# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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## POETRY.

### Forget Not—But be Kind.

BY MRS. MARGARET COURTNEY.

Be kind to thy father—for lo! on his brow
Many traces of sorrow are seen;
Oh, well may'st thou cherish and comfort him now,
For loving and kind he hath been;
Be kind to thy father—for now he is old,
His locks intermingled with gray;
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold;
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother—for when thou were young,
Who loved you so fondly as she?
She caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue
And joined in thy innocent glee.
Remember thy mother—for thee will she pray,
As long as God giveth her breath;
With accents of kindness, then cheer her lone way,
E'en to the dark regions of death.

Be kind to they brother—his heart will have death,
If the smile of thy love be withdrawn;
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,
If the dews of affection are gone.
Be kind to thy brother; wherever thou art,
The love of a brother shall be
An ornament, richer and purer by far,
Than pearls from the depth of the sea.

Be kind to thy sister—not many may know
The depth of true sisterly love,
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above.
The kindness shall bring to thee many sweet hours,
And blessings thy pathway to crown;
Affection shall weave thee a garland of flowers,
More precious than wealth or renown.

### The Past—Asleep and Awake.

An hour before, she spoke of things
That memory to the dying brings,
And kissed me all the while;
Then, after some sweet parting words,
She seem'd among the flowers and birds,
Until she fell alseep.

'Twas Summer then—'tis Autumn now;
The crimson leaves fall off the bough,
And strew the gravel sweep.
I wander down the garden walk,
And muse on all the happy talk
We had beneath the limes;
And, resting on the garden set,
Her old Newfoundland at my feet,
I think of other times:

Of golden eves, when she and I
Sat watching here the flushing sky,
The sunset and the sea;
Or heard the children in the lanes,
Following home the harvest swains,
And shouting in their glee.

But when the daylight dies away,
And ships grow dusky in the bay,
These recollections cease;
And in the stillness of the night,
Bright thoughts that end in dreams as bright,
Communicate their peace.

I wake and see the morning star,
And hear the breakers on the bar,
The voices on the shore;
And then, with tears, I long to be
Across a dim, unsounded sea,
With her for evermore.

OUR REVENUE OFFICERS ON PUGET SOUND.—Too much credit cannot be given to Capt. Hyde and Lieut. Selden, of the revenue cutter Jefferson Davis, for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duty, amid the great excitement, consequent on the discovery of gold on Frazer River. Those gentlemen have shown a loyalty to the Government seldom to be met with under such peculiar and embarrassing circumstances. By a letter from the Lieutenant to a gentleman in this city, it appears that the cutter is totally deserted by her crew, some of whom have gone to the mines, while the others obtained more lucrative employment on the Sound While we are ready to admit that the officers have only done their duty in remaining by the vessel, yet it cannot be denied that the Government has failed to renumerate them for their services, as will easily appear by reference to the "blue book," where the salary of the Captain is only $1200 per annum, and that of the First Lieutenant only $900, out of which they find their rations and uniforms. We notice the matter, so that those gallant gentlemen can have the thanks of the public at least, if not a favorable consideration from the Government in the shape of an incsease in their salaries. —*San Francisco Herald.*

☞ The news received at New Orleans from Mexico indicates a continuance of the previous state of disorganization throughout the provinces of that distracted country. The Indians had been making fearful havoc upon the inhabitants of Guaymas. At the Mexican capital, Senator Houston's idea of a United States protectorate had met with as little favor as in the United States Senate.

☞ A wealthy Jew residing near Selma, Arkansas, has in his possession a shekel which was struck in the mint of Judea, seventeen hundred and fifty yeas ago. It is about the size of a half dollar, but the silver is so impure, that its intrinsic value is only 15 cents. The owner would hardly part with the relic for as many hundred dollars. It has been in his family five hundred and sixty years.

### Letter from Point Roberts.

POINT ROBERTS, July 17, 1858.

*To the Editor of the Pioneer & Democrat:*

According to promise I will give you a short sketch of my travels thus far towards the land of gold, and what I have seen and heard on the route. We left Olympia on the 8th, and arrived at Whatcom, all right, on the 14th. We found but little trouble coming down the Sound in our canoe, other than head winds and strong tides. We find ourselves tolerable well fitted out for the trip—much better than hundreds who undertake the voyage. All who undertake to come by way of the Sound and river in small boats or canoes should be well prepared to meet heavy seas and strong currents. Canoes should be well strengthened with iron bars passing on the inside from edge to edge—have several hundred feet of strong rope—a good anchor and "slash boards," at least six inches high, on the sides. We came on the left hand side of Whidby's Island, or between the Island and the main land, through the "canoe passage," which can be found with little trouble, as large Indian ranches are plenty all the way down.

My opinion of Whatcom is, that it is as near like the city of Sodom of old as ever a town could well become in this advanced day of the world, and if fire does not come down out of Heaven and devour it soon, I feel confident that it will lay "Sodom and Gromorrow" in the shade. However, if I judge aright, there is a fair prospect for a bursting forth of a mighty volcano soon, from its own "*internal fires.*" Vice and immorality of every description is practiced there at noon-day, which will require the firm arm of a vigilance committee to arrest. I presume there is at this time near three thousand people in and around Bellingham Bay, a large proportion of whom, if not a majority, are living in tents and canvass houses, and under the shade of trees. I include Whatcom, Schome and Bellingham Bity all under the general name of Whatcom, *alias* Sodom. Improvements are driving ahead, however, at a rapid pace—wharves building, timber burning, houses going up as fast as lumber can be procured, and everything raging, ripping and roaring, all striving for the same thing, 'viz:' "the root of all evil." I was favored with a perusal of Capt. DeLacy's letter, which I presume you have seen in the shape of an extra from the *Northern Light.* The most important news is that the "trail" would be *completed in about two or three weeks.* I am not disposed to doubt Capt. DeLacy's word, but will say that at the time he wrote, the company of road cutters had to cut more than 20 miles further, and three ferry boats were to build and place in readiness for shipping across as many lakes, besides other minor improvements yet to be made in the way of grading and bridging; and as to several large pack trains having started out via this trail, it is not the case. No pack trains have yet started other than those designed to convey provisions to the road cutters. It it true that many have started by way of the trail *on foot* for Thompson river, carrying their packs on their own backs, say 50 lbs. of "grub" to the man. But what can they do? their provisions will scarcely land them on the river, and if all accounts are true, there is no chance of getting any there.

There is near one hundred stores and trading establishments in Whatcom, and much competition exists. All articles suitable for a miner's outfit, except flour and bacon, can be bought in Whatcom at least 40 or 50 per cent. cheaper than in Steilacoom or Olympia, and unless the merchants up there will fall a "snake or two," and not aim to make their "pile" in one day, I would advise all persons designing to go to the mines by way of either the Whatcom trail or Frazer river, to come to Whatcom, if by the trail, or Point Roberts, if by way of the river, and buy their outfits, as much trouble, besides danger of losses will be avoided.

We left Whatcom on Thursday evening, and arrived here last night, having crossed, or rather passed down the Gulf of Georgia, a wide sheet of water for small boats to venture on, as the winds have a fair sweep, and create a heavy sea. I consider this by far the most dangerous part of the route, and it cannot possibly be avoided. At this place there is springing up a town which bids fair to become quite a trading city, having many advantages over any other place on the American side. It is the last point on the American shore for those going by way of Frazer river to get supplies. It is in sight of the mouth of Frazer river. I would advise all persons coming from California, who design to go up Frazer river, to land at this point, as canoes can be had here equally as cheap, or cheaper, than at Whatcom, and equally as fair a chance for the building of small boats suitable for navigating the river. This point is certainly a beautiful site for a town, with a fair harbor and a good sandy beach for landing small boats. Those going to Whatcom to fit out for Frazer river have to cross the much dreaded Gulf, some 25 miles, upon which there is almost constantly a heavy and rough sea, which is very dangerous for small boats; whereas, by fitting out at this place, which can be done equally as cheap, or cheaper, than at Bellingham Bay, this Gulf is avoided, besides being some 50 miles nearer the mouth of the river.

There are many reports in circulation up the Sound which are false. One, for instance, about the license. I am told here that many go up the river without paying a cent for license, although the Hudson Bay Co. keep a gun boat in the mouth of the river, and if a canoe goes too close to them it is apt to be hailed and the license required; but the officers are said to be very gentlemanly in their demeanor, and appear not to care much whether the license is paid or not. License can be had from the officers of the gun boat, without being compelled to go to Victoria, as the reports have it. It is generally believed that the H. B. Co. are disposed to relinquish their claim for license, doubting their authority.

I will write you again when I get up to Fort Hope.

Yours, &c., U. E. H.

### Letter from W. H. Pearson.

FORT SIMCOE, W. T., *July* 29, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR:—Since I left Seattle, I have had many little turns to make, and have finally turned up at this post—having turned my back upon the Shushwop mines, for the time being. Listen to my story; it is not a sad one, but laughable and annoying.

Myself and party—82 whites—arrived on the Upper Wenatchee without the loss of man or beast, although I learned that a trap had been set for us. This information was from a reliable source, and I believed it to be true, and am now confirmed in what I was told by friendly Indians. Understanding Indian character, I dispatched "Patwinah" for Ouhi's head-quarters with my words and heart, for "one only good and straight talk." It was some time before the messenger returned. I knew that delays were dangerous, and told the men that we must either fortify, to save ourselves, or move on and fight our way through. The majority carried for a sure thing, and we commenced work, and I mounted a horse with the intention of proceeding immediately to Fort Simcoe for a reinforcement.

I had not been gone but a short time, when "Patwinah," with three sub-chiefs returned to the camp, with an invitation from Ouhi and chiefs, to visit their village. I was now satisfied that I could manage them, and told the party that on the next day we would move on towards the mines.

We arrived within five miles of the village, and by Ouhi's request, we stopped and camped. The council was now to commence—"Qualchine," (Ouhi's son), the "bravest of the brave"—"Skaloom," and suit, "Tee-wis-skilikin," and followers—all armed, and finely mounted—the chiefs riding in the advance, and their men following. They came to a halt in front of us, and seemed to look upon us with disdain. I went forward to meet them—offered them my hand, telling them I was for peace, and had but one object at heart. "Skaloom" said that he did not now know my heart, for it had been a long time since he had seen me. "Qualchin" left his line and rode up along ours—inspecting our party, arms and position. I knew his object, and was determined to use discretion; for the position we occupied amongst them would have resulted badly, if we did not act quickly, one way or another. Fight, or make peace were the only chances. I had said peace, and I intended that they should be the aggressors. "Qualchin" and "Skaloom" laid their complaints before me, and I told them I would do all that I could for them. They said they were glad they had found one white man of their own hearts, and hoped that I had the influence with the whites that they had with the Indians. I gave them to understand that I had been for peace or war; but my heart was now good towards them, and so was the hearts of my party. They were incredulous, and told me repeatedly to remember what I was saying that day to them—that they were listening to me, and if I did not deceive them, that I should have a voice in their councils, and that they would abide by my decision.

They left that night, after ordering supper, and feasting to their hearts' content—then bade me "good night." They were trying me.

Next day, by their request, I was to visit the father and counsellor of the young braves and warriors, and convince them of the fact that we were not afraid of them, and to show them that I had influence amongst or with my party. Morning came, and with it came a messenger from Ouhi's head-quarters, with an invitation to visit him and his people. I knew that I had a fine part to play, and I asked Judge YANTIS and Mr. ATKINS, a gentleman from California, to accompany me. I laid down my arms, and we mounted our horses—(the Judge carrying a pistol concealed under his shirt.) I asked Mr. ATKINS if he was armed. He gave a negative reply, and wanted to know if I thought everything was on the "dead square." I laughed at him along the road, and told him that I understood them, and was willing to risk the chances.

Arrived at the chief's lodge, we were received by the rules of Indian etiquette. We were now in the presence of Ouhi and his warriors. The pipe of peace was passed around, and the council commenced—Ouhi speaking first. It was for peace, and peace we should have, and go to the mines unmolested. Ouhi was to open the road for my party to pass through safe, and I was to return with his words to Ft. Simcoe, with "Qualchin" and his warriors, to use my influence with the commanding officer at this post, in their behalf. *He would not listen to them*—so you may expect something mighty heavy, in the way of Indian warfare, if a step is not taken to check it soon. The Indians are partly divided for peace or for war; but I candidly believe that the delegation that I brought down with me, will influence all the Indians west of the Rocky mountains to join them in open hostility against the whites.

I have played my object out as well as it was in my power, but would not return with the young braves to their country, as they desired. I was afraid of the consequences of the refusal of Maj. GARNETT to listen to them. They want me to live amongst them in peace, and represent them to the whites. In war, you may imagine what they want with me.

Our party has gone on; and if they have, since I left them, used energy and discretion, they are safe. If not, I fear the consequences. There is plenty of gold on the upper waters of the Wenatchee, and the main articles wanted to obtain the same, is powder and lead, and strong nerves to use it.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully yours,
W. H. PEARSON,
*Rocky Mountain Expressman.*

### End of the Utah War—Message from the President.

On the 10th of June, the following highly important message was received by the House of Representatives from the President of the United States:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit the copy of a dispatch from Gov. Cumming to the Secretary of State, dated at Great Salt Lake City, on the 22d of May, and received at the Department on yesterday. From this there is reason to believe that our difficulties with the Territory of Utah have terminated, and the reign of the Constitution and laws restored. I congratulate you on this auspicious event.

I lose no time in communicating this information, and in expressing the opinion that there will be no occasion to make any appropriations for the purpose of calling into service the two regiments of volunteers authorized by the act of Congress, approved on the 7th April last, "for the purpose of quieting disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontier."

I am the more gratified at this satisfactory intelligence from Utah, because it will afford some relief to the Treasury at a time demanding from us the strictest economy, and when the question which now arises upon every appropriation is, whether it be of a character so important and urgent as to brook no delay, and to justify and require a loan, and most probably a tax upon the people to raise the money necessary for its payment.

In regard to the regiment of volunteers authorized by the same act of Congress to be called into service for the defense of the frontier of Texas against Indian hostilities, I desire to leave this question to Congress, observing at the same time that, in my opinion, this State can be defended for the present by the regular troops, which have not been withdrawn from its limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

GOVERNOR CUMMING'S DISPATCHES—STATE OF THINGS IN SALT LAKE CITY.

Gov. Cumming's most important letter is the one addressed to Secretary Cass, dated May 2d. He says that he left Camp Scott on the 5th of April en route to Salt Lake City, accompanied by Col. Kane, his guide and two servants. In passing through the settlements he was greeted with such respectful attentions as were due to the Executive authority of the United States in the Territory. Near Warm Springs, at the line dividing Great Salt from Davis county, he was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the Mayor and municipal officers of the city, and by them escorted to lodgings previously prepared for him, the Mayor occupying a seat by his side in his carriage. Brigham Young paid him a visit as soon he was sufficiently recovered from the fatigues of his journey to receive company. In a subsequent interview, Young evinced a willingness to afford him every facility he might require for the efficient performance of his administrative duties. Young's course in this respect, Gov. Cumming fancied, met with the approval of the majority of the Salt Lake community. The Territorial seal, together with other property, was tendered to Gov. Cumming by Wm. H. Hooper, late acting Secretary of the Territory. The records and library are unimpaired, At every point Gov. Cumming was recognized as the Governor of Utah, and received with a military salute. There were illuminations in his honor.

Having heard numerous complaints, Gov. Cumming caused a public notice to be posted, signifying his readiness to relieve those who deemed themselves aggrieved by being illegally restrained of their liberty, and assuring protection to all persons. He kept his office open at all hours of the day and night, and registered fifty-six men, thirty-three women and seventy-one children, as desirous of his protection, and evincing a disposition of proceeding to the United States. A large majority of these people were of English birth, and were promised assistance to remove.

Gov. Cumming says that his visit to the Tabernacle will never be forgotten. There were between three and four thousand persons present, assembled for the purpose of public worship, and there was a most profound silence when he appeared. Brigham Young introduced him by name as Governor of Utah, and he (Cumming) addressed them for half an hour, telling them his purpose to uphold the Constitution and the laws, and that he would expect their obeidience to all lawful authority, at the same time assuring them of his determination to administer equal and exact justice. He was listened to respectfully. He invited responses to his speech, and several spoke, referring, in excited tones, to the murder of Joseph Smith—to the services rendered by the Mormon battalion in the Mexican war, and recapitulating long chapters of their wrongs. The tumult increased as the speakers continued, but Young restored calmness. Several afterwards expressed regrets for their behavior.

Governor Cumming next describes the exodus of the Mormons. He says that the people, including the inhabitants of Salt Lake, in the northern part of the Territory, are leaving. The roads everywhere are filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture. Women and children, often without shoes and hats, are driving their flocks they know not where, seeming not only content but cheerful. It is the will of the Lord they say, and they rejoice to change the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness. Their ultimate destination was not fixed on. Going south seemed to be sufficient to designate the place, but from private remarks of Young in the Tabernacle, Governor Cumming thinks they are going to Sonora. Young, Kimball, and most of the influential men had left their commodious houses to swell the ranks of the emigrants. The masses everywhere announced to Gov. Cumming that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately throughout the country, *as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains,* and that although their people were scattered, they would take every means to rally them. Gov. Cumming says that some of the mormons are yet in arms, and he speaks of the mischief they are capable of doing as guerillas. The way for the emigrants to the Pacific was open. Governor Cumming would leave for the south on the 3d of May. He says that he will restrain all proceedings of the military for the present until he shall receive additional instructions from the President.

### Indian Affairs East of the Cascades.

INDIAN NEWS.—Mr. John Owen, Indian agent, writes to the superintendent of Indian affairs from Colville valley and Spokan country, under date of July 11, 1858.

He had seen and "talked" with several hostile bands of Indians in that country and "their voice was still for war." Many of them were well mounted on the U. S. Dragoon horses and mules captured from Col. Steptoe's command; the latter they were offering for sale to the Hudson Bay Company.

"Nothing but the war cry, day and night is heard from one end of this valley to the other," writes Mr. Owen, and he was notified of an intended attack upon his party whenever he attempted to leave the country. The Indians are all well armed, have plenty of ammunition, and fully prepared for war. They can get all the powder and ball they want from the Hudson Bay Co. at their new post called Fort 49, about 30 miles above Colville and in the British Possessions.

The Indians express a design to fight the regulars again, and declare that they will not be subdued by them—that 1000 men cannot whip them.

Mr. Owen was present at a "council" on Spokan river where were gathered 800 warriors. Elated with their recent victory over Col. Steptoe's command. The scalp (having the Scalps taken from Steptoe's men) and war dance was kept up incessantly.

Nothing is said about the mining by Mr. Owen except that he advises miners not to travel that route in small parties, and reports the fight between Robinson's party of miners and the Indians in the Yakima country.

From the tone of Mr. Owen's letter, our impression is confirmed that a general Indian war in that county is probable.—*Oregon Statesman. Aug.3rd.*

FROM COLVILLE.—Tom Hughes, who went out as an expressman from the Dalles, and who was directed to proceed to Thompson river and return as soon as possible, and report the condition of affairs there, has returned.

He reports that he proceeded as far as Okanagan without difficulty; that he was there met by a party of Indians and ordered to go back, or to go to Colville; that he was told he would not be allowed to go to Thompson's river. He proceeded on to Colville, and when on the opposite bank of the Columbia, not more than a mile and a half from the fort, the Indians stripped him of his arms, and took from him his horses and every thing of value he had about his person and threatened to kill him. He was finally released and allowed to go to the Fort. He remained there about ten days, during which time a party of eight half breeds arrived there from Thompson's river, with a large quantity of gold dust which they had dug there since last fall. Hughes left the fort with a friendly Indian secretly and at night. He came among the Spokans and remained with them five days; then proceeded to Fort Walla Walla, to the garrison, and then came on to the Dalles. He reports all the tribes north as hostile to the advance of the U. S. troops into their country, and says that they threaten to fight them as soon as they cross Snake river, and if they get routed by the troops, then they will burn the grass and flee to the mountains, and fight the troops there if pursued, until the last man of them is killed. Such are the threats of the Indians, according to the report of Mr. Hughes. The troops will advance from Walla Walla on the 10th instant. They will number about 1,000 men, duly armed and equipped for service in a hostile Indian country.—*Oregon Standard. August 8th.*

From the Oregon Farmer.

### Sun-Stroke: or Cause of Fruit Trees Dying.

SALEM, June, 1858.

ED. FARMER.—As many fruit trees have been killed this season—many inquiries have been and are still being made every day,—such as, *What* killed them? *How* were they killed? Was it the *wet* or the *cold*? Was it the *frost* this spring, or the *snow* and *cold rain*? Aye, and a hundred more, which I shall not attempt to answer. But "will give mine own opinion," with my experience. I shall speak for myself and no one else. I shall give my own experience and not that of others. Let others speak, and while speaking, I will listen—give their experience, and I will profit by it. My opinion is, that the *sudden change in the weather* in winter and spring, are the *main causes* of Fruit-tree killing. Too much manure, too *high* and too *late* cultivation, are, often, causes of decay and even death of trees. Too much manure forces the tree, makes its wood soft and spongy; the pith large and yellow; and makes the wood succulent, and prevents the maturing and hardening of the wood before frost; and in this tender state, trees are frosted, (killed) but show no sign of injury till the warm spring sun developes it. Too *late* culture has an almost similar effect. Then to the point:—Is not a tree highly manured—highly cultivated and often cultivated, *very late*, too—I ask, is not such a tree *tender?* And is a *tender tree* capable of withstanding very sudden changes? Is a tender tree, *tough?* Certainly not. Then the point is gained. And, again, digging deep holes in wet land and setting the trees, in them, in this cold, rainy country, is death, for these holes are absolutely *tubs* to hold the cold water around the roots of the trees, and makes them soft, tender—turns them blue, sickens, kills them. Who would set his tree in a *tub* of water to grow? If a soil is open, porous, stony or sandy, it will do to dig deep holes; but never in cold, stiff, clay land. Beware of *too much* manure! Beware of *too much* and *too* LATE cultivation! Beware of *deep holes!* Trees should be set on the *top or surface* of the ground, (not in holes,) and then plow to them.

The trees mostly killed in orchards, are those with high heads and naked bodies.—Those that have low heads are seldom injured; and those, the limbs of which, come out *near* the ground are seldom hurt, and few of them have been killed. Why? Because, low-headed, limby trees consume all the sap the roots can form, and having so many leaves, it is well *elaborated*;—the wood is firm, and the whole tree *tough*—the hot sun can not scorch, or, as we say, *scald* them, and this is an important matter. Go into any orchard you choose and you will see that the South side of the trees are very badly *scalded*—the East slightly, the West a little, and the North none.—*Then it was the sun!* Yes, the hot sun scalded them while in a very tender state. The hot sun was *too early* in the season—the trees were not prepared for such heat, and the result was, a general *sun stroke!*

Had all trees been low-headed and bushy, I do not believe there would have been such destruction among orchards; for, I know from experience, that low-headed, limby trees, are tougher than high-headed and scantily limbed ones. The limbs protect the body from both cold and heat. The limbs divide and cut up the rays of the sun, and thus protect the body. I therefore conclude, that limbs coming out *near* the ground, are the *best* in every sense of the word.

Trees on cold land were not so badly injured as those on warm, because, the sap was not so far advanced—and in consequence, the trees less tender. The warm weather in early spring caused a corresponding early flow of sap—then the snow—then the cold rain, with very cold nights, chilled—frosted them; corroding their sap; poisoning their circulation; and, while yet in this very *critical* state the *hot sun poured his schorching rays* upon them—they *wilted*—DIED.

But enough. The following are the result of *hard-earned* experience: *Manure judiciously! Cultivate well, but* NEVER LATE! Make your orchard on *high, dry* land. Make *low headed, bushy* trees. Set out only the *hardiest* and *best* kinds. Never dig *deep holes* or *tubs* for your trees. Do more and talk less,—and finally, *experiment more and more,* and *write* but *little.* In another letter I will say something of the *hardiest* and *best kinds.*

A. F. DAVIDSON.

☞ Among the late confirmations of the United States Senate was that of Gen. Harney as Brigadier-General.

# Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1858.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.


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

## Return of the Thompson River Mining Party.

*Hostility of the Indians East of the Cascades—Gold on the Wenatchee—The Snoqualmie Pass all right, &c., &c.*

The mining party, consisting of eighty-two persons, which started from the southern Puget Sound country for the gold region on Thompson's river, *via.* the Snoqualmie pass, about the middle of July—after proceeding as far as the Columbia river, and within half a day's travel of the outlet of lake Chelan—were induced to retrace their steps in consequence of the number, and reported hostility of the Indians in advance of them, and of the disparity of their force, as compared with that of the Indidians, in case of an attack. Other causes conspired to induce their return, to which we may refer at another time. The fact that too many started with altogether too short an allowance of provisions, and with animals not suitable—too small, poor and inferior for such a journey, is a matter that others, designing to pack to the mines by the route referred to, or any other, would do well to remember.

The company reached the western slope of the Cascades, in safety, the latter part of last week, and from Mr. LEVI KNOTT, a well known resident of this county, we learn the following particulars of the excursion:

The third day from Rattle-snake prairie, (at which place they had rendezvoused,) brought the company to the valley of the Yakima; after resting here one day, they crossed, and proceeding down this river some twelve miles, camped. That evening an Indian was dispatched to Ouhi's village, advising that chief of their approach—declaring their peaceable mission, and asking that they be permitted to pass quietly and undisturbed through their country towards the mining district on Thompson's river. It was mutually understood that the Indian was to meet the party in two days, provided Ouhi made no objection to their advance; otherwise, he was not to return at all—as an intimation that there was danger to be appehended ahead. The next day, they traveled but about nine miles—met Kitsap, who informed them that there were five chiefs at Ouhi's village, who were for war, and that Ouhi, himself, was "halting between two opinions"—had not decided either way. Kitsap remained in camp that night; had heard a party was coming, and had started to meet it. The day follwing day, an advance of ten miles was made—trail rough—toward evening, reached the summit of a high hill. This was the evening on which the Indian, dispatched for Ouhi's village, should have returned, if at all. A consultation was had; things looked dubious, and it was agreed that the company should fall back to where there was good grass, water and timber, forify, and await the movements and determination of Ouhi and the other chief and warriors concerning them. This caused a retrogade movement of fifteen miles—arrangements were made for fortifying—and Pearson mounted a horse, as he said, for the purpose of proceeding to Fort Simcoe and the Dalles, for reinforcements. About half an hour after Pearson left, the Indian messenger referred to, accompanied by several others, returned from Ouhi's camp, with an assurance from that chief that his heart was all right towards the company—that they were at liberty to proceed, &c., &c. Pearson was recalled—a new start made, and on the evening of the second day, the company encamped in a valley, on a brach of the Wenatchee, six miles from Ouhi's village. During the evening, they were visited by Qualchin, and a number of other chiefs and warriors, when considerable conversation was entered into. Skaloom said that if the party would pass through the country peaceably, and not interrupt their cattle or horses, they might do so, and that that was Ouhi's heart, also. Mr. Knott is of opinion that some of the Indian chiefs desired Pearson, and others of the party, to visit and have a talk with Ouhi, before proceeding further. At all events, Pearson, Judge Yantis and Mr. Atkins did go, on the following morning, and did not return until evening.

On the next morning, Ouhi, Teias, and other chiefs visited the camp of the party, when a council was held, in which it was understood that the party had permission to pass through their country unmolested; the chiefs were to furnish it with two guides, and a letter was to be written to a Frenchman, at Fort Okanagan, asking him to use his influence with the Indians, in that quarter, to the end that the company might pass safely through to Thompson's river. During the council, Pearson informed the company that the chiefs desired him to accompany some of the natives to Fort Simcoe, for the purpose of using his influence with the officers there, to aid in the recovery of a band of horses, said to have been stolen a few evenings previous by Kitsap and his band; whereupon, Pearson, in company with the Indians, disappeared, and about 1 o'clock the party, with Ouhi, and a number of his warriors proceeded to the Wenatchee river—crossed the next morning with the aid of a canoe, and pushed on in the direction indicated by the accompanying guides.

On the next evening after crossing the Wenatchee, the party encamped in a canion, where they were visited by a friendly Yakima chief—(name not recollected)—who informed them that they would very likely be attacked, on the next day, at the mouth of a canion through which their trail led, near the Columbia river; and if they were not there attacked, that they certainly would be, at the crossing of the outlet of lake Chelan. The next day, however, the company passed though the canion, of which they had been warned, without interruption, and moved about ten miles up the Columbia—the trail along here being quite rough and rugged, requiring the company to move slowly. That evening, the same Indian, of whom mention has just been made, again visited them—informing them that he knew to a *certainty* that a large band of hostile Palouses were on the opposite side of the Columbia; and also, that another large band, consisting of the Spokanes, Okanagas, Similkameenes and Yakimas were awaiting for them on Chelan lake, and that if they proceeded thither, they would most certainly be attached, overpowered and cut to pieces. Fort Okanagan was about fifty miles north-east of this place.

At this point, the company were at a loss to determine how to act. They had but little confidence in their guides, and knew that they should have taken the trail around the head of lake Chelan, instead of that by way of its outlet, the Columbia river and Ft. Okanagan. The country, too, was admirably adapted for Indian warfare, full of canions and ravines, where a few determined men could hold a pass against large odds. The slow progress they had made, had drawn largely upon the stock of provisions of many, who had determined to return at any rate. Several were very anxious to go on, but the company was thought to be too small to be divided, and proceed in opposite directions in safety. As several of the company had resolved to return from this or some adjacent point, on account of their provisions being nearly exhausted, and as it was deemed hazardous to proceed, with a reduced force, through an unknown hostile Indian country, where such fearful odds could be brought against them, it was deemed hazardous to proceed, if divided, and by a vote of the company, it was ascertained that a majority were in favor of returning to the settlements. Accordingly, they have all found their way to the western slope of the Cascades in safety, as before stated.

The company had but little opportunity for prospecting, either going or returning, as all their movements were closely watched by the Indians, and it was thought prudent not to excite their apprehensions by prospecting in their presence. Two or three of the party, however, did find opportunities to do so, unobserved by the Indians, and represented that they *invariably found not only the color, but particles of gold*—not unfrequently, in good sized scales.

Mr. KNOTT says that he is satisfied that gold *can* and *will* be found on the Wenatchee, and its tributaties, and upon some of the tributaries of the Yakima, *in paying quantities.* Having been a resident of the mining region of California for several years, he represents the country east of the Cascades to resemble, very closely, the American river gold region of that State—having the same kind of red bluffs, quarts rock, and pine trees of that section. He says that should another company of 150 or 200 men be properly organized, provisioned, equipped and mounted be raised, he would be ready and willing to start back within two weeks, and he is of opinion that many members of the late expedition would help to form such company, when their animals shall have been sufficiently rested and recruited. He is by no means discouraged with mining prospect of the country east, and thinks it will yield good returns when fully and fairly prospected.

Concerning the trail leading through the Snoqualmie pass, to the open country east, Mr. Knott says it is quite passable, although in places it is obstructed with fallen timber that should be cut and cleared out the way. He had passed and re-passed through the "Barlow Gate" road over the Cascades, leading into Oregon, and the emigrant road through the Sierra Nevada range, leading into California, but he considers that the Snoqualmie trail is located over much the best ground, and thinks that a good wagon road could easily be constructed through it with comparatively little labor and expense.

☞ We are under obligations to T. M. REED, Esq., for late San Francisco and Victoria papers.

## LATEST FROM THE NORTH!

*NEW ROUTE TO UPPER FRAZER!*

*Arrivals and Departures of Steamers, Sailing Vessels, &c., &c.*

FRAZER'S RIVER FALLING SLOWLY!

### General Condition of Affairs.

Files of Victoria papers failing to reach us by the last mail from the north, we are indebted to Mr. W. T. BARRY—for nine years a resident of California, and late of "Buck's Ranch," Plumas county—an intelligent and practical miner, and apparently a reliable gentleman, just from Victoria, for the following items of news from that quarter.

Mr. BARRY left Victoria on Friday of last week, (after quite a *satisfactory* sojourn at that place), at which time there were about 5,000 unemployed adventurers there—2,000 at least, of whom, he would judge, were "flat broke"—without a dollar.—During all his experience in the mines of California, he had never seen such apparent destitution, or so fair a prospect for future intense suffering and want. Aside from those that are quartered in houses, in the town, there was at least a square mile of tents erected in the vicinity. The H. B. Co.'s authorities are perfectly deranged at the present state, and future prospect of affairs.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived at Victoria on the 5th, with 175 tons of freight, and about 150 passengers, and returned to San Francisco with over 2,000. The bark *Live Yankee*, which was to have sailed on the 10th, inst., would take back about 300. When Mr. B. left, there were some 30 vessels in the harbor, and from one to three arrivals from San Francisco daily. The per centage in the departures over the arrivals of passengers is about three to one. But few are now coming to Victoria, and all are leaving, who are not engaged in business or in speculations, who have the means to do so. "Real estate" had went down about 100 per cent. within the past few weeks. A man, standing in front of the gun on board the *Pacific*, was instantly killed, as that vessel was firing a salute on entering the harbor. A policeman was supposed to have been killed on the evening of the 4th inst. All the vessels arriving have quite heavy cargoes of provisions, merchandise, &c. Frazer river is receding very slowly. It is said not to have fallen to exceed six inches, up to the 4th inst. How the crowd at Victoria, who are without either money or employment, manage to get a living, is a mystery to our informant. He is apprehensive that unless things brighten up in that direction—unless steps are taken whereby the assemblage there can either be returned to California, or taken from the Island to some locality where they can prospect for gold, or earn a livelihood otherwise, confusion and terror will soon reign supreme on Vancouver's Island. In the meantime, the employment of "prospecting" for clams is pursued very assiduously there.

We learn from Mr. BARRY, that the H. B. Co. have hit upon a very ingenious expedient for the opening of a pack trail and wagon road, through their own and British possessions, from Lake Harrison to New Caladonia. We noticed this new route to the mines last week, it will be remembered; in connection with the excursion of the steamer *Umatilla*, upon the *virgin* waters of Harrison river and Lake, to the mouth of the Lilliwoot river. It appears that 500 miners have already accepted the proposition of the H. B. Co.'s authorities, and that probably as many more would accept, for the making of the trail, &c. Those authorities propose as follows: That each person, going to work upon the trail, must deposit $25 with them, before starting, and must continue to work upon it until it is completed—be the time long or short. In consideration of which, the Company bind themselves to convey him, free of charge, to the point of commencement—furnish him with provisions until the work is completed—at the end of which time his $25 is to be returned to him in provisions, at the head of Lake Harrison, at Victoria prices. It was thought that 500 men would perform the entire work in six weeks. The work is to commence at Lake Harrison, from which place to the Lilliwoot river, a pack trail 60 miles in length is to be made, and from that river to Lake Anderson, 30 miles, a wagon road is to be cut out—thus connecting Forts Langley and Hope with the Upper Frazer river country, within a very reduced compass in point of distance. This route will likely prove to be a very good one to the mines, and it is thought that sufficient "stock" has been taken in the enterprise to force it through. Good grass, it is said, is found all along this route, and hence the anxiety of the H. B. Co. in the premises, as they can, when the road is completed, make two or three trips in the year with their brigade trains, whereas, by the old trail, they have heretofore only been able to make one, to New Caledonia, and the country east of the Cascades.

Quite a breeze was "kicked up" in Victoria on the evening of the 4th inst., in consequence of the knocking down, by an American sailor, of a negro policeman for his insolence. This led to the arrest of the sailor by the sheriff. This "brought down the crowd;" the sheriff was knocked down—the sailor liberated, and put on board a small schooner. The city authorities then dispatched an order for the steamer *Plumper*, then lying at Esquimalt, when, on the arrival of a force from that vessel, the sailor was re-taken—the "right of search" having been enforced—when he and a number of others were fined and imprisoned. Our informant says that since that time, the city authorities have dispensed with the services of *colored* officers of police. Hardly a day passes but a row of some kind takes place. Much less murder and robbery occurs than a person would suppose, from the character of the crowd there.

Mr. BARRY requests us to say that in California he was very badly "taken in" and "done for" by the "Kern river" excitement—that he was pretty well "soaked out" by the "Gold Lake" humbug, but that he never considered himself completely "corraled," and "sold out," *fifty miles from any place*, until he "struck" Victoria.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have been placed in possession of the Victoria daily *Gazette* of August 3d, and the Whatcom *Northern Light* of the 31st ult., from which we glean the following additional news items:

At San Francisco, the following vessels were up for Victoria, Bellingham Bay, &c., on the 24th ult: Ships *Lotus, Oracle, Manuel Montt, Frigate Bird, Loenidas;* bark *Brontes;* brigs *J. S. Cabot, Susan Abagail, J. R. Mora;* schrs. *Reporter, Alexander* and *Long Island.*

The steamship *Santa Cruz* was to leave on the 29th ult., for Puget Sound direct, with the steamboat *Latona* in tow.

The steamboat *Martin White* left San Francisco on the 28th ult., for Puget Sound, with the barge *Sacramento* in tow, on board of which latter was the steamboat *Maria.*

A "God save the Queen" paper has been started at Victoria by Mr. F. MARRIOTT, called the *Gazette.* It is the court, or government organ.

Gov. MCMULLIN was received with a salute of nine guns, on his arrival at Whatcom, en route for the Atlantic side, and made a speech to a large assemblage of citizens there.

*That* brick building in Whatcom is progressing finely. A steam pile driver, under the management of our fellow-townsman C. ETHRIDGE, would commence "thumping" in a few days.

The *Northern Light* "skins back" the "*Skat-Skat*"—glad to hear it.

Concerning the Bellingham Bay trail, the *Light* is quite jubilant over the prospect that it will soon be completed to the open country, and —— *the country saved!*

We extract as follows:

"There were but about fifteen miles of the entire distance to complete when Mr. Pullen left; and as the men were working in high spirits, he has not a doubt but by the last of next week, we shall have the gratifying intelligence to announce that the *Trail is through!*

"Mr. DeLacy states that the Trail would probably not be completed before two or three weeks. The discrepancy between him and Mr. Pullen is thus explained: After Mr. DeLacy had left the workmen, Messrs. Pullen and Clark discovered an easier outlet. Four miles of the Trail already cut were abandoned, and the men taken back to a point where the timber was so small and thin, that ten or twelve miles were accomplished in a short time—before Mr. Pullen left the men. Mr. DeLacy was not aware of this fact when he penned his letter."

THE CAPITOL FUNDS, ETC.—We learn that the appropriation of $50,000, made by the last Congress, for the erection of the territorial public buildings—capitol and penitentiary—has been received—having been forwarded to Chief Justice, O. B. MCFADDEN. The appropriation is, we learn, in the shape of drafts, drawn in favor of Gov. FAYETTE MCMULLIN; but as that functionary took his departure from the territory, for the east, without filing the required bond, for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the funds, for their erection, of course the currency cannot be obtained upon the drafts, and the funds will, for the present at least, remain inapplicable.

THE OREGON FARMER.—This is the title of a monthly publication, (of a neat form for binding,) commenced at Portland, Oregon, the first number of which has been received. It is edited by ALBERT G. WALLING—W. R. TAYLOR, publisher, and contains sixteen pages of well printed and interesting matter. Terms $2 00 per annum in advance—otherwise, $3 00. It is to be "devoted to the soil culture of Oregon and Washington territory." Such a publication has long been much needed in this quarter; and we wish it, as it deserves, abundant success.

## The Snoqualmie Route to the Mines.

The friends of the true, legitimate route to the mining region, by way of the Snoqualmie pass, have not the slightest reason to "cave in" or be discouraged, because a small party—82 men—deemed it not advisable to attempt to force their way to the Thompson's and Shushwap river region, against such a large opposing force of hostile Indians as they had reason to believe they would have been called upon to face. Their return has definitely settled several important facts, concerning matters about which doubts have heretofore existed. It has been asserted that there was no practicable pack trail between the Snoqualmie and Fort Okanagan. Now this company was within fifty miles of that Fort; and although they found the trail rough, in places, and broken by occasional ravines, they yet represent it as *a good and practicable natural route.* They further believe, from representations made to them by Ouhi, and other Indians, that equally as good a trail, and a much nearer one to Thompson's river, can be found leading directly north—around the head of lake Chelan—leaving Fort Okanagan a long distance to the right and East. We have several times heretofore referred to this route, and are told by persons having an *experimental* knowledge of that region of country, that from the Snoqualmie pass to Thompson's river by it, the distance is *not to exceed three hundred miles.* The company that has just returned, would have adopted this route had it not been that Ouhi objected. The actual existence of gold on the Yakima—on the Wenatchee and its tributaries, and the supposition that it will be found there in *paying quantities,* is fully confirmed and believed by the company. The fact, or at least the almost certain prospect that rich gold deposites are to be found on the rivers referred to—*within one hundred, or one hundred and fifty miles of Puget Sound*—easy of access, through the Snoqualmie pass, *and upon our own soil,* must very soon turn the attention of the gold adventurer in that direction, and fill the valleys on the eastern slope of the Cascades with a hardy and industrious population—thickly tenanting the margins of the steams and rivers there with the abodes, sluices and long-toms of the gold hunters.

## From Oregon.

We learn from the Oregon *Times* of July 31st, that Portland was the scene of considerable confusion, bordering upon riot, on the 26th ult. It appears that Capt. C. C. DALL, of the *Columbia*, was arrested on complaint for mal-treatment of one of the hands on board the steamer; and after being fined to the amount of $50 by the Recorder, made a narrow escape of passing through the hands of Judge "Lynch."—On coming out of the Recorder's office, after the trial, (about dusk) Capt. D. found the "outside pressure" pretty strong against him—being saluted with hisses, howls, shouts, and a shower of *substantials.* Several shots were fired at him, but he escaped to his ship uninjured. Several of the citizens were more or less injured from the free circulation of rocks and other missiles. One pistol ball pierced the coat of the Marshal. Several of the alleged rioters were subsequently arrested, and bound over to court for trial.

The bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union as a State having failed in the House, at the late session of Congress, the Oregon *Statesman* of August 3d, argues against the policy of "going into a State organization, and attempting to set the wheels of government in motion before the Territorial government has ceased to exist." Under the supposition that Oregon would have been admitted at the late session, the constitution provided for the first regular meeting of the State legislature in September next. The probability is that the Territorial order of things will be adhered to in Oregon until admitted as a State, and fears are entertained that she will not be admitted at the next session.

The *Standard* of July 22d says that the "smut" has made its appearance in the wheat fields of Oregon—the only exceptions being with those who used vitriol on their seed wheat before sowing.——That the *Occidental Messenger*, at Corvallis, has been discontinued.——That since the gold excitement, the price of stock throughout the valley had taken a rise.——That in Portland no less than seven large brick stores, and twenty splendid wooden edifices are in course of construction.——That a party of young people recently ascended Mount Hood—planted the stripes and stars on the summit, &c., &c.

The Oregon *Standard* of August 5th learns that the Vancouver trail has been completed, and that the government sent out over it this week a train of fifty-seven pack mules. It is now proposed to immediately make a good wagon road over the route.——That Gen. Palmer has started with his wagon train from the Dalles. He proceeds via Walla-walla, and is accompanied by about 150 men.——And that Gen. H. J. G. MAXON and party left for Thompson river *via* Vancouver trail on Monday last. He was to have started from his camp on 5th plain, back of Vancouver.

## ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. MAIL!

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM THE ATLANTIC!

*Latest from Salt Lake—British "Searching" Troubles at an End!*

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Panama*—W. L. DALL, commander—arrived in the harbor of Olympia on yesterday morning with freight, the mails and passengers. The dates from the Atlantic cities are up to July 5th.

CHAS. H. MASON, Esq., Secretary of the Territory, returned from a visit to the Atlantic side, on the *Panama.* He was warmly and cordially received here by his friends, and on the announcement of his arrival, a salute of *one hundred guns* were fired.

ELWOOD EVANS, Esq., of this place, accompanied by his lady and "*responsibility,*" also returned on the *Panama* from a visit to friends and relatives in the east—the "Quaker City," and elsewhere, and were heartily welcomed back to the home of their adoption.

The news brought by the *Panama* is by no means startling or important, and we shall not, this week, undertake to give details.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oregon* lately struck on Point Reyers, during a thick fog, which caused some fifty passengers to jump overboard and take their chances on the rocks there, of whom six are supposed to have drowned. The *Wilson G. Hunt* had also recently returned to San Francisco, in a leaky condition.

Concerning our relations with Great Britain, the news is confirmed that "John Bull" has backed down from the right of search, and completely hauled in his horns on that subject.

The London Star gives us a rumor that Mr. Dallas has expressed his satisfaction with regard to the arrangements of England on this question.

The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, under date of June 3d, says that the intelligence from Utah is indecisive as to the prospect of the absolute submission of the Mormons. About two thousand five hundred men will be marched into Salt Lake city. Gen. Harney has discretionary authority to advance with an additional force or not, according to the information he may receive.

☞ A regiment will be detached from the Utah Army to suppress Indian hostilities in Washington Territory, etc.

☞ The revenue does not increase, and trade and business throughout the country are very dull. The whole amount of the appropriations for the fiscal year now commenced is short of seventy millions. The Treasury Notes authorized have been issued, and proposals are offered for a loan of twenty millions, at five per cent. interest, It is believed that, owing to the abundance of idle capital, the loan will be taken at from five to ten per cent. premium.

☞ General William Walker has published a letter in which he denounces the conduct of Judge Campbell, who presided at the recent farcical trial of the great filibuster in New Orleans. A gentleman from that city, who is well posted in all the movements of the filibusters, states positively that Walker's plans for another attempt upon Nicaragua are nearly matured. The expedition is to be of a different character from the former ones, but in what respect it is to differ from them is not positively known outside of the leaders. It is whispered, however, that the General is to proceed to the Isthmus without an armed force.

☞ It is reported that Gen. Denver will resign his office as Governor of Kansas, after the election on the 1st of August. Mr. Mix is now the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but possibly Gen. Denver may resume that post.

The Ocean Telegraph fleet had not reached the Atlantic shores at last accounts, although over-due. Fears are entertained that the project will again be unsuccessful. The great Leviathan is preparing for a voyage to Portland, Maine, and Queen Victoria is reported as about to increase the Royal family.

☞ The rumors of the disaster to Colonel Steptoe's command in Oregon, are disbelieved in Washington. General Clarke sent no dispatches to the War Department by last steamer, but his Adjutant, Captain McCall, writes that the rumors of Steptoe's reverses are unfounded. Captain Swords, Quartermaster, at San Francisco, however, writes to the department, that he had received "information of reverses," and requests that supplies and reinforcements may be hurried forward.

☞ Commodore Vanderbilt has succeeded in obtaining from the Nicaraguan Government the concession of the Transit route, and will re-open it in the course of two or three months.

☞ A despatch from Washington says: Should the news about Col. Stepfoe's situation in Oregon prove true, one of the regiments of infantry now in Utah will be immediately pushed forward to Fort Walla Walla.

☞ The *Washington Star*, of Thursday, says the Attorney-General has decided that the law prohibiting the Postmaster-General from making any steamship or other contracts for carrying the mails on sea for a longer period than two years, does not apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. A contract, therefore, has been made with thas Company, for the semi-monthly transportation of the mails on the Pacific, between Panama and Astoria. This Company has entered, also, into an agreement with the Tehauntepec Company, by which the former contracts to convey the mails from New Orleans to Panama, and thence to Astoria. For this service it is to receive $348,250. The contract lasts to the first of October, 1859.

## Defeat of the Oregon Bill.

The following letter of Gen. LANE, which we find in the Oregon *Times*, of July 31st, gives the reasons assigned by that gentleman why the House did not act upon the bill from the Senate, for the admission of Oregon as a State, at the late session of Congress. The letter contains other matter, which may be of interest to our readers. The establishment of the mail routes referred to, are valuable government postal concessions. At the hands of the late Congress, Oregon received a direct appropriation of $3000, for Military Road purposes!!! At the last accounts, government was still "kicking," and hopes were entertained that it would survive notwithstanding the "*painful solicitude*," felt by Congress for all territories *except Kansas* at the late session:

"Congress has adjourned, and the Oregon State Bill remains not acted upon in the House. You will not, however, attribute the failure to any indifference or opposition upon the part of the majority in the House to our admission, but to a want of time. All who are at all familiar with the course of proceedings in Congress, and especially in the House, are well aware that the greatest amount and degree of general favor in that body does not assure the passage of a measure at the close of the session, with a business calendar crowded as ours was. The bill for our admission was not reached, and could not be in its regular order under the rules. The pendency of the Kansas bill in the Senate occupied so much of the session that the passage of our bill, and its appearance in the House, was necessarily deferred to an hour at which other business had gained precedence on the calendar. There is no reasonable doubt entertained here of the ultimate admission of Oregon. The bill, as it passed the Senate, will be taken up early in December, and our members will take their seats within the first or second week of the session. I trust that our State organization may take place as provided for by the Constitution, and maintained. A single step backward might materially injure us there. The Senators and Representatives will, of course, come on; their presence will aid us in obtaining immediate and favourable action; it would have been much better for us if they could have been here a month ago. You are aware that the bill for our admission having passed the Senate, requires now only its passage in the House, and the signature of the President to complete the deed which makes Oregon a sovereign State in our confederacy.

"I shall remain here during the vacation of Congress, in order to attend to business I deem indispensable to the success of our war bill.

"The Postmaster-General has contracted for mail service (per steamer) on the Umpqua from Gardiner to Scottsburg. Mail routes have been established from Salt Lake City to Roseburgh, in Oregon, and from Salt Lake City to the Dalles; the mail to be transported semi-monthly in post coaches. This will connect the Dalles and the Umpqua Valley with the great mail route from St. Louis, Mo. *via* Salt Lake to California, and be of incalculable value to Oregon.

"Capt. Thom, of the U. S. A., goes out by this steamer to assume charge of the work of completing our military roads. During this session we have obtained an appropriation of $30,000 for the military road from Salem to Astoria. Capt. Thom will also superintend the construction of the road from Scottsburg to Camp Stewart, for which there is an unexpended appropriation of $50,000. This sum is intended to complete that road,"

☞ Our acknowledgments are due to Mr. C. E. WILLIAMS, purser of the *Constitution*, for files of late papers from San Francisco.

BEEF CATTLE FROM OREGON.—For the last few weeks, large bands of beef cattle have been driven here from Oregon, for the supply of the market of Bellingham Bay, Victoria, &c. As we have had no steamer running from the head of the Sound, connecting with those places, for the past few weeks, much disappointment and difficulty has been experienced in getting them to market. Several hundred have been driven down the trail to Seattle, and thence lightered to Whidby's Island and other places north. Beef is *beef* in that direction.

FIRE AND MURDER.—We learn that the large steam saw-mill, owned by Mr. F. M. WARREN, situated immediately above the wharf, at Ranier, Oregon, was burned to the ground on Saturday last. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Also, that JAMES MCDONALD, a well known boatman, and mail carrier on the Cowlitz river, killed an Indian below Monticello, a few days ago. A warrant had been issued for his arrest.

THE SEASON.—It is a matter of fact, and subject of general remark, that the summer season, this year, has been much colder, in this part of the territory, than it has ever before been known to be since its settlement by the "pale faces." During most of the time this summer, fire has been an indispensible to comfort during the evenings. We are unable to state the mean temperature as given by the thermometer here this season as compared with last, but are well satisfied that we hazard nothing in saying that the average has been at least five degrees below that of any other, for six years. Whether the excitement consequent upon the discovery of the gold region *north*, has had anything to do in producing a cold and chilly summer here, this season, we refer to the consideration of *scientific* and *financial* gentlemen to determine. Who knows but that the general movement *north* of business men, stores, and all the surplus produce of the country, *may not* have given the "gold fever" to the "clerk of the weather," and caused him to make a bungle in his reckoning—thus warming up the *north* instead of the *legitimate locality*, as some of our business men have been doing lately?

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

☞ A noted French savan has recently declared that more than three-fifths of the suicides, which are now so frequent, are directly traceable to a morbid feeling, superinduced by a derangement of the digestive organs. Such being the case, we recommend to any one seriously contemplating suicide, that he take a moderate dose of the Graefenberate Vegetable Pills, and if in twenty-four hours he does not feel as if he had taken a new lease of life, we will never again attempt to "minister to a mind diseased." *

☞ **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.

### RICHARD LANE,
**Notary Public and Conveyancer,**

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

### DENTISTRY.
**Dr. Longaker,** *Surgeon Dentist,*

PERFORMS ALL NECESSARY OPERATIONS on Teeth in the most scientific manner, both for their beauty and preservation.

Office at the Pacific House, Olympia.
Olympia, Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf

### Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,
—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—
**GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,**
*PROPRIETORS.*

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

FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND
**Ornamental Shrubbery,**

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

APPLES—60 varieties, from a Golden Sweet to a Newtown Pippin.
PEARS—40 varieties, from a Summer Beauty to a Winter Nellis.
CHERRIES—23 varieties; from a Black Morrello to a Bigarreau.
PLUMS—9 varieties, such as the Washington, Jefferson, Green Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, &c., &c.

MINOR FRUITS.

ENGLISH RASPBERRIES—5 varieties.
ENGLISH STRAWBERRIES—6 varieties.
CURRANTS—3 varieties for sale: White and Red Dutch. Five varieties more under propagation.
Also, 3000 two year old trees—Apple, Cherry and Plum—for sale at the lowest market price. Old fruits will not be dressed up in new names in this establishment.

FLOWRING.

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

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

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 6m38.

### WANTED.
A GOOD SHIP CARPENTER, (master workman), inquire at the store of
S. D. WILLIAMS & CO.
Olympia, Aug. 13, 1858. 1w

### 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.

### FREDERICK RABJOHN,
*DEALER IN HORSES, CATTLE, PRODUCE, &c., &c., AND*
GENERAL COMMISSION
**MERCHANT.**
OLYMPIA, WASH. TER.

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

☞ Terms—*Cash*. Apply at the "Washington Hotel." FREDERICK RABJOHN.
Olympia, August 13th, 1858. n38-2m-pd.

### Pocket Book Lost!

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

DAVID J. CHAMBERS.
Chambers' Prairie, Thurston Co., Aug. 5, 1858.—3t37

### FOWLER & CO.,
**Fr warding and Commission Merchants,**

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining tools, &c.
Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

### Notice to Our Patrons!

BEING DESIROUS OF CLOSING OUR BUSINESS at this place, we would respectfully solicit of our patrons the immediate settlement of all their accounts with us. Those accounts of *long standing*, unless settled forthwith, will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

All persons to whom we are indebted are requested to present their claims for payment.

S. D. WILLIAMS & CO.
Olympia, Aug. 5, 1858. 2w37

### 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 GENTLEMEN'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 brand of

***WHISKY.***

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

**Geunine Monongahela.**

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.
For sale by the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 3m28

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

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

### 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. 23tf

### MINERS' SUPPLIES.
EX STEAMER PANAMA—
10 barrels Pork;
10 barrels beef;
6000 lbs. Bacon and Ham;
1000 lbs. Lard;
5000 lbs. No. 1 China Sugar;
3000 lbs. Beans;
2000 lbs. Rice;
100 barrels Flour in quarter sacks;
And all other kind of supplies for the miners, can be found at the store of FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, May 10, 1858. 25tf

### BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.,
**Cattle Market.**

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

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

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

J. R. MEEKER & SON,
Steilacoom or Whatcom.
June 11, 1858 29tf

### FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

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

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

She will be sold at a bargain for cash.

For terms apply on board, or to
W. FITZPATRICK,
Bellingham Bay.
May 13, 1858. 25tf

### GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
AT
**Point Roberts and Whatcom!**
NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES!

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

*MINERS TOOLS & SUPPLIES,*

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

Among the goods on hand may be found

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

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

May 13, 1858. 25tf

### New and Brilliant!

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

**Boarding House,**

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

The proprietors will endeavor to render all comfortable who may favor them with their custom.
May 15, 1858. 25tf

**Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.**
ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO
**Adams' Boston Brushes.**
**ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.**
**FOREST RIVER DO.**
**TIEMANN'S and other Colors.**
**GLUES, BRONZES**
**GOLD LEAF, &C.**
San Francisco, March 20th, 1858. n19-1y

### DALY'S VALLEY WHISKY.

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

*DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.*

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

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

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

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

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

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

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

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

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

### TO TAX PAYERS.

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

Office at the Post Office, Main Street.

G. K. WILLARD,
Treasurer Thurston County, W. T.
Olympia, July 22, 1558. 4w36

### D. F. NEWSOM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
*DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, MINING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.,*
BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.
April 30, 1858. 23tf

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

### THOS. J. HANNA,
**Commission Merchant.**
FORWARDING AND RECEIVING.

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

Port Townsend, W. T. 21tf

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

**PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,**
**Wholesale and Retail**
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &C, &C.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

### BARNES & AYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**Hardware,**
**STOVES & TIN-WARE,**
**Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.**
*Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office*
Olympia, Dec. 22, 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. ly.44.

### Wooden Ware, Brooms,
**BASKETS, BRUSHES,**
**Clothes Lines, Matches, &c.,**
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE
**WOOD & WILLOW WARE ESTABLISHMENT**
...OF...
HAWXHURST & SON,
39 Sacramento street, Below Front.
*SAN FRANCISCO.*
Feb. 19, 1858. 6m13

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

### UNITED STATES MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
*THE COLUMBIA RIVER*
—WITH—
**PUGET SOUND!**

**H. WINSOR,**

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

HORSES AND MULES,
**Wagons,**
*CARRIAGES, &c.,*

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

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

*Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.*

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL
**CANOES,**

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

TERMS:

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

*From Ranier to Olympia,*.....$16 00.
*From Olympia to Ranier,*.....$15 00.

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

### Washington Hotel.
SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
*OLYMPIA, W. T.*
**SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.**

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

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

### WILSON & DUNLAP,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,**
EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,
**BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,**
*CAPS AND CLOTHING.*
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at
**TUM WATER,**
Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers.
March 13, 1857. 16tf

### MEDICAL.
**G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,**
HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-1y.

Land Warrants for sale.
C. E. WILLIAMS.
Olympia, April 16, 1858.

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

### French, Wilson & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
***CLOTHING***
AND
**GENTS FURNISHING GOODS**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.
115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.
December 25, 1857. 5tf

### NOTICE
TO THE CONSUMERS OF
**Club House Gin!**

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF DALY'S
**OLD LONDON**
**CLUB HOUSE GIN,**
In consequence of its superior and uniform quality, has induced other parties to import, and also to put up in this market, an inferior article of Gin, branded

**"London Club House."**

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

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

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.
For sale by the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 3m28

# BY AUTHORITY.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Pub: 11.

AN ACT to incorporate Gonzaga College in the City of Washington and District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Burcard Villiger, Charles H. Stonestreet, Daniel Lynch, Edward X. Hand, and Charles Jenkins, and their successors, be, and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate forever, by the name of the President and Directors of Gonzaga College, for the purposes of charity and education; and by that name may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend; may have and use a common seal, and the same alter and renew at pleasure; may adopt rules, regulations and by-laws, not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, for properly conducting the affairs of said corporation, may take, receive, purchase, and hold real, personal, and mixed, not exceeding in value the sum of two hundred thousand dollars at any one time, and may manage and dispose of the same at pleasure, and apply the same, or the proceeds of the sales thereof, to the uses and purposes of said corporation, according to the rules and regulations which now are, or may hereafter be established.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have and enjoy the power and faculty to confer and confirm upon such pupils in the institution, or others, who, by their proficiency in learning or other meritorious distinctions they shall think entitled to them, such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences as are usually granted in colleges.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors of Georgetown College be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to convey to the said president and directors of Gonzaga College, and their successors forever, who are hereby authorized and empowered to receive the same, such lands and property, and such estate, real, personal, or mixed, as the said president and directors of Georgetown College may receive, or may have received, for the use or benefit of said president and directors of Gonzaga College.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorized this said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt, to be used as a currency.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the corporators in said corporation shall be held liable, in his individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of said corporation, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit, as other debts or liabilities, before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal the foregoing act.

Approved, May 4, 1858.

### Pub: 12.

AN ACT to incorporate the Benevolent Christian Association of Washington City.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That each of the Christian churches in the city of Washington, without distinction of sect or creed, be, and they are hereby, authorized, on or before the last day of August of each and every year, to appoint one person, and that person so appointed, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, made a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of "*The Benevolent Christian Association of Washington City*," and, as such, may purchase, have, hold, use and acquire, by donation, or any lawful means, estate, real and personal, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars in value, and the same may lease, let, sell, transfer, and convey, and otherwise dispose of; and may sue and be sued, and plead and be impleaded; and may have a common seal, and the same may change at pleasure; and may make by-laws, rules and regulations, for the management of their affairs.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the purpose of the said association shall be to relieve the wants of the destitute poor of Washington city; and that the persons named as aforesaid by the several Christian churches shall be directors of the said association, and continue in office until the first day of October in each year, and until their successors be appointed, and as such shall have power to appoint appropriate officers, and to employ and compensate such agents as they deem expedient, and to appropriate the funds and property of the association to such use as in their discretion they deem best suited to promote the purpose of their incorporation, and with this view they may associate with them, as auxiliaries, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, any other and all such benevolent associations or societies as now exist, or may hereafter be organized in the city of Washington, for the purpose of aiding or contributing to the relief of the poor and destitute persons in said city.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize this said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or any other evidence of debt, to be used as a currency.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the corporators in said corporation shall be held liable in his individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of said corporation, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit, as other debts or liabilities, before any court of competent juisdiction.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may, at any time hereafter, alter, amend, or repeal the foregoing act.

Approved, May 4, 1858.

### Pub: 15.

AN ACT to provide for the issuing service and return of original and final process in the circuit and district courts of the United States in certain cases.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all suits not of a local nature hereafter to be brought in the circuit and district courts of the United States in a district in any state containing more than one district against a single defendant, shall be brought in the district in which the defendant resides, but if there be two or more defendants, residing in different districts in the same State, the plaintiff may sue in either district and issue a duplicate writ against the defendants, directed to the marshal of any other district within the State in which any of the defendants reside, on which duplicate writ, the clerk issuing the same shall indorse, that it is a true copy of a writ sued out of the court of the proper district, and such original and duplicate writs, so issued, shall when executed and returned into the office from which they issued, constitute one suit and be proceeded on accordingly, and upon any judgment rendered in a suit so brought, process of execution may be issued, directed to the marshal of any district in the same State. And in suits of a local nature, where the defendant resides in a different district in the same State, than the one in which the suit is brought, the plaintiff may have original and final process against such defendant, directed to the marshal of the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of a local nature at law or in equity where the land or other subject matter of a fixed character lies partly in one district and partly in another district, within the same State, the plaintiff may bring his action or suit in the circuit or district court of either district, and the court in which any such action or suit shall have been commenced, as aforesaid, shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide the same and to cause mesne of final process to be issued and executed as fully as if the land or other subject matter were wholly within the district for which such court is constituted.

Approved May 4, 1858.

### Pub: 16.

AN ACT to alter the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Vermont.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Circuit Court of the United States now directed to be holden at Windsor in and for the District of Vermont on the twenty-first day of May shall, after the first day of July next, be holden on the fourth Tuesday of July annually, at said place, and the District Court of the United States, within and for said District, instead of the twenty-seventh day of May shall, after the first day of July next, be holden on Monday next after the fourth Tuesday in July annually.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all indictments, informations, suits or actions and proceedings of any kind, whether civil or criminal, now pending in said courts respectively shall have day in court and be proceeded in, heard, tried and determined on days herein appointed for the holding of said courts respectively in the same manner that might and ought to have been done, had the said courts respectively been holden on the twenty-first and twent-seventh days of May.

Approved May 4, 1858.

### Pub: 7.

A RESOLUTION providing for the payment of certain expenses of holding the United States courts in the Territory of Utah.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the expenses of holding the United States courts in the Territory of Utah during the continuance of the present disturbances therein, be paid out of the Judiciary fund, under the limitations contained in the existing laws in respect to fees: *Provided*, That on the restoration of peace in said Territory, the expenses of said courts, when exercising jurisdiction under the Territorial laws, shall be chargeable to the Territory or the counties, as in other Territories.

Approved May 4, 1858.

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# MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

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200 TIERCES PATENT COVERED HAMS;

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

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# OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

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

---

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

# Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

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# DALY'S

AROMATIC

VALLEY WHISKY!

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

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

**Valley Whisky,**

as it is sold in bottles only.

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

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

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

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# 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.

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# REMOVED.

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

KENDALL CO.

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

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# PAY YOUR DEBTS!

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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


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## United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

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# 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.

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# OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

**Proprietors.**

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

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

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

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*ACCOMMODATION,*

AT

**Victoria, Vancouver's Island.**

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

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

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

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

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# 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.

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**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.

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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.

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# L. Q. WASHINGTON,

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

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

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

REFERS TO

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

Address

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

Feb. 5, 1858. 1ly

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# SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

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# 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.

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

---

# 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.

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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.

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# 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.


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# 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 liberalfy rewarded by leaving them with C. Crosby.

Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

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# 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.

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# 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.

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# HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

*AND SHAMPOOING*

# SALOON.

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

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

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

---

# DR. J. L. CZAPKAY'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

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

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

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

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

Communications strictly confidential.

Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE.

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

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

B. F. FILLMORE.

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

CERTIFICATE.

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

KOSSUTH LAJOS,
Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, Jan. 6, 1852.

SPERMATORRHŒA

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

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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

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January 15, 1858.-n8-ly.

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