disturbances on Fraser river:

Mr. Cook states that a courier had arrived at Fort Yale with later intelligence from the party of Capt. Graham, denying the story of their reported massacre. It seems that only part of the story told at Fort Yale on Saturday night, and published in this paper on yesterday, is true; that is, so much as relates to the starting out of the three companies from Fort Yale, the making of the treaty of peace by Capt. Snyder, and the subsequent arrival at the Indian Camp, of Capt. Graham's company. Here the Indians showed Graham the treaty, and were friendly, and at night the whites camped near the Indian rancheria. A party of Indians who had been out on a "war hunt," returned to the rancheria about eleven o'clock at night, and seeing a company of whites encamped near their huts, fired upon them without giving any notice of their presence. Before the fire was returned or repeated, the friendly Indians gave a signal, and succeeded in preventing further hostilities; then full explanation was made, and the newly arrived Indians signified their willingness to abide by the treaty, and regret at the firing, and the whites were pacified. Capt. Graham and his first lieutenant were both killed outright, and one or two of his company wounded.

The courier who brought the news of the massacre of all his comrades to Fort Yale, and created the excitement at that place which prevailed on Saturday night and Sunday morning last, thinking there was a surprise, to be followed by a massacre, took to the woods and made good his retreat into Fort Yale without waiting to hear the explanation given above. The balance of his story is untrue. The company were to continue their march up the river. Nothing further had been heard from Capts. Snyder and Yates.

Two men were drowned last week in coming through the Upper Big Canon, and during the three days of Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, eight dead bodies were taken out of Fraser river—three without heads. The finding of these bodies had given color to the story of the horrible massacre, and had tended greatly to incense the miners. They are now pacified, and it is thought there will be little more trouble with the Indians.

The steamer *Wilson G. Hunt* arrived last evening about 7½ o'clock from Fort Langley, where she connected with the *Enterprise*, running between that place and Fort Hope. The *Hunt* brought down about 100 passengers.

Mr. Robert Williamson, who came passenger on the *Hunt*, informs us that the river was falling slowly, and that the Indian troubles were being amicably settled. Capt. Snyder, with 200 men, had reached the Forks of Frazer and Thompson rivers, and made treaties of peace with all the Indian tribes he met with on the route.

A large number of miners who were at work above the upper big Canyon, at the breaking out of the Indian disturbances, becoming alarmed, abandoned their claims and camps, in many instances leaving their mining implements, provisions, &c., behind them, and came into Fort Yale for protection. These men complain that they find on their return, that their tents have been robbed, as they believe in the majority of cases, by rascally white men.

The advance portion of a pack train, consisting of 166 mules, had arrived at Fort Yale from the Forks, the remainder of the train were at the Indian village—20 miles above. The trail between the two places is under contract and will be soon in good condition for travel. This pack train are originally from Oregon.

The miners who were at work were generally doing well, but there are still a large number of idle men all along the river.

Mr. J. Horace Kent, of the Express, started from Fort Hope for Fort Yale on the night of the 24th inst. On the morning of the 25th, a coat belonging to him, and Kent & Smith's bag of Express matter, were picked up in the river above Emory's Bar. Mr. Kent has not been seen since he left Fort Hope, and it is feared he was drowned by the upsetting of his canoe. This is all that is known.

The steamer *Enterprise* failed in her attempt to reach Fort Yale.

The Indians are said to be troublesome on Harrison river. Good diggings are said to have been struck by the road-cutting party.

There is some sickness on the river among the miners, caused by exposure in boating and mining.

RUMORED PARTIAL OPENING OF FRAZER RIVER.—We hear it stated on the street, that the Hudson Bay Co. will give licenses to trade on Frazer river upon payment of a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem. This is a pretty heavy tax, but we are satisfied it will be readily paid by merchants and others. Some, may be, who deny the right of the Company to levy such a tax, will probably pay under protest, while others will be but too glad to find a market for their surplus merchandise to haggle about the terms. At all events, we trust this rumor may prove true, as the present regulations are fostering a system of smuggling and illegitimate traffic, most demoralizing in its tendency. In the course of a day or two, we will be able, probably, to speak more advisedly on this subject.—*Victoria Gazette, Aug. 28.*

FROM THE COLVILLE REGION.—We learn through Messrs. Kent & Smith's Express that on August 4th and 5th an engagement took place between 180 whites, under the command of Mr. David McLaughlin, of Oregon, and 80 Indians, on the Forks of the Okinikan and Similharmin rivers. Three whites were killed, and two wounded mortally, while two were slightly hurt. Not more than 25 whites were engaged in the fight at any one time. Six Indians were wounded. The cause of the difficulty was a robbery of some cattle by the Indians from Mr. Wolf of Colville Valley.—*Ib.*

ANOTHER STEAMER FOR FRASER RIVER.—The little stern-wheel steamer Enterprise arrived in this port on Thursday night from Astoria. The Enterprise is about the size of the Umatilla, and is also an Oregon built boat, and formerly run on the Upper Willamette river. She draws 16 inches water light, and 12 or 15 inches additional when loaded; is 21 feet beam and 115 feet long, and is fitted up so as to accommodate a few passengers very comfortably. The Enterprise is commanded by Capt. Thos. Wright, and is intended to run on the Fraser river from Fort Langley up. With the fine steamer Wilson G. Hunt, and the Otter, to run to Langley, and the Umatilla, Enterprise and Maria, to navigate the river, there will be ample accommodation for the traveling public.—*Victoria Gazette, Aug. 21st.*

FROM THE LILLOOET-HARRISON EXPEDITION.—Through Mr. G. B. Wright, who has just returned from Harrison Lake, we learn that the road party is progressing finely. On Friday noon they had completed about ten miles of the trail, and were confident of being able to make from four to six miles per day when full arrangements for transporting provisions on the road are completed. This will be soon, as the Hudson Bay Company are already taking steps to get a sufficient number of pack mules transported there for that purpose. The Umatilla upon her last trip to Fort Hope, landed at the mouth of Harrison's river about fifteen tons of provisions—sufficient for ten days rations—to be forwarded from that point in batteaux to Port Douglas.

One man, from Massachusetts, a member of Company No. 3, name unknown, started from Fort Douglas in company with Mr. Wright, suffering with the mountain fever, with the intention of getting medical aid at Fort Langley, but died on the passage.

The men are all anticipating a speedy end to their labors, and straining every nerve to get through. The reported discoveries of gold in large quantities upon the trail is without foundation.—The only prospects found are of fine gold in all the dirt prospected, but nothing sufficient to pay the expense of working.

Quite a number of canoes were at the mouth of the Lillooet river, on their way to the upper country. This stream is very difficult to navigate, and requires usually ten or twelve days of hard work to advance fifty miles.

It is the opinion of Mr. Wright that the road will be completed in four or five weeks at the farthest, and when once finished, will be *the* route to the Upper Frazer river for a year to come.—*Victoria Gazette.*

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.—The Indian disturbances on Frazer river, and the deplorable state of affairs existing there, have created a deep impression on the public mind, and been the general topic of conversation. Gov. Douglas has had several interviews with the naval officers at Esquimalt upon the subject, but the conclusions arrived at have not yet been made public. We understand it is the intention of His Excellency to proceed immediately to the scene of disturbance, and if possible, settle matters amicably. There are good grounds for the belief that in consequence of this action peace will soon be restored, and all will be well again. The position which Gov. Douglas occupies, and his acquaintance with the Indian character, point to him as a man eminently suited to the present emergency, and we can but express our gratification in learning his intention to place himself where his services are most needed. It cannot be denied that a crisis in the affairs of this Colony has arrived, which will require all the sagacity and patriotism of our rulers and people to safely weather.—*Victoria Gazette, August 26th.*

ARRIVAL OF THE SATELLITE.—H. B. M.'s war steamer Satellite arrived yesterday from Semiahmoo Harbor. Major Hawkins and party, of the British Boundary Commission, came on her as passengers. The Satellite reports having passed floating about in the Straits of Fuca, on Wednesday last, seven sacks of flour, a man's cap, and a lot of tin pans, evidently from the wreck of some adventurous miner's boat capsized in attempting to cross the Sound in his frail bark.—*Ib.*

☞ It is said that the Steamboat Companies have made half a million of dollars by the Frazer river emigration.

☞ Plain honesty is the very best kind of politeness, and temperance the very best physician.

Arrival of the Northerner!

Two Weeks Later from the Atlantic States!

THE FRAZER RIVER FEVER:

DEATH OF GENERAL QUITMAN.

THE TELEGRAPH FLEET PUT BACK TO ENGLAND!

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Northerner*, Capt. Dall, arrived here yesterday at 4 o'clock, 10 days from San Francisco.

By this arrival we have dates from New York to the 21st July, and from San Francisco to the 21st August.

We are indebted to T. M. Reed, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent, for late papers.

The Frazer river mania has reached Minnesota, and in St. Paul there was much excitement, and great preparations were being made to emigrate. In Canada the excitement was extending. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., not much else was spoken of—but the gold fever was only in its first stages of development in those cities. The probability was that it would spread far and wide in a very short space of time.

On the evening of July 15th, a terrible accident occurred on the Erie railroad, near Shin Hollow. The cars struck a broken rail and were pitched headlong down an embankment forty feet high. Six persons were killed, and fifty more or less injured.

A Terrible Calamity — Five Young Women Drowned.—On Friday evening, July 16, five young women, named A. Van Gilder, aged 14 years; Hannah H. Bryan, 15; Ellen Smith, 15; Margaret Flynn, 14, and Louisa Ever, aged 19 years, all inmates of the House of Mercy, New York, proceeded to the North river for the purpose of bathing. After making the necessary preparations, alll the girls locked hands and waded some distance into the water, but being unacquainted with the presence of a few deep holes, they unfortunately got beyond their depth, and being unable to swim, sank to the bottom. Not one of the bodies was seen after first disappearing under the water. The probability is, therefore, that the unfortunate girls remained locked in each other's embrace, and will be found in that condition.

Gen. Quitman died at his residence near Nachez, on the 17th July, of the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel, Washington, last fall.

On the 7th of July Mons. Belly took his departure for Europe, and carried with him his grant for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. Before he left he condescended to state that he was highly pleased with the people of the United States, and denied that Louis Napoleon had anything to do with the enterprise. Two important facts. It is now definitely understood that the President is determined to have the Nicaragua route opened, and to sustain any company that has a valid right. It is also understood that the Administration considers the grant of the old American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company valid until it expires, or be set aside by regular process of law.

The weather in many of the Atlantic States, during the month of July, was excessively hot, and numerous deaths from sun-stroke are reported.

[From the Cork Examiner, July 5.]

This morning at seven o'clock, the Niagara, American corvette, and the Gorgon, English war steamer, entered our harbor, with the unwelcome intelligence of a new failure in the attempt to carry out this great undertaking. It appears the squadron had got to a point in the Atlantic about 1,000 miles to the west of Ireland, when they fell in with a heavy gale, in which the Agamemnon capsized her portion of the cable. In the effort to get it right again it is supposed it got what is technically called a kink, which was the cause of the subsequent disaster. On joining the cable for the purpose of paying out, the weather was fine, and everything looked promising. The Agamemnon steered east, towards Ireland, and the Niagara west, for Newfoundland. On board the latter vessel the machinery was found to work admirably, and the signals between the two ships went on without intermission, and the highest hopes of success were entertained. On the 29th of June, however, when 250 miles of cable had been paid out, those superintending the work on board the Niagara found the signals to cease, and became aware that something wrong must have occurred on board their consort, and the continuity of the current having ceased, they cut the cable. The Niagara bore away for Queenstown, which is the appointed rendezvous. The reason of the ships coming back to Queenstown was the running short of coal, owing to the quantity consumed during the experiment.

☞ The following is the extract from "General Orders, No. 17," referred to in Gov. Stevens' letter:

"Reliable, though not official, accounts of Indian hostilities of some magnitude, in Oregon and Washington Territories, making it advisable to strengthen the force now in that quarter, a regiment of infantry, either the Sixth or the Seventh, (preferably the former), as the commander in Utah may determine, will be sent, as soon as he may safely spare it, to Fort Walla Walla.

"The necessary subsistence and other stores, and transportation, for this movement will be taken from the supplies now in, or on the way to, Utah.

"If he should obtain information to cause him to believe it unsafe for the regiment to direct its march upon Walla Walla, the commander in Utah will order it by such route to the Department of the Pacific as he may judge best."

☞ The board of county commissioners for Thurston county have been in session during the past week. No business of particular importance was transacted.

At Lexington, Kentucky, on the 10th of July, City Marshal Beard was murdered by a man named Baker, while endeavoring to arrest him. A crowd collected and hung the murderer a few hours afterwards. They then made up a collection for the wife and children of Beard.

☞ **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.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL MY FARM ON WHIDBY'S ISLAND, Washington Territory, containing three hundred and twenty acres of first rate land, about eighty acres of which is prairie, and fifty acres of rich Alder bottom, and the balance good timber land. There are two splendid springs of water on this place. To a person desiring a rich, productive and well situated farm in this section of country, I think they could not do better than to purchase this place, as I am closing up my affairs preparatory to leaving for the mines.

For further particulars, inquire of Mr. N. D. Hill, of Whidby's Island, or myself on the premises.

HENRY McCLURG.

Whidby's Island, Aug. 28, 1858. 4w41

Judicial Notice.

THE FALL TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the First Judicial District, W. T., will be held at Vancouver, in the county of Clarke, on Monday the 4th day of October, A. D., 1858, Hon. O. B. McFadden, Chief Justice, presiding.

WM. KELLY, Clerk.

Vancouver, W. T., Aug. 16, 1858. tc41

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL PERSONS THAT MY wife Caroline has left my bed and board, taking away my property, and is now boarded by H. L. Tiballs, of the Pioneer Hotel, Port Townsend. This is to warn all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no bills contracted by her; and all persons harboring her will be dealt with according to law.

JACOB HANS.

Port Townsend, Aug. 28, 1858. 3w41

B. F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WHATCOM, W. T.,

WILL ATTEND TO PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS in all the courts of Washington Territory. Sept. 3, 1858. 41

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. 3m41

CAUTION.

MY WIFE MARY JANE HAS LEFT MY BED and board without any just cause or provocation; I therefore forbid any body trusting her or boarding her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

B. M. SPINNING.

August 24, 1858. 3w40

Just Received,

EX SCHOONER L. P. FOSTER,

On Consignment,

75 BARRELS SANDWICH ISLAND BEEF, SYRUP, MOLASSES and SUGAR, for sale low, by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 16, 1858. 2m39.

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

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

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

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graeffenburg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,

PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE above named Nurseries 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—16 varieties, from a Summer Beauty to a Winter Nellis.

CHERRIES—32 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—2 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. Irish and Chinese Chrysauthemums, 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, Iriss, Babinnas, 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.

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.

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,
10 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 Dalsies.
Verbenas,
7 Varieties.
Stock Gilly,
Variety.
Giant Rheubarb.
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 AMD 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 Slutes 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-ly

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.

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.42tf.

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 GETLEMEN'S

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 braud 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.-ly.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

JOB B. SEAMANS,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

STEILCOOM, W. T.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewelry of all kinds. These articles are also made to order and repaired in the best possible manner, and with dispatch in all cases. 40tf

RICHARD LANE,

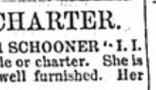
Notary Public and Conveyancer,

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

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.

☞ The Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute will be discontinued for a short time, until the arrival of Teachers from the States. The Rev. Mr. Knowls and Lady (of New Jersey) are expected to take charge of said School. Due notice will be given to the public of the re-opening of the Institute. We desire to have the new building ready as soon as practicable, as we trust that the people will aid us as far as they can in this enterprise.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

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-ly

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

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-ly.

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 Offic

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1866. 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. LIGHTNER, 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. 1y.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.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pub : 17.

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

[*Concluded.*]

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For twenty-seventh of thirty installments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

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

SEMINOLES.

For the second or ten installments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For the second of ten installments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the second of ten installments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

SENECAS.

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

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

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

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

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

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

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

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

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

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES.

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

For fifth of seven annual installments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For fifth installment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

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

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

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

SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.

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

For eighth of fifty installments of interest, at five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

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

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

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

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE.

For eighth of ten installments in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars.

UMPQUAS (COW CREEK BAND.)

For fifth of twenty installments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Fulfilling the articles of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.

For fourth of five installments of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten installments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For fourth of fifteen installments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-[illegible] thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten installments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred dollars.

UTAHS.

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

WINNEBAGOES.

For the last of thirty installments as annuity in specie, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty-seven installments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For the last of thirty installments for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the last of thirty installments for three thousand pounds of tobacco, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred dollars.

For the last of twenty-seven installments for one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For the last of thirty installments for three smiths and assistants, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

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

For the last of thirty instalments for labor and oxen, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For the last of twenty-seven installments for education per fourth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty-seven installments for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

For carrying into effect the act of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, making provisions for the civilization of the Indian tribes, in addition to the sum speccified in said act, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the compilation and completion of a map of the Indian Territory, two thousand dollars.

5 May, 1858, approved.

Pub : 18.

AN ACT for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.

Whereas an act of Congress was passed February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States;" and whereas the people of said Territory did, on the twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by delegates elected for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which is republican in form, and was ratified and adopted by the people, at an election held on the thirteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Minnesota shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said State shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representatives among the several States.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Minnesota, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney and marshal of the United States for the said district of Minnesota shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Iowa: and in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any record from the supreme court of Minnesota Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota or to the supreme court of the State of Minnesota, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Minnesota Territory, as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same and to award mesne or final process therein.

Approved May 11, 1858.

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

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 Peach 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.

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

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. n49-1y.

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.36-1y.

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. 11y

H. SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.
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. 14, 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 perfoim 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.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graeffenburg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

Graefenberg Family Medicines

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY · REDINGTON & CO. AGENTS

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

THIS INSITUTION, (Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, Capital $100,000,) was founded for the purpose of supplying the public with the celebrated GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES. The series comprises remedies for nearly every disease adapted to every climate. For Families, Travelers, Seamen, Miners' use they are unequaled. All the Medicines are PURELY VEGETABLE, and warranted to cure the diseases for which they are severally recommended.

The Graefenberg Company does not profess to cure all diseases with one or two medicines. Our series consists of ELEVEN different kinds, adapted to the various diseases incident to the temperate and tropical climate. The following comprise the series of Graefenberg Medicines:

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

"Are considered the standard Pill of the day, and are infinitely superior to any Pill before the public.—They operate without irritation on all the excretions, purging the blood by the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin.

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

An infalible remedy for all diseases of the womb and urinary organs, weakness in the back, pain in the breast, nervousness, debility, etc. In California and Oregon, out of more than a thousand cases where this medicine has been used, it has in no single instance failed to give permanent relief or to effect a certain cure.

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

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.

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

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.

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

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.

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

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.

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

Sovereign in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Diseases. It is, beyond all question, true that Consumption is a curable disease, and the Consumptive's Balm is the best curative ever used.

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

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

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

A handsomely printed volume of 300 pages, concise and extremely plain descriptions of all manner of diseases, their symptoms and treatment. Every family should have one. Price only **25 Cents.** It will be sent, post paid, to any post office in California or Oregon, on the receipt of 25 cents by mail or express.

Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

The Graefenberg Medicines are for sale by all Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the country.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,
Agents for Olympia.

General Agents for California and Oregon
REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 107 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

January 15, 1858.-n8-1y.

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

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.