D. Kiser.

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

Humble Worth.

Tell me not that he's a poor man,
That his dress is course and bare;
Tell me not that his daily pittance
Is a workman's scanty fare.
Tell me not his birth is humble,
That his parentage is low;
Is he honest in his actions?
That is all I want to know.

Is this world to be relied on?
Has his character no blame?
Then I care not if he's low-born—
Then I ask not whence his name.
Would he from an unjust action
Turn away with scornful eye?
Would he, than defraud another,
Sooner on the scaffold die?
Would he spend his hard-gained earnings
On a brother in distress?
Would he succor the afflicted,
And the weak one's wrongs redress?
Then he is a man deserving
Of my love and my esteem;
And I care not what his birth-place
In the eye of man may seem.

Let it be a low, thatch'd hovel;
Let it be a clay-built cot;
Let it be a parish work-house—
In my eye it matters not.
And, if others will disown him
As inferior to their caste,
Let them do it—I befriend him
As a brother to the last.

THE GREAT CLOCK AT STRASBURG.—One of our countrymen, writing from abroad, thus describes the great clock in the Cathedral at Strasburg:

The priests and military have retired, and I am now sitting in a chair facing the gigantic clock, from the bottom to the top not less than one hundred feet, and about thirty feet wide, and fifteen deep. Around me are many strangers, waiting to see the working of this clock as it strikes the hour of noon. Every eye is upon the clock. It now wants five minutes to twelve. The clock has struck and the people are gone, except a few whom the sexton, or head man, with a wand and sword, is conducting round the building. The clock has struck in this way: the dial is some twenty feet from the floor, on each side of which is a cherub, or little boy, with a mallet, and over the dial is a small bell. The cherub on the left strikes the first quarter, and that on the right the second quarter. Some fifty feet over the dial, in a large niche, is a huge figure of Time, a bell in his left, a scythe in his right hand. In front stands a figure of a young man with a mallet, who strikes the third quarter on the bell in the hand of Time, and turns and glides, with a slow step, round behind Time. Then comes out an old man, with a mallet, and places himself in front of him. As the hour of twelve comes, the old man raises his mallet and deliberately strikes twelve times on the bell, that echoes through the building, and is heard all round the region of the Church. The old man glides slowly behind father Time, and the young man comes on readily to perform his part, as the time comes round again. Soon as the old man has struck twelve and disappeared, another set of machinery is put in motion, some twenty feet higher still. It is thus: there is a high cross, with the image of Christ on it. The instant twelve has struck one of the apostles walks out from behind, comes in front, turns, facing the cross—figures as large as life—walks round, bows, and passes. As the last appears, an enormous cock, perched on the pinnacle of the clock, slowly flaps its wings, stretches forth its neck, and crows three times, so loud as to be heard outside of the church to some distance, and so naturally as to be mistaken for a real cock. Then all is silent as death. No wonder this clock is the admiration of Europe. It was made in 1751, and has performed these mechanical wonders ever since, except about fifty years, when it stood out of repair.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.—A merchant of New York has written a letter to Gen. Cass, suggesting a method by which, he thinks, a satisfactory arrangement could be made with Great Britain for inquiring into the nationality of suspicious vessels. He recommends that an American Lieutenant should be placed on board of every British cruiser, and that a British Lieutenant should be placed on board of every American cruiser, on the look-out for slavers, and that any suspected vessels should be visited and her papers examined by the officer whose national flag she might carry. In this way, he believes, all feelings of national honor and pride might be respected, and the ends of a visit attained without any possipility of national offense.

Interesting Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 18, 1858.

FRIEND FURSTE:—At last Washington Territory has become a popular subject of conversation in the capital city. The great *gold* discoveries and the Steptoe defeat are under discussion wherever I go. Everybody seems anxious to obtain information concerning our Territory, which has so recently and so suddenly thrust herself upon the attention of the world. A copy of Alex. C. Anderson's book and map of the northern gold region, which so uncharitably ignores Puget Sound, has been devoured by eager crowds. All, whose opinion are of any value, believe that gold will be found throughout or own Territory. Gold everywhere, and in great abundance. The accounts brought by the mail steamer are exciting, and you may confidently anticipate a fruitful result. It was the general estimate, that we would not be prepared to ask admission into the Union earlier than 1868; but we are now expected to be in in time for the next Presidential election. We shall have people enough. The Pacific Mail Company's advertisement in the N. Y. *Herald* is now headed, "For California and Frazer River Diggings." All persons able to leave, have their "bills up," as steamboat captains say, "for the new gold mines." There will be a perfect swarm from the Atlantic coast and the more central States. Minnesota is so much in earhest that she will immediately construct a good wagon road from St Paul to Puget Sound, for her own use; and next year will witness not only its completion, but a regular line of four-horse post coaches in operation upon it. California may well be alarmed lest her mines should be entirely abandoned to the Chinamen. She has reason for apprehension. The throng from Europe will be the means of our getting a tremendous direct foreign commerce, and greatly enhance the value of our other resources than gold. The prospect is a glorious one! I repeat, we shall have white men enough, and to spare; and I beseech yon to follow the example of Oregon in rejecting all others, the straight-eyed topaz, as well as the thick-lipped jet. The Chinese are said to be an ingenious people; but the ingenuity of the Yankees is enough for us, as Judge Cushman will testify.

Gov. Douglas' blockade of Frazer river, has, through the efforts of Gov. Stevens, been the subject of diplomatic notes exchanged between the U. S. Minister at London, Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, and the Earl of Malmesbury. There is every reason for believing that the British government will act with as much justice and generosity as may be consistent with its authority in the case. The Hudson Bay Company possesses, at present, an exclusive right to the Indian traffic in that region; but there can be very little or no doubt that American goods may be introduced for the use of others than Indians, upon compliance with the British revenue laws.

General Lane and Governor Stevens are remaining here during the recess, toiling laboriously for their constituents, whilst all other members of Congress have gone pleasure seeking, etc. By the 4th of March next, provision will be made for paying our war debt, and liberal appropriations will be made for roads and for public buildings of suitable character. It is not unlikely that a Navy Yard, Dry Dock, and Marine Hospital, on the Sound, and a system of fortification, on both the Sound and Columbia river, may have their origin in the legislation of next winter. Suffice it to say, however, that enough will be done to cause a general rejoicing in the two territories, and an exchange of mutual congratulation among their citizens of all political creeds. Gen. Lane stands prominently before the country for the next Presidency. He is regarded as the best selection to be matched against Seward, who, it is not doubted, will receive the Anti-Administration nomination. Many persons here declare it was a political blunder on the part of the Democrats, not to have run General Lane instead of Pierce, in 1852.

The Steptoe defeat has convinced everybody of the existence of our Indian combinations and war. It is thought Gen. Wool is feeling somewhat slim and contemptible, and would rather die than visit Washington City again. Steptoe's force, when augmented by Clark's 600, the 500 that go out by this steamer from New York, and the 6th Infantry from Utah, will be sufficient in number for all practical purposes. The War Department is disposed to act with earnestness.

Our territory is presenting a bold claim to a high rank in the field of useful invention. You will see by the following from the published list of patents issued in June and July, that our friend Capt. WEBSTER has been doing something "in his day and generation," of which the land in which he lives may well be proud:

"Wm. Webster, of Jefferson County, Washington Territory—For improvement in gearing for machinery.

"Wm. Webster, of Jefferson county, Washington Territory.—For improvement in masting and rigging vessels.

"Wm. Webster, of Jefferson county, Washington Territory.—For improvement in attaching and housing propellers.

"Wm. Webster, of Jefferson county, Washington Territory.—For improved smoke stack for steam vessels."

These inventions entirely revolutionise the whole steamer and clipper ship system, and are conceded by Naval officers and ship builders to be of immense value. The scientific examiners at the U. S. Patent Office openly declare that they are a complete success. The great desideratum in marine matters has been found. I send you a copy of Capt. Webster's circular, which, please publish first opportunity. The machinery is as applicable to mills and factories as to ships, and its benefits will be conferred alike upon land and sea. The captain is emphatically a lion at the Metropolis. Men of high rank do themselves the honor to call upon him and discuss his great inventions. He has expended a large sum of money in securing his patents in England, France, Belgium, and throughout Europe, and he will soon have a ship, upon his improved plan, ready for sea. She will be exhibited in our Atlantic ports, and in Europe, and will then go to Puget Sound. If I live, I may make the latter trip in her myself. She will be adapted to the wants of the North Pacific, and will correspond with the splendid plans and models Capt. Webster has deposited in the Patent Office and at the Navy and Treasury Departments. P. M. S.

Pearson's Letter.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 18, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR—Knowing that the party I accompanied through the Snoqualmie pass of the Cascades for the Shuswap country have returned, and have an inclination to censure me for returning before reaching the mines, I will say that I had but one object in returning, and that was to facilitate their movements to the mining fields. I do not believe that the Indians we met on the Wenatche could have prevented us from passing, but I was afraid of their influence with other Indians more to the north or eastward. After the council with Ouhi and his people, I was satisfied that our company could have passed unmolested. But to tell you the truth, the party were not provided with horse, consequently their movements were too slow in a hostile Indian country. I should have never started with them from the Sound if I had known their condition before giving my word to my friends that I would accompany them across the mountains. But I had one hope after starting, and that was that we might possibly meet a company from the Dalles east of the Cascades, which we could have done if the party had not been so impatient to proceed on their way to the mines from the Tee-an-ewins river, east of the mountains. But some of them had been on the road a long time, (those from California), and were getting short of provisions. I proposed going to Simcoe in person to get provisions for them with the money (seventy-five dollars) they had paid me for my services, but the friendly chiefs coming into our camp and assuring us we could pass unmolested, we moved on. The result you are in possession of.

The horse speculation that I am accused of going on, was to satisfy the Indians of our good intentions, so as not to have the party interfered with by the red men of the forest. I knew full well that it would never do for me to return with Qualchin and his people to the Wenatchee after the interview with Major Garnett, though it was my intention to return to my party if I succeded in regaining the horses for the Indians, which, if I could have done, my party of miners would have said I was one of the good fellows of this unthankful world; but as it has turned out, I am put down on a cultus list.

Yours respectfully,
W. H. PEARSON.

HARMLESS AND SURE CURE FOR WARTS.—Take two or three cents, worth of sal-ammoniac, dissolve it in a gill of soft water, and wet the warts frequently with the solution, when they will disappear in the course of a week or two. I have frequently tried this cure for warts, and it has never failed.

In reference to the above, the *Scientific American*, good authority on such subjects, remarks:

We are inclined to believe in the efficacy of our correspondent's cure for common warts, because we know, that alkaline solutions softens them, and gradually eats them away, as it were. We have removed some of these unpleasant skin excrescences with a weak solution of potash, applied in the same manner as the sal-ammoniac.

THE POWER OF MUSIC.—A father who understood human nature and practised upon his knowledge in the guidance of his large family of children, when asked how he managed to always have around him such a group of smiling, happy faces, replied:

"When anything disturbs their temper, I say to them sing; and if I hear them speak against any person, I call them to sing to me, and so they have sung away all cause of discontent, and every disposition of scandal."

The same method of soothing the temper, calming the nerves and softening the heart might be more generally adopted, and with equal success. Try it.

PAPER FROM BEET-ROOT.—A new material for paper is said to have been discovered in the fibre of the beet-root, which remains after sugar-making and distillation. It is twenty per cent. cheaper than common paper, and has been used in cartridges at Woolwich arsenal. It is to be introduced and tested in this country.

☞ Lightning rods take the mischief out of the clouds—enlightening rods take it out of bad boys.

Later from China.

The clipper ship *Santa Claus*, which recently arrived at San Francisco from Hongkong, brings news from that place to the 26th June.

THE ALLIES AND THE CHINESE FIGHTING AGAIN—CAPTURE OF FORTS ON THE PEIHO.

The political relations between the Allied Plenipotentiaries and the Emperor seem all out of sorts, and the allied forces had occasion to batter and occupy some Chinese fortifications at the mouth of the river Peigo, which leads to the capital, Pekin. It is stated that the U. S. Minister, Mr. Reed, in conjunction with the Russian Envoy, had used his best endeavors to induce the Chinese authorities to yield to the demands of the Plenipotentiaries of England and France. But no such disposition having been evinced by the Chinese, on the 19th May, the Allies determined to resort to force. This resolution was carried out on the next day (the 20th) by the attack and capture of the forts commanding the river. The Chinese kept up a spirited fire; but the close position taken by the gun boats, and the firing from their heavy guns could not have been long resisted. The casualty on the part of the Allies is said to amount to 85 killed and wounded, most of whom belong to the French force, who suffered severely from the explosion of mines in the forts. The gun-boats then went up the river in the direction of Tientsin. Some of the Mandarins had solicited three days' truce through the Russian Envoy, which was flatly refused by the Allied Admirals. Lord Elgin was determined to push on to Pekin, for which purpose, orders for military reinforcements had been sent down to Hongkong. It was said that Mr. Reed had almost succeeded in obtaining the acquiescence of the Imperial Commissioner to all the demands, with the exception of the establishment of a resident Ambassador at Pekin, which point, it is said, the Allied Plenipotentiaries were not disposed to forego.

The *Friend of China* thus describes the attack on the forts:

One hour was given for the battering of the forts by the gun-boats. The precision with which the allies threw their shell is spoken of by American and Russian spectators as excellent indeed. The hour up, on went the "Slaney," towing boats from the ships outside with landing parties from the "Hudacieus," "Nemesis," "Phlegethon," "Primauget," "Calcutta," "Furious," "Pury," and "Pique"—one portion of the English Blue Jackets under Capt. Sir F. Nicholson of the last mentioned ship, the senior post captain present, taking the fort on the right bank, Capt. Hall, with another section of the boats, the fort on the left. The business of driving the Chinese out was soon over. Cunning rascals! they had laid trains for heavily charged mines, and direful were the consequences to our intrepid allies, the French, no less than fifty-eight of whom were blown into the air, four lieutenants, one of them first of the *Fusee*, and eleven men, being among the killed. The English had twenty-five killed and wounded. On the "Nimrod," "Slaney," "Opossum," and a French gun-boat, devolved the task of capturing the fort highest up. Half an hour's bombardment was sufficient to induce its desertion. By a quarter past 12 the whole affair was over; eighteen hundred Europeans had driven out thirty thousand of the *elite* of the Chinese army. The weight of metal, however, was all on our side, saying nothing of experience at working. The two lower forts contained about seventy guns, the upper one thirty—two thirds of them being of brass or composition metal, vaulable as prizes.

A writer in the China *Mail* says:

These fortifications were admirably situated to command the passage, their guns and ammunition were abundant and effective—all that was wanting, as usual in China, were skill and courage. The loss of life among the defenders was probably under three hundred killed outright, whose bodies were found in the forts; the wounded were carried off. The officers stood with their men in many cases, one or two were found dead, killed by their own hand, and the people report that Tah, the Manchu commander-in-chief, was drawn out of the water where he had attempted suicide.

THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES GOING TO HEADQUARTERS.—The latest dates received at Canton from Tientsin on the Peiho, reach the 11th June. It appears that at that date, the Chinese Commissioners continued to refuse to yield the point of the residence of Foreign Ambassadors at Pekin. The Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros had therefore determined upon moving to Pekin. Their Excellencies, it was said, would attempt amicable and friendly negotiations in the first instance; but as reinforcements hence were anxiously looked for, it would appear that they were determined to resort to force if necessary.

The *Friend of China* remarks that the Earl of Elgin met H. E. To Min-gah, the Chinese Commissioner, for the first time on 6th June. It appears that little time was wasted in compliments. The Earl at once took the seat of honor, and by a deportment, described as at the same time calm and dignified, still cold, and by no means calculated to induce an impression that the Chinese would find him eager to listen to their overtures and make hasty compromises. The Baron Gros had an interview next day with To Min-gah.

A HEROINE OF THE SEA—YELLOW FEVER.—On the 6th of July, the steamtug Huntress fell in with the ship Grotto, Captain Nichols, from Sagua la Grande for Falmouth, with sugar, in distress, off Fire Island, and towed her to the New York Quarantine ground. When spoken by the steamer, the captain's wife stood heroically at the helm directing the vessel toward Sandy Hook, in order to reach New York, her husband lay below in a dying condition; the mates and all the crew excepting two men having died of yellow fever. In one hour after the ship was taken in tow, the captain also died, leaving only five persons alive on board, the two foremast hands, and the captain's wife and two children. It seems the fever made its appearance among the crew of the ill ship the second day after leaving port, in its most virulent form. The ordinary remedies were tried, but were found of little effect to stay the progress of the disease. One after another died, and their remains were consigned to the deep by the survivors. On the 1st of July, the captain was taken down with symptoms of the fever, and the wife, who had, until now, been unremitting in her attentions to the sick among the officers and crew, was obliged to nurse her sick husband, and also, occasionally, take her position at the wheel, while the two survivors of the crew worked the ship.

During the fortnight preceeding the 20th ult. several other vessels, mostly from Cuban ports, arrived off New York with yellow fever on board—and one or two of them had several cases of small-pox on board. Measures had been taken by the authorities to preserve a rigid quarantine, in order to prevent the disease from spreading.

The ship Eliza Mallory, of Mystic, Conn., from Havanna, bound to Falmouth, Eng., put into Newport, R. I. on the 8th of July, in consequence of the death by yellow fever of three of the crew and the sickness of three others.

NEWSPAPERS.—A New York journal very justly compares the publisher of a trust newspaper to a farmer who would sell his wheat on credit and not more than a single bushel to any one person; the payment of a year's subscription is of the same importance to a publisher, as the payment for a bushel of wheat would be to the farmer. The harder the times, the more entire is our dependence on the payment of these small yearly subscriptions.

The Faribault Herald, in the course of an able article on the subject of newspapers and their influence upon the towns in which they are published, says:

"The announcement that a newspaper is published in a town, at once gives a reputation of importance. A newspaper adds to the value of town property in a town where it is published. This is a fact not generally appreciated, but a fact, nevertheless, and hence every property holder in a place is personally interested in sustaining a paper; no money that he expends during the year returns him such a per cent. as that which he pays for his home paper."

Rev. Anson Smith, State Commissioner of Common Schools in Ohio, in his last report to the Legislature, makes the following remarks upon a subject which are timely and sensible, and deserving of a wide practical application:

"Every teacher should read at least one good newspaper, otherwise he will live in ignorance of daily occuring facts, in regard to which his profession requires that he should be informed. Newspapers are fast becoming the teachers of the world; and the man or woman who is not a habitual reader of this department of literature cannot be thoroughly qualified for the teacher's profession."

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTHS.—It is stated by Burdock that the wife of a countryman in Moscow district had given birth to 69 children at 27 confinements—four times, four at one birth, seven times three, and sixteen times twins. In the year 1800, the Vienna newspapers contained the following announcement:

Maria Ann Helen, the wife of a poor linen weaver in Neulerchenfeld, 20 years married, bore at 11 confinements 32 children—28 living and 4 dead; 26 were males and 6 females; all were begotten by one man and nursed by herself. She had at her last confinement three children, one living and two dead. Her husband was a twin, she herself one of four. Her mother had produced 23 children, and died during a confinement with twins. The greatest number of children ever produced at one birth appears to have been six, all of whom were boys, and all dead. The woman who gave birth to them had been twice married, and had already given birth to 44 children; during her first marriage, which lasted 22 years, she bore 27 boys and 3 girls; in her second marriage, which lasted but three years, she bore 14 children—three at the first, five at the second, and six at the third confinement.

☞ Governor Cumming testifies to having observed a wagon on the road from Salt Lake city to Provo, which was drawn by pigs harnessed to the tongue by an ingenious combination of straps and cords. In it was seated a fat man, who excited his team even into a trot, by the aid of a black-snake whip.

☞ A woman 112 years old died recently in Michigan. She had lived in that region more than a century, and, after she made her will, outlived all her legatees.

Gen. John A. Quitman.

The news of the decease of this distinguished gentleman cannot fail to be received with universal regret. The prominent position which he has occupied before the country for the past twelve years, justifies something more than a passing notice of his career.

The General was late a member of Congress from Mississippi. In Mississippi, and throughout the South, Gen. Quitman had a host of admirers, and in his native State, (New York,) his death caused a general feeling of regret. He was a bold, brave, high-minded man, and always frank and fearless in the expression of his views. In politics, he was what is known as an ultra Southern States Rights man, and defended the institution of Slavery with a zeal and an ardor which caused him to be regarded as one of its truest champions.

At the time of his death, General Quitman was about sixty years of age. At an early age he emigrated to the South, and became a Mississippi planter. He supported General Jackson for President, but afterwards abandoned him, and for a time was known as a State Rights Whig. He, however, subsequently rejoined the Democratic party.

Upon the occurrence of the war with Mexico, Mr. Quitman not only volunteered his services, but was active and efficient in raising men, and President Polk appointed him a Major General. He proceeded to Mexico and performed a distinguished part in nearly all the hard fought battles which preceded the capture of the city of Mexico. After the entry of the American troops into the capital, General Quitman was appointed Governor, and discharged the duties of the post with firmness and prudence. Upon the conclusion of the peace he returned to his home in Mississippi, and devoted himself to his plantation and to forwarding a railroad enterprise for the benefit of the district. In 1855, he was elected th Congress by a very large majority, and though a political opponen, Speaker Banks placed him at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs—a position for which he was eminently qualified, and the duties of which he discharghed with zeal and eminent ability.

Last fall Gen. Quitman was re-elected to Congress without opposition, and was again made Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. The support which he gave to the Kansas Nebraska bill, and his course in the discussions on the Lecompton Constitution, during the late session of Congress, are too well known to make mention here. He voted against the English Compromise, on the ground that it was a subterfuge which avoided the issue.

During the Cuban agitation, some years ago, great efforts were made to secure Gen. Quitman to lead an expedition to assist the disaffected Cubans in gaining their independence, and the negotiations were carried to an almost successful issue. Difficulties, however, arose, which spoiled the plans of the Cuban leaders, and Gen. Quitman retired from his connection with them. In the explanations and controversies that followed, some fault was found with him, but subsequent events showed his wisdom in abandoning an enterprise that, under the circumstances, could not have succeeded.

Gen. Quitman had, like other men, his defects of judgement, but he was sincere and earnest in the advocacy of his views. He won friends by his frank manner and chivalrous bearing; and though not fluent as an orator, he always commaneed the attention of his audience.

NEW TREATMENT FOR WRIST DROP.—Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery, in its last number, gives the particulars of a case of lead poisoning which is interesting to printers. A compositor who had previously enjoyed good health, had been for about a week using new type, which, from the sharpness of the edges, had worn the skin off the extremes of his right hand.—Two days before his resort to medical treatment, he began to lose the power of his right wrist, and at the end of the two days the paralysis was complete. From the local application of the poison and the local limitation of its results, the physician determined to treat it locally, and bearing in mind the strong affinity of sulphur for lead, the case with which the salts of lead are decomposed by sulphurets, and the facility with which the skin both absorbs and evolves sulphur, he determined to confine his treatment to soaking the hand and wrist in a solution of sulphuret of potassium, and thus to eliminate the lead. The solution was made of the strength of one ounce of sulphuret of potasium to ten ounces of water, and the patient ordered to keep his hand in it for three hours at a time thrice in the twenty-four hours—the solution to be tepid. No other treatment was adopted, and in a week the hand was as strong as the other, and the patient left the hospital well.

THE ROPE THAT HUNG MAJOR ANDRE.—Among the revolutionary relics preserved to the present day is the cord used at the execution of the unfortunate British spy, Andre, who was hung at Tappan, by order of General Washington, seventy-eight years ago. It is in the possession of Theodore Van Buskirk, of New York city, a descendant of one of the patriots of those trying times.

☞ "Industry must prosper," as the man said when holding the baby for his wife to chop wood.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1858.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

From McLaughlin's Company.

Particulars of the Expedition.

No Gold on Thompson River.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES, &c., &c.

In our last issue, we copied a paragraph from the Victoria *Gazette* of the 28th ult., to the effect that the company under command of DAVID MCLAUGHLIN, of Oregon City, *en route* for Thompson and Frazer rivers from the Dalles, had an engagement with a band of Indians, on the Okanagan, in which three whites were killed, etc., and that the difficulty originated in consequence of the Indians having stolen a band of beef cattle from Mr. WOLFF, of Colville Valley, &c., &c. This is incorrect, as the cattle of that gentleman were not driven off by the Indians until some three days *after* the fight.

As no detailed account of the expedition under Mr. MCLAUGHLIN has, as yet, appeared in any of the Oregon papers, and as most of the particulars connected with it cannot fail to prove interesting to the majority of our readers, Mr. ROBERT CONNOLLY, late of Oregon City, who accompanied the expedition throughout, has given us the following account of the main incidents connected with the journey from Wallawalla to Frazer river:

Having left the Dalles on July 5th, the company rendezvoused at or near Fort Walla Walla, where, for ten or twelve days, it was reinforced by detachments from northern California and elsewhere, until the company numbered one hundred and sixty men, almost every one of whom had a revolver. In addition to which, they paraded about ninety or one hundred rifles, and some twenty or twenty-five other heavy arms. Their corral exhibited between three and four hundred head of horses and mules, and the company was provided with full three months' provisions, with all necessary mining tools, with an abundance of ammunition, and an excellent general out-fit. Whilst encamped here, Mr. WOLFF, a trader at Fort Colville, arrived, informing the company of the hostile attitude assumed by the Indians in that direction—that they had fully determined upon a general war—that, in consequence of which, the whites in that neighborhood had all forted up, expecting an attack. A thorough organization was advised by Mr. W., which was effected by forming the company into four divisions—DAVID MCLAUGHLIN having been elected to the command of the whole—the several divisions commanded respectively by Capts. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, HAMBRIGHT, WILSON, and ——. After visiting the Dalles, Mr. WOLFF returned with a small party, joined and accompanied the expedition, advising unremitting watchfulness and caution whilst passing through the country of the Walla-wallas, the Colvilles, Palouses, Okanagans, &c., &c. Prior to leaving this encampment, the Indians succeeded in stealing fifteen head of horses from Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, and twelve head from Mr. FIELD, who was encamped at a short distance on Snake river—supposed to have been the Snakes, but some thought by the Walla-walla Indians.

The route taken by the Company crossed Snake river, near Priest's Rapids, along the Grand Coulee, east of the Columbia river—crossing, by means of canoes, to the west side, when opposite Fort Okanagan. The day before reaching this fort, a German, who had lagged at a considerable distance behind the company, was overtaken by the Indians, robbed and murdered, as they subsequently learned from the Indians and the half-breed in charge of the fort.

After crossing the Columbia here, the company proceeded up the east side of the Okanagan river, and nothing worthy of special remark transpired until they had journeyed northward from the fort two or three days—about noon on the 29th of July. On that day the advance of the company had just wound their way up a long hill—on reaching the summit of which, a huge narrow canion, about one-half mile in length, presented itself (of this canion the company had been repeatedly warned by the friendly Indians to beware), the mountain sides being very abrupt and almost perpendicular, towering up to the heighth of two or three hundred feet above the narrow track, through which lay the company's route. On reaching the summit, the advance had made a halt for the purpose of resting a few moments and afford time for the pack animals and the rear of the company to come up, and were about to again proceed, when, fortunately for them, else perhaps they would all been massacred, Mr. LAUGHLIN, in command of the first division, discovered an Indian in the canion with his gun leveled at him. Mr. L. instantly threw himself to the ground, his horse between him and the Indian, and drew upon his antagonist. The Indian fired first, and the horse fell. The firing then at once became general on both sides, and whenever an Indian showed himself, the rifle told its story of his fate. This was kept up until near night-fall, when a strong party of riflemen were placed on a sloping hill side to the left, commanding the entrance of the canion, whilst the balance of the company, with the wounded, pack animals, &c., withdrew to the open level plattean below. No animals were stampeded, and the company retired with the utmost order, confident of having killed and wounded a large number of the enemy, but the exact number they were unable to ascertain. The company had three killed, and seven wounded, some very severely, although they have all since recovered. The names of the killed are HURLEY, EVANS, and RICE, all of California, the former a native of Ireland. The names of the wounded are, JAMES LOWER, of Vancouver, WM. WRIGHT, of San Francisco, JAMES MENIFEE, JOHN ROGERS, —— JEMMISON. The names of the others not recollected. To show the severe character of the wounds received by some of the party, we are told that one man was shot through the lungs, on the right side; another was shot through the left side, the ball passing along the ribs and coming out near the small of the back; another had his collar bone broken—was shot through the groin, and was otherwise disabled, whilst others received severe flesh wounds; and yet, although there was no Surgeon in the company, they all recovered. The Indians used slugs cut from bars of lead.

A strict guard was kept during that night, a party of skirmishers still occupying the hill side to hold the Indians in check; and by the time morning had dawned, a raft had been constructed for the purpose of conveying the party to the west side of the Okanagan river, the crossing of which they effected in safety, thus changing their route and turning the fastnesses and defenses which the Indians had prepared for their repulse. The skirmishing party having been recalled from the hill, were crossed over, last of all, and the company then proceeded about two miles and encamped. On the next morning, a party of twenty-one volunteered to return to the canion for the purpose of burying their fallen comrades, and in the meantime the Indians had fired all the grass in the vicinity, which the company had met with a counter fire around their encampment. On reaching the canion, the party ascertained that the Indians had abandoned their stronghold; there they found the bodies for which they were in search, but the fire having passed over them, it was impossible to remove them, and they were accordingly buried with the earth and loose stones on the spot where they had fallen. Before crossing the river, comfortable ambulances had been rigged for the conveyance of the more seriously wounded.

For an Indian ambuscade, the canion was very strongly and advantageously fortified. At intervals, wherever opportunity offered, from the base till near the summit on the either side of the mountains forming the canion, they had erected, out of the rocks in the chambers or embrasures, which were numerous, small fortifications, to the number of at least one hundred—forming breastworks, with loop-holes, each large enough to cover and completely shield from observation, one or more of the hostiles, who had interwoven into their hair large bunches of grass, the more effectually to deceive, as they were stretched at full length in their several fastnesses, whilst dense willow and other brush, and a large number of fir trees, intervened throughout the canion, thus rendering it exceedingly favorable for an Indian attack, and very forbidding for a small force, attended with pack animals, to attempt to pass through it. Eighty or one hundred Indians were in this engagement.

The company again got under way, along the west side of the Okanagan, northward, when, as they were encamped on the evening of the second or third day after the engagement just spoken of, the camp was suddenly aroused by the cry of "Indians," and their attention was at once arrested by the appearance of about one hundred savages, mounted, and making at full speed in a direction to throw themselves between the camp and the animals of the company, with the evident intention of stampeding and driving them off. Anticipating this movement, the company seized their arms and succeeded in gaining a point which intercepted them in their object, and sheltered their animals from the further approach of the red skins, who now halted and displayed a flag of some kind, as if for a parley. A half breed and Indian guide, were then sent to them; after which, two of their chiefs were met half way by MCLAUGHLIN and another of the guides, when they all returned to camp where a treaty was entered into, by the terms of which, the chiefs promised that the company had full permission to pass on to Thompson river without further molestation—that their animals should not be stolen, and as an earnestness of their good faith, they were to furnish one of their number to act as guide through to the Similkameen river. This latter provision was adhered to, but that very night a party of them entered the corral of the company and stole four mules and two horses, and the same party (as was afterwards ascertained), the same night, drove off a band of sixty head of beef cattle belonging to Mr. WOLFF (distant about four miles from the camp of the company), which that gentleman was driving from Fort Colville to Frazer river!

Three days afterwards, they had reached and encamped on the Similkameen river, when, in one of the gorges that makes down to the river, they surprised a party of some twelve Indians in the act of "jerking" or drying the meat from two of the beef cattle stolen from Mr. WOLFF. At the instance of Mr. W., they were made prisoners of, conducted into camp, a guard placed over them, and then were compelled to follow the company. After making camp the following evening, Mr. MCDONALD, chief trader of the H. B. Co., at Fort Colville, in charge of a brigade train destined for Fort Hope, made his appearance, and encamped in the vicinity. Mr. MCDONALD prevailed upon the company, as a matter of expediency, to dismiss the prisoners—assuring them that he would use his influence with the Indians to secure their safe entrance upon Thompson and Frazer rivers, etc., and the prisoners were accordingly released. Mr. McD. then remained with the company until they arrived at the forks of Frazer and Thompson rivers. The next day after he had united with them, one of his Spaniards or Mexicans having been detained behind in packing, etc., was overtaken by the liberated prisoners, who stripped him, and drawing a knife across his throat, told him that had he been a "Boston" they would have killed him.

The company were now about three days travel from Thompson river, which they struck twelve miles from its junction with Frazer river, and yet during every evening they were harrassed by the Okanagan Indians, who had followed them from that fort for the purpose of attacking them, and stealing horses, etc Whilst in camp on the evening subsequent to the last one alluded to, the same party that stripped the Spaniard, approached the corral and took off three horses. This was the last robbery perpetrated by them. They found the Similkameens friendly. The Okanagans were the cause of all their troubles.

Arriving at Thompson river which they struck as above, the whole company, one hundred and sixty in number, prospected for half a day on a bar, but found no gold, nor did they find any parties at work on Thompson river. They then proceeded along the trail to Frazer river, where they all arrived on the 12th of August. They next prospected at the forks of Frazer and Thompson rivers, but without any very flattering return for the labor expended. Here the company divided. A portion of them went up Frazer river, others to a bar opposite the mouth of Thompson river, others went below, and the California company undertook the cutting of a trail from the mouth of Thompson river to Fort Yale, which is now completed to Fort Hope, whilst MCLAUGHLIN and others, having sold out their provisions at the forks, at one dollar per pound, had went to Fort Hope for the purpose of packing out a fresh supply. Several of the company had returned to Thompson river, and prospected without success. They were about fourteen days in making the distance between Fort Okanagan and Thompson river. The company will never return to Oregon by the route which they persued out from the Dalles, but by way of Puget Sound and the Cowlitz river. Most of them are hugely disappointed at the *golden(?)* prospect which they found on Thompson and Frazer rivers. The company were from July 5th to August 12th, or thirty-seven days, inclusive of delays, in making the distance between the Dalles and Thompson river. The trail between Fort Okanagan and Thompson river, they found pretty rough for the most part. There is a good route from Fort Okanagan to Thompson river, nearer by more than one-half, which the Indians spoke of, but refused to conduct the company to it, or by way of it.

IN SESSION.—A term of the U. S. District Court for the Second judicial District—Chief Justice O B. MCFADDEN, presiding—was commenced here on Monday last; and we are told that it may possibly continue in session all of next week.

☞ Mr. Wm. GARDINER, Mail carrier between this place and Cowlitz Landing, has our thanks for a copy of the New York *Sun*, of August 7th—ahead of the mails or express.

☞ Col. B. F. SHAW. has been appointed by Col. M. T. SIMMONS. (Indian Agent for the District of Puget Sound,) special Indian agent for the Lummi tribe, and other Indians in the neighborhood of Bellingham Bay in place of Col. ED. C. FITZHUGH, resigned.

☞ The Communication of Judge F. A. CHENOWITH, which will be found in another column of to days issue, will receive that attention to which its merits entitle it.

NEWS FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES!

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Constitution*, on Tuesday last, brought us a package of papers from Mr. J. J. MURPHY, agent of the Alta Express Company; and although the Atlantic city files of papers only reach up to July 20—the same dates having been received by the last mail steamer from California, yet our dates from San Francisco reach up to August 21st.

The S. F. *Herald* says that a strong shock of an earthquake was recently felt in that city.

☞ Two State conventions, (democratic and anti-administration), have been held at San Francisco, and nominated full tickets for the approaching election. The black republicans have also presented a ticket for the support of that party.

☞ A duel took place 21st Aug. on Goat Island, between Geo. Pen Johnson, editor of the National, (late Globe), and W. I. Ferguson, State Senator from Sacramento, growing out of a dispute in which the lie passed. Johnson's hand was grazed by a ball, and his opponent received a wound in the thigh, producing a compound fracture. The latter wound is considered dangerous.

☞ Officer Bovee had been found guilty of an assault with a deadly weapon on Ned McGowan, committed in June last.

☞ There has been an extensive fire in Georgetown, El Dorado county.

☞ The Overland Mail train from Placerville to Salt Lake had been attacked by the Sho-shones, near Gravelly ford, and three men killed: Joseph Condi, Charles Connover, and Elias Ethridge.

☞ The *Golden Gate* brought confirmation of the intelligence previously received, that Mr. Forsyth, our Minister, had suspended all diplomatic relations with Mexico.

☞ Gen. Walker is said to have another fillibuster expedition in process of preparation.

From the Atlantic.

☞ The Canadian press express apprehension that the discovery of the metalic richness of the Frazer River country will endanger British supremacy in that quarter.

☞ Mr. Wm. T. Porter, the well and favorably known editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, died at his residence in New York city on the 19th of July.

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

☞ Commander Boutwell, of the U. S. N., has been found guilty before a court-martial in Washington, of disobedience of orders, desertion and other un-officer-like conduct, and sentenced to dismissal from the servie.

The President has commuted the sentence to a five years' forlough.

☞ The Steamship Leviathan has been rebaptised, and is now the Great Eastern again.

☞ General Lane, tried for the murder of Colonel Jenkins, at Lawrence, Kansas, has been acquitted. The evidence went to show that the murdered man was the agressor.

☞ Gen. Ward B. Burnett, of New York, has been tendered the appointment of Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, *vice* General John Calhoun.

MORMONS.—Quite a number of families have come to the American camp for protection, and been received. Supplies are rapidly reaching the army.

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

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

The population had nearly all returned from the South.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, informs the Interior Department that the 15 children belonging to the train of emigrants who were murdered at Sweet Water, had been found and ransomed by the whites from the Indians. Early in June, four Germans were murdered 80 miles from Salt Lake City, supposed by Indians, who, it was reported, were creating difficulties on the Southern route to California. Dr. Forney intended visiting them with a view to their pacification.

☞ The residence of General Harrison, just destroyed by fire, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was beautifully situated, about 300 yards back from the river and facing it, in the midst of a clump of fine trees, chiefly locusts.

☞ The Washington Union denies, semi-officially, that Col. Kane acted under any authority from the President in his recent proceedings in Utah. His mission, the Union states, was purely a personal matter, and undertaken on his own responsibility.

☞ Washington Union publishes a semi-offiicial denial of General Walker's recent reiteration of his statement, that President Buchanan had proposed to him that if he would manage to provoke a quarrel with Mexico, he (Walker) would receive the support of the Administration.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S CHARTER.—A bill to provide a new government for the Hudson Bay Territory and British Possessions, situated between the Pacific and the Rocky mountains, was introduced in the House of Commons, on the first of July, by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Leave was granted by the House, and the bill was read a first time.

LATER!

The Atlantic Cable Laid!

On the eve of going to press, Mr. JOHN SCRANTON (the indomitable) arrived here from Portland, Oregon, who has kindly furnished us with the San Francisco *Herald* of August 29th, and the New York *News* and *Tribune* of Aug. 5th, from which we gather the following important news items,—in giving place to which, a considerable quantity of other news matter has been deferred until another issue.

From the San Francisco *Herald* we learn that the great work of the agé, the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, had been successfully accomplished, or at least had approached so near a successful accomplishment as almost to place its success beyond a doubt. That paper says:

"About two hours prior to the sailing of the steamer *Moses Taylor* from New York, the intelligence reached that city of the safe arrival at Trinity Bay, the American terminus of the cable, of the U. S. steamer Niagara and her consort, the Gorgon. The cable had been successfully landed. Mr. Field, who was on board the Niagara, transmitted a dispatch, giving full particulars, and stating that a message had been received through the cable from the Agamemnon, stating that she had arrived within a day's sail of Valencia, in Ireland, the British terminus, and was getting along finely. The communication by means of the cable was most satisfactory. England and the United States have doubtless held converse ere this through their new and glorious bond of sympathy and international communion. The results are too vast to admit of even an approximate calculation at this time, and will require the light of experience to unfold."

We have only space, says the S. F. *Herald*, to direct the attention of our readers to the important and interesting correspondence from the Society Islands, which is to be found in our columns this morning. A revolution, it appears, has taken place—the King dethroned, and an offer made to Mr. Ownes, our Consul, to place the country under the protection of the United States or for the admission of the Island into the Union as a sovereign State.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* announces in a semi-official tone, that the Nicaragua line is about to be opened again under the practical management of Mr. Joseph L. White. The United States government has guaranteed the protection of the rights and property of the company, and two vessels of war have been ordered to the San Juan river, for this purpose.

Lieutenant Mowry has departed for Arizona. He is ordered to report upon the numbers, disposition and location of the Indians of the Territory, and upon the silver mines. He will return in the middle of November.

The following items are taken from the Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, whose letter is dated August 4th:

Mr. Nugent left this city to-day, on his return to California, and with an appointment from the President as Special Agent for the United States for Vancouver's Island and its vicinity. He is instructed, it is said, to represent to the Americans in that region that they will receive the protection of the Government as far as possible, but that this Government cannot interpose in civil questions between them and the British authorities. In fine, Mr. Nugent is to represent to them the necessity of preserving law and order, and, at the same time, assure them that the British Government designs to pursue towards them a liberal policy. Mr. Nugent takes letters from Lord Napier to Governor Douglas, in which he informs that officer of the course adopted by the British Government in relation to immigration into and commerce with Vancouver's Island and New Caledonia, and urges the necessity of abstaining from any acts towards our people which would produce international disturbance.

The last packet brings us intelligence of the passage of the Bill for creating the colony of New Caledonia, and the next mail will bring the news of the organization of the Colonial Government and appointment of officers. Lord Bury, son-in-law of Sir Allan McNab, is talked of as the Governor.

The charter of the Hudson Bay Company is not to be renewed. There is scarcely a doubt that a liberal commercial intercourse between the United States and the new colony will be all wed.

Governor Stevens of Washington Territory, and Gen. Lane of Oregon, remain here to look after the interests of their part of the Union, and it is fortunate that they are here. Governor Stevens called the attention of the Executive Government, as long ago as last May, to the danger of a collision between our people and the British authorities on Frazer river, if Governor Douglas should insist upon the enforcement of the pretension of the Hudson Bay Company. A correspondence ensued with the British Government, which resulted in an assurance from the British Colonial Secretary that no exclusive claims of the Hudson Bay Company would be countenanced except so far as they were strictly legal. Subsequently, Sir E. L. Bulwer developed the policy of the Government on the subject, in his instructions to Governor Douglas and in his able speech in support of his New Caledonia Government Bill.

Gov. Stevens and Gov. Lane are active and efficient in their efforts in behalf of a vigorous prosecution of the war against the hostile Indians. Now is the time, they say, to strike a blow that the Indians will feel, and which will put an end to all hostilities.

A change of the Ministry has taken place in Canada.

The Executive Government watches with interest the results of the Frazer river excitement. Should it be maintained, a strenuous effort will be made to give protection to immigrants for that region on all the overland routes which they may prefer. Some will take Stevens' route, and the route through Utah will best suit for others. Some parties have actually started from Minnesota. In all our southern Atlantic towns parties are forming for emigration to the land of promise.

The Government has determined to adopt a new course towards New Granada and Nicaragua. No more diplomatic trifling will be tolerated. Whatever this Government requires from those petty States in regard to the transit routes, will be taken, whether with or without treaty stipulations. There is nothing certain as to the time when the Nicaragua route will be re-opened. Further speculations on the subject are idle.

The President is now at Bedford Springs, but is expected back next week.

There is no news from Kansas in reference to the August election.

On the 21st of August, says the New York *Herald*, the steamship *Hermann*, formerly belonging to the United States Mail line between this port, Southampton and Bremen, will be dispatched for San Francisco and the Frazer river district, she being now advertised to take passengers for these places at very moderate prices.

The War Department feels disinclined to call out volunteers from the Pacific, as urged by Messrs. Stevens and Lane. Colonel Clark's regiment of the Sixth Infantry, now with General Johnston in Utah, has been ordered to proceed by the overland route to Oregon. This, with recruits from New York, and the disposable force on the Pacific, will make an aggregate of over two thousand men.

The intelligence received at Washington authorizes the opinion that a general Indian out-break may be anticipated in Washington and Oregon Territories, and preparations are making on that supposition.

Lieut. Ives' Colorado Expedition has arrived at Lawrence, Kansas.

The Secretary of the Treasury is anticipating sufficient receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue to meet all the expenses of the Government. The receipts from customs at New York averaged nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per day during the past week, and this week that amount will be overrun. As New York furnishes about two-thirds of the whole revenue, the estimated receipts are now twelve hundred thousand dollars per week, or at the rate of $62,000,000 per annum. This being the case, it is probable that no portion of the authorized loan will be negotiated.

☞ Mr. BAILEY, special Indian Agent at Skagit Head, Island county, came near losing his life, near his residence, by some of the Snoqualmie Indians. It seems that these Indians had procured a quantity of liquor, and were having a time, and something of a muss amongst themselves; to quiet which, Mr. BAILEY repaired to the place where they were encamped, when one of them leveled his gun at him. At the same instant, one of the Snohomish Indians, named "Sam," pulled away at Mr. B.'s assailant with one of the barrels of a fowling piece, which staggered the Snoqualmie red-skin, who, still intent upon shooting, which he did—the contents of the other barrel was discharged at him, causing instant death. Mr. B. escaped uninjured, and no further harm ensued.

☞ The Peace Commissioners sent to Utah, report the rebellion there at an end.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CONSTITUTION!"

Latest from the North!

From Bellingham Bay, Victoria, etc.

By the arrival here of the U. S. Mail Steamer *Constitution*, on Tuesday evening, with the mails, freight and passengers, we were placed in possession by the purser, Mr. C. E. WILLIAMS, of the Whatcom *Northern Light*, of the 4th inst., and files of the Victoria *Gazette* from July 31st to September 3d. We are, also, by this arrival, indebted to Mr. J. J. MURPHEY, of the "Alta Express Company," for files of Atlantic city papers up to the 20th of July.

MEMORANDA.

Stmr Constitution with U. S. mails, left Olympia Friday September 3d, at 4 o'clock P. M.; arrived at Steilacoom at 6:30; Seattle 12 P. M.; Port Gamble, Sept. 4th, at 5 A. M., delayed two hours; Port Ludlow, 8:30 A. M.; Port Townsend, 11 A. M.; Whidby's Island 4 P. M.; Whatcom, 9 P. M., delayed coaling ship 10:30; arrived at Simiahmoo Sept. 5th, at 4 P. M., delayed 4:30; arrived at Victoria Sept. 6th, at 2 A. M. Returning left Victoria at 1 P. M.; Dunginess, 3:20; Whidby's Island, 4:30; Port Townsend, 5:12; Port Ludlow, 11 P. M.; Port Gamble, Sept. 7th, at 3:45 A. M.; Port Madison, 5:50; Seattle, 9:35; Steilacoom, 12:30 P. M., delayed 2:4; left Steilacoom, 2:34; and arrived at Olympia 4:54; Left mails at every station and waited for their transfer. The engines, newly fitted under the supervision of engineers Gates and Latey, performed admirably.

The shipping report of the *Light*, shows that between August 28th and September 3d, the following vessels had arrived at the port of Whatcom, viz:—The steamers *Wilson G. Hunt*, *Northerner*, *Resolute* and *Leviathan*, and the schr. *Jesse*.

According to the Victoria *Gazette*, the following vessels had arrived in that harbor between August 20th and September 3d, viz:—The stmrs. *Santa Cruz*, *Otter*, *Wilson G. Hunt* and *Northerner*. Schrs. *H. C. Page*, *Long Island*, *J. R. Whiting*, *Mary Ann*, *Equity*, *Simon F. Blunt*, *I. I. Stevens*, *Amelia*, *Ranger*, *C. S. Kidder* and *Black Prince*. Barks *America* and *Mallory*. Brigs *Ellen H. Wood*, *J. S. Cabot* and *W. A. Rice*. Sloops *Midnight Cry* and *Leoneda*, and clipper ship *Sir Oracle*. A large proportion of these vessels are reported from San Francisco.

The *Light* publishes the report of Capt. W. W. DELACY to the Commissioners of the trail from Whatcom to Thompson river, which we will endeavor to find room for at another time. The document is prepared in good taste, and much of it is quite interesting and instructive concerning the region of country between the points mentioned.

Mr. ALEXANDER C. ANDERSON, Collector of H. M.'s customs at Victoria, has issued an additional flaming *pronunciamento* against all boats and canoes proceeding up Frazer river or past the revenue vessel, without a suffrance from the Collector. His "Notice" was issued on the 31st ult.

The editors of the *Light* have taken an excursion thirty-five miles out on the trail, as far as Sumas Prairie, and give no very flattering account of its present condition, for the passage over it of pack animals. They complain of the fallen timber on the route, and recommend that means be adopted for at once clearing it out of the way, and say that, "unless they [citizens interested] do so promptly, their voice, at least, shall be silent when an attempt is made to induce packers and others to travel the route." It appears, however, that at a meeting of the citizens, measures were adopted for procuring the *sinews* necessary to repair the trail as far as it requires repairing at present.

Nineteen pack animals had recently been started on the trail with supplies.

The mining news contained in the *Light*, is very meagre. Frazer river still continues too high for extensive successful operations, and was again rising. Provisions continued scarce in the neighborhood of the forks of Thompson river. A Mr. Hoon reports, that at Miner's Bar, some twenty miles above Fort Yale, claims paid from $5 to $20 to the hand; and at Foster's Bar, twenty-five miles above the forks, they were making from an once to two ounces to the hand. For a distance of thirty miles above the forks, miners had claims staked off, and were at work. The Whatcom trail, it is said, strikes Thompson river about fifteen miles above the forks. The Indians on the upper rivers, it is said, are very friendly. Capt. SNYDER had formed a treaty with them, and no trouble was apprehended from that source.

The Victoria *Gazette*, of July 31st, says that a man named L. STEINER had been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $200, for attempting to take the life of a Mr. LEWIS, with an axe.

A negro man and a Kanaka have been arrested on suspicion of being guilty of the murder of the Chinaman found dead on the road to the H. B. Co.'s springs, recently.

The Frazer river agitation has extended from Canada to England.

The Hudson Bay Company it would seem to appear, are quite likely to secure a trail through to upper Frazer river, by the Lillooet river and Harrison Lake, *for nothing*, or at least by furnishing provisions to the workmen thereon until it is completed. It appears that *five hundred men* have thus let themselves out to the company, and that they are making famous progress in opening a route towards the head waters of Frazer river.

Five persons, two Frenchmen, two Spaniards and a negro, are supposed to have been drowned in attempting to cross from Bellingham Bay to Victoria about the first of this month.

The *Gazette* of Sept. 3d, says that the sail of the Semiahmoo town lots by Fitch & Co., on the day previous, was very well attended, but the bidding was not very spirited, and the prices brought did not seem to satisfy the expectations of the Auctioneer and the proprietors. The highest price obtained for a lot—size 25x140—was $45, and the lowest price, $10 probably the average price of the thirty lots sold was about $25. The sale was to have been continued on the following day.

A salute of "one hundred guns," and a complimentary dinner was given on the 16th ult., to Capt. DeLacy. The first toast drank, was as follows:

Capt. W. W. DeLacy and the Bellingham Bay Trail: The fame of the former shall be echoed over the Cascades to the Rocky Mountains and from the Rocky Mountains to the farthest seas; while the latter shall stand as a monument of his triumph, so long as there are gold regions to explore, or immigrants to be enriched by the success of his labors.

Among the other toasts were the "Pioneers of Washington Territory," which was very appropriately responded to in Chinook; the "First Pile Drivers," the "First Brick House," the "Twin Cities of Bellingham Bay," the "Express Companies," the "Auctioneers of Whatcom," and the "Boatmen of Whatcom." A committee was appointed to prepare a leather medal for presentation to the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and a complimentary resolution passed to Mr. W. R. Garrison, "for the partiality he had manifested with his steamships in favor of American soil."

Late from Oregon.

The last mail brought us Oregon papers up to the 1st, inst. The State Legislature met, (if it assembled at all,) on Monday. The Oregon press have been divided as to the expediency or propriety of the assembling and acting of a State legislature, until their territorial charter shall have been abrogated.

The *Times* of August 28th, says that on the Monday previous a man named Scott, a merchant at Sandy, shot at, and killed with a revolver, a man named Charles McClelland. Cause of the difficulty—a contested land claim and domestic troubles. Scott had given himself up to Sheriff McMullin.

Mr. J. M. Simonton, a correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* had recently arrived at Portland, and had left on the *Northerner* for Victoria and the Frazer River country, for the purpose of posting himself personally in reference to the mines, and corresponding for the N. Y. *Times*.

The *Standard* says that improvements are progressing finely in Portland. It says that large two and three story brick business houses already tower up in places which were occupied by dilapidated wooden ones last spring, whilst three more of an equally substantial character are rapidly "approaching the clouds," besides several others which are receiving an additional story. It has been reported that certain responsible parties stand ready to light the city at a reasonable expense, provided the City Council acquiesce.

The *Statesman* of August 31st., says that no appropriation was made at the late session of Congress for continuing surveys of the puplic lands in Oregon.

In the No. of the *Statesman* referred to we find the following:

TREATY.—We learn from Fort Vancouver that a treaty of peace and alliance has been made between the United States and Nez Perce Indians, by Col. Wright and other officers of the army in that country. It has been approved by Gen. Clarke. It binds the Nez Perces to aid the U. S. with men in wars with other tribes, and binds the United States to aid the Nez Perces with troops, arms and ammunition, in wars of other tribes with them. In case of assistance to the U. S. the Nez Perces are not to be required to furnish arms, or property to the former, except they are paid for them or it. The treaty is signed on the one side by numerous Indian chiefs and principal men, (whose signatures are said to resemble a saw-buck,) and on the other, by several officers of the army and approved by Gen. Clarke, commanding the Pacific Division, and now at Fort Vancouver. It is to be hoped that the Nez Perces will not abuse the provisions of this treaty by declaring war Against the Black Feet, or any other powerful tribe of Indians, thus involving the United States in a "muss."

THE INDIAN CLAIM COMMISSIONER.—Christopher H. Mott, of Mississippi, has been appointed Commissioner to audit and report upon the unpaid claims of the Oregon Indian Department. He came to San Francisco on the last steamer and will remain there, upon similar business, for a short time, and will probably come to Oregon on the first steamer in September.—*Statesman, August 31st.*,

Mr. Mott may be expected to pay Washington Territory a visit within a few weeks.

The *Oregonian* of August 28th says that steps have been taken to build a railroad across the portage of the Cascades on the Oregon side, Capt. J. O. Van Bergen having purchased the right, and contracted the clearing to be done withing 90 days, preparatory to laying the track.

The steamer *Fashion*, having been laid up for some time, sunk at her wharf and has gone in.

Capt. Jamieson's new boat for the upper trade was launched recently at Canemah, and has been christened *Onward*.

Messrs. R. R. Thompson & Co., of the Dalles, are building a new boat to supply the loss of the *Umatilla*, which went over the Cascades, and has since been brought around to run on Frazer river.

Two brothers named Roberts, and six others, were recently robbed of all their animals and provisions, four days' travel from Walla-walla, whilst *en route* for Frazer river.

The editor of the *Oregonian* and a small party from Portland had recently returned from the Des Chutes river and tributaries, whither they repaired to prospect for, but found no indications of gold.

The noted chief Stock Whitley, of the Des Chutes Indians, has been arrested and put in confinement at the Dalles for shooting a miner. We understand the evidence is strong against him.

FROM WALLA-WALLA — COL. WRIGHT'S COMMAND.—Col. Wright having established a fortified camp at the junction of the Tucannon with Snake river, for a depot of supply, and to cover and control the ferry of the latter river, expects to make the crossing and be ready for a forward movement by the 25th inst.

It is said the hostiles are in force on the Palouse, and also at a point several days beyond, awaiting the advance of the troops and ready to fight. Meanwhile they have fired the grass in front of the troops, and letters from the camp represent the whole country north of Snake river, as far as the eye can see, as in flames—"a lake of fire." This will make this campaign one of great ardor and suffering, and indicates a fierce resolution on the part of the Indians to measure strength and hostile resources with us; and present indications are of a character to induce the belief that the combination of hostile tribes is stronger even than was at first supposed. The hope now is, that blinded by strength of numbers and inflated by the success of May last, these savages may be actually emboldened to make a stand on the Palouse, and there join issue with Col. Wright and his well appointed command.—*Oregonian, Aug. 28.*

WHIDBY'S ISLAND, Aug. 15, 1858.

To the Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

DEAR SIR—A short time ago I addressed a note to you for publication in reference to the charge of hindering and obstructing the payment of the war debt, that was made against me, and so secretly and industriously circulated throughout the center and southern portions of the Territory. At the time I wrote I knew but little about the operations that were in progress. Since then I have learned more of the particulars of that singular *invention*. And as I am constantly being inquired of by my friends if it is possible that I have endeavored to hinder or obstruct the payment of the war debt, I have thought it due to them and myself to give them the fullest assurance that I had done nothing of the kind. Now that the ends of these fabrications have been accomplished, I can have no motive but to set myself right with my fellow-citizens. The only person to whom I have written, at or about Washington, is the Attorney General.

The circumstances under which I wrote to the Attorney General were the following: When it was understood in my district that my commission was about to expire, and that steps had been taken at Olympia to have my successor appointed, the people of my district immediately got up petitions asking my re-appointment. Some of them, indeed most of them, remonstrated against the appointment of my successor. These petitions were not circulated in all the remote settlements, and yet they contained the signatures of more than seven-eighths of all the voters of my district. Under these circumstances, I thought it my duty to apply for the office. I felt grateful for the people's forbearance and indulgence in my feeble efforts to serve them in this high and responsible position; and more especially as I knew that ever since the unpleasant matters arising out of martial law, there was an active and well organized force, sustained by immense patronage, permeating all parts of my district, and by the active and constant circulation of of misrepresentation and falsehood, was endeavoring to excite prejudice against me. While a judge is constantly giving decisions upon questions in which parties are deeply interested and excited, he must of necessity always decide against one of the parties; and even if he should always decide correctly, (a thing not to be hoped for), could not give universal satisfaction,—so that all that a judge can hope for is credit for good intentions, and a desire to do as near right as he can. It is, therefore, not difficult for designing men, by means of representations, to arouse prejudice against a judge. After all these efforts to excite prejudice against me, not satisfied with their efforts within my district, but pushing this *manly* enterprise to the extreme opposite side of the Territory, it was peculiarly gratifying to me, under the circumstances, to find that my district was so much inclined to sustain me. Some of the petitions forwarded in my behalf discussed the exciting points on which our delegate and myself differed; and in my letter to the Attorney General I made such explanations as occurred to me, together with reasons for the views I entertained, without calling in question the motives of our delegate, but expressing my wishes and hopes that he might be successful in obtaining from Congress all that was so justly due us. No reference would have been made to these unpleasant matters had they not been discussed in the petitions. I kept no copy of this letter, but as it is the only correspondence I have had at Washington city, it must have been the foundation (if there was any foundation) from which this wonderful matter was manufactured. I have not written to judge Lander, or any other person at Washington, since the election of our present delegate, than the Attorney General, and I would be glad indeed if some one that has shown such fierceness on my track, and that knows how much I have "obstructed the payment of the war debt," would publish that letter, that the good people could see and judge for themselves how much I had injured their prospects. If the letter had any influence at all, (and I suppose it would be simply ridiculous to suppose that a letter on other subjects would have any, and only referring to the war debt to express a hope that it would be paid), it would be in favor of its payment.

I have been told that the petition against judge Lander and myself represented that we were not democrats. With regard to myself, I am willing to confess that I am not a democrat according to the *new test*. I am not a Stevens democrat, nor a Miller or a Strong democrat, but I am simply a democrat without any prefix. I am also told that the petition stated that we did not act with the democrats in the election of 1857. This is false. I only speak for myself. In circulating this petition, it was frequently read *falsely* by omitting my name, so that it had the appearance of being against Lander only. Some of my friends have told me that they signed it, trusting (a thing not uncommon) entirely to the reading of it by the person circulating it. This, Mr. Editor, is as concise a statement as I can make, and yet it is prolix. I am sorry to be under the necessity of speaking on a subject on which Lacon says "all people are eloquent"—one's self. It can only be justified by that great law of nature—self-protection. Yours truly,

F. A. CHENOWETH.

☞ The weather for the past few weeks has been delightful—warm, pleasant and perfectly clear, for most of the time. The harvest, which this year has been an abundant one, has been gathered with little or no loss—notwithstanding the continued rains and forbidding weather which ensued at the early part of the harvest season.

The Victoria *Gazette* says that a considerable amount of liquor was seized on board the steamer *Wilson G. Hunt*, advertised for Fraser river, packed in casks and marked "hams." The liquor was taken in charge by the Custom House officials, and we presume it will be confiscated.

Burning of the Sea Bird!!

THE VESSEL A TOTAL WRECK!!

NO LIVES LOST!

One Passenger Injured!

The steamer *Sea Bird*, which left this port this morning for Fort Langley, took fire about 18 miles out, and was soon burnt to the water's edge.

The fire broke out in the fore hold near the end of the boiler, and gained such immediate and rapid headway that all hope of saving her was from the first abandoned. She was run ashore on the rocks, and all the passengers were landed safely except Mr. Urick, who, in attempting to get ashore, fell and was badly injured.

The vessel and cargo are a total loss. None of the baggage of the passengers (about 40 in number) was saved, as they barely escaped with what clothing, &c., they had on their persons.

It is expected that the *Wilson G. Hunt* will bring up the passengers from the ill-fated vessel, as her course lay within two miles of where the wreck lies. If the *Hunt* does not arrive here by 1 o'clock, the Otter will be dispatched for the passengers.—*Victoria Gazette, Sept. 7th.*

Drowned.

On the 4th inst. a report reached this place that the body of a man, supposed to have been drowned, had been found on the margin of a small stream near Priest's Point, a short distance below this place. On receipt of this intelligence, Mr. A. J. BALDWIN, county Coroner, at once summoned a jury, and promptly repaired to the spot, where, on examination, the jury found the following verdict. The deceased had, on his person, $520. He was supposed to have been drowned on the 2d instant:

The undersigned having been summoned to hold an inquest on the body of a man found drowned near Priest's Point, find, from the evidence adduced, and from personal observation, that this is the body of EDWARD O'CONNOR, a native of Ireland, raised in Illinois, and late of California, about 35 years old; and that said O'Connor came to his death by being accidentally drowned while trying to ford or cross a small stream near Priest's Point, on his way from Olympia to the place of his encampment.

A. FRANKEL,
J. WALRAVEN,
W. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
LEWIS ENSIGN,
S. N. WOODRUFF,
J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Sept. 4, 1858.

FAVORS.—Capt. MARTIN, of the sloop *Big Jim*, will accept our thanks for a copy of the Victoria *Gazette* and Extra of the 7th inst. Printers and editors duly appreciate such favors. May head winds and squalls never trouble the Captain or impede the progress of his craft.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, at the residence of his father, by the Rev. G. F. Whitworth, Mr. RUFUS WILLARD to Miss SARAH J. FLETCHER, both of Olympia.

We tender our politest thanks to the happy couple for the invitation which was so generally extended to be present on this important occasion. The bride will accept thanks (sincere ones) for a slice of that mammoth and delicious cake, and receive our *pious* regards. To the young man, who has thus been willingly caught and caged, and who is now

"—— subject to anothers' will, and cannot speak
Nor do, without permission from her."

We extend our sympathy; and, being on the eve of his departure for the "land of the blessed," it only remains for us to join in our wish with the amiable bride, and bid him a "Farewell, Rufus, whom my soul doth love," and a pleasant journey. May your proportions never grow less.

New Advertisements.

100

PACK SADDLES

FOR SALE AT

WRIGHT'S

SADDLE & HARNESS

MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA.

ALSO,

RIDING SADDLES;

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY HARNESS;

CALIFORNIA SADDLE TREES;

SADDLE BAGS AND WALLETS;

WHIP STOCKS AND LASHES;

RIDING, TEAM & BUGGY WHIPS;

HALTERS, RIDING BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES;

BRASS AND SILVER PLATED SPURS;

BLOCK AND BENT STIRRUPS;

CURRY COMBS, HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES;

PLOW AND STAGE CHAINS;

RIDING BRIDLE BITS & BUCKLES;

REIN AND BREAST SNAPS;

HARNESS BITS AND BUCKLES;

BREECHING RINGS AND LOOPS;

HOOKS AND TERRETS;

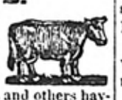
PLOW AND TEAM HAMES;

&c., &c., &c. 3m42

OLYMPIA MARKET

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.,

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.

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.

Olympia, Sept. 01, 1858. n42-ly.

Register's and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

In	Township	21	North of	Range	1	East,
"	"	22	"	"	1	"
"	"	5	"	"	2	"
"	"	21	"	"	2	"
"	"	22	"	"	2	"
"	"	5	"	"	3	"
"	"	21	"	"	3	"
"	"	22	"	"	3	"
"	"	23	"	"	3	"
"	"	8	"	"	3	West,
"	"	21	"	"	3	"
"	"	8	"	"	4	"
"	"	13	"	"	1	"
"	"	6	"	"	2	"
"	"	7	"	"	2	"
"	"	8	"	"	2	"
"	"	13	"	"	3	"
"	"	14	"	"	3	"
"	"	3	"	"	2	East.
"	"	4	"	"	2	"
"	"	2	"	"	3	"
"	"	3	"	"	3	"
"	"	4	"	"	3	"
"	"	2	"	"	4	"

Notice is hereby given that the time in which settlers in the foregoing townships are required to file notifications connecting their claims with government surveys, is extended to the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER next.

WM. A. STRICKLER, *Register*,
S. GARFIELDE, *Receiver*.

Sept. 6, 1858. 4w42

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

SIZES DOORS, 2-6 x 6-6,
2-8 x 6-8,
2-10 x 6-10,
3 x 7.

8-10 WINDOWS.
9-12 "
10-12 "
10-14 "
10-15 "
10-16 "
12-16 "

For sale by FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

For Sale.

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

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

HENRY McCLURG.

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

Judicial Notice.

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

WM. KELLY, Clerk.

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

NOTICE.

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

JACOB HANS.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 3w41

B. F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WHATCOM, W. T.,

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

DALY'S

VALLEY WHISKY.

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

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

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

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

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

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

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

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

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky is put up in cases containing One Dozen Bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 3m41

CAUTION.

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

B. M. SPINNING.

August 24, 1858. 3w40

Just Received,

EX SCHOONER L. P. FOSTER,

On Consignment,

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

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

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Longaker, *Surgeon Dentist,*

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

Office at the Pacific House, Olympia.

Olympia, Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf

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.

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

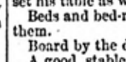
THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

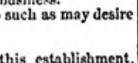
H. WINSOR,

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



HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,



CARRIAGES, &c.,

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

Washington Hotel.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n21y

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

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

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

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

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

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AMD RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY.

JOB B. SEAMANS,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

STEILCOOM, W. T.,

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

RICHARD LANE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

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

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

Grand Mound Nursery.

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

Apples.
60 Varieties.
Pears.
25 Varieties.
Plums,
10 Varieties.
Cherries,
20 Varieties.
Peaches,
15 Choice early varieties.
Apricot,
3 Varieties.
Nectarine,
Boston do
Minor Fruits,
Catawba Grape,
Isabella do
Currants, 8 varieties,
Gooseberries, 7 do
Raspberry, 6 do
Strawberry, 6 do
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,
Acassia,
Catalpa,
American Elm,
Lombardy Poplar,
Flowering Apple,
Flowering Almond,
Malveiso,
Silver L. Poplar,
Labernum,
Weeping Willow,
Locust,
Mountain Ash,
Lilac,
Privet,
Furze.
Nuts.
English Walnuts,
Butternut,
Chestnut.
Roses,
60 Best cultivated varieties.
Carnations,
5 Best varieties.
Variegated Dahlias.
Red and White Dalsies.
Verbenas,
7 Varieties.
Stock Gilly,
Variety.
Giant Rheubarb.
Horse Raddish.

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

Also, Artichokes—very productive.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Dec. 18, 1857.

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

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

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

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.

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

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

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

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

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Offic

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1866. no.5-yly.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I. LICHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6mo13

LATEST

GOLD EXCITEMENT!

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

Olympia, June 18, 1858. 30tf

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

REMOVED.

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

KENDALL CO.

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

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.

ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO

Adams' Boston Brushes.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.

FOREST RIVER DO.

TIEMANN'S and other Colors,

GLUES, BRONZES

GOLD LEAF, &C.

San Francisco, March 20th, 1858. n19-ly

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

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pub: 19.

AN ACT—amendatory of an act entitled "An act to establish two additional land districts in the Territory of Minnesota," approved July 8, 1856.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled "An act to establish two additional land districts in the Territory of Minnesota," approved July eighth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as defines the southern boundary of the northwestern land district, on the west side of the Mississippi river, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following boundaries are established, to wit: Commencing at the point on the eastern side of the Mississippi river where the present south line touches the river; thence down said river to the point opposite the intersection with the river of the eighth standard parallel; thence along said parallel to the point of intersection of guide meridian number four; thence along said guide meridian to the seventh standard parallel; thence west along said seventh parallel to the Sioux Wood river; thence north to the line heretofore established.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the fine dividing ranges twenty-three and twenty-four be the boundary line between the northwestern and northeastern land districts, in lieu of the range line between eighteen and nineteen, as heretofore established in the above recited act.

Approved 11 May, 1858.

Pub: 20.

AN ACT to enlarge the Detroit and Saginaw land districts in Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the present Cheboygan district, in the State of Michigan, which lies south of the line dividing townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine north, and east of the line dividing ranges two and three west, shall be attached to and form a part of the present Saginaw district, and all that part of the said Cheboygan district which lies north of the line dividing townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine north, and east of the line dividing ranges one and two west, including the island of Mackinac, be attached to and form a part of the Detroit district in said State.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after the first day of July next.

May 11, 1858, approved.

Pub: 8.

A RESOLUTION to extend the operation of the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled an act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operation of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy," limiting the restoration of officers in certain cases, be extended to the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine:

Provided, that the time within which examinations by Courts of Inquiry may be made as provided by the first section of said act, shall not be extended except as to any case pending and undetermined before any Court of Inquiry under the act of the sixteenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, at the expiration thereof; and excepting also the case of any officer who was absent from the country at the time of the passage of said act, and had not returned previous to the sixteenth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. And any such officer shall be entitled to all the privileges conferred by said act provided he applies for the benefit thereof at any time within sixty days after his return.

Approved 11 May, 1858.

Pub: 21.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

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

For the pay of officers, instructors, cadets and musicians, one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, three thousand and sixty-six dollars.

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

For current and ordinary expenses as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty-five thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

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

For expenses for the board of visitors, three thousand dollars.

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

For supplying horses for cavalry and artillery practice, one thousand dollars.

For barracks for dragoon detachment, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For barracks for artillery detachment, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of a bell, and mounting the same with the clock on one of the public buildings, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs to officers quarters, five hundred dollars.

For models for the department of cavalry, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For extension of water pipes and increase of reservoir, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For gas pipes and retorts, extension to cadets' mess hall, academic hall, and other public buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For stables for dragoon and artillery horses, two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

May 11, 1858, approved.

Pub: 22.

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in cases pending in the district courts of the United States in California, on appeal from the decree of the commissioners to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California, under the act of Congress, passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, if either party shall desire to examine any witness residing in any other district within said State, or shall require the production of any paper, written instrument, book or document supposed to be in the possession or power of a witness residing in another district, the court wherein the case is pending, or any judge thereof, being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise of the materiality of such witness, or of the production of such paper, written instrument, book or document as evidence of the case, may order the clerk of said court to issue a *subpœna*, or a subpœna *duces tecum* for such witness and for such paper, written instrument, book or document; which subpœna or subpœna duces tecum shall run into any other District in said State, and be served by the marshal of either District as the Court or Judge may direct: And the Court or Judge ordering said writ shall have power to enforce obedience to said process, and punish disobedience by attachment, and in like manner as if said witness resided within the District where the cause may be pending; and all attachments and process necessary to enforce obedience or punish disobedience to the aforesaid writs of subpœna and subpœna duces tecum may be served and executed by the Marshal of either District as the Court or Judge may direct: Provided, That a witness attending the Court under a subpœna issued under the provisions of this act in a district in which he does not reside, shall be entitled to the same fees for attendance as are allowed by the laws of the State of California to witnesses in similar cases.

Approved May 11, 1858.

Pub: 23.

AN ACT for the relief of the Hungarian settlers upon certain tracts of land in Iowa, hitherto reserved from sale by order of the President, dated January twenty-two, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of pre-emption be and the same hereby is, extended to all Hungarian settlers on that body of land reserved from sale or location by order of the President of the United States, dated January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, said lands being known and described as follows: northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section ten, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; east half of southeast quarter of section eleven, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; east half of northeast quarter of section fourteen, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section fourteen, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; east half of northeast quarter of section twenty-two, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; northeast quarter of north-east quarter of section twenty-three, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; west half of northwest quarter of section twenty-three, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; west half of northwest quarter of section twenty-three, township sixty-seven range twenty-six; north half of northeast quarter of section five, township sixty-eight, range twenty-six; east half of northwest quarter of section five, township sixty-eight, range twenty-six; east half of northeast quarter of section six, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section six, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section six, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; southeast quarter of section six, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; west half of southwest quarter of section six, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; northeast quarter of section seven, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; northwest quarter of section seven, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section thirty-two, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; northeast quarter of section one, township sixty-eight, range twenty-seven; northwest quarter of section one, township sixty-eight, range twenty-seven; northeast quarter of section two, township sixty-eight, range twenty-seven: northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section one, township sixty-nine, range twenty-seven; northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section one, township sixty-nine, range twenty-seven; southeast quarter of south-east quarter of section one, township sixty-nine, range twenty-seven; northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section twelve, township sixty-nine, range twenty-seven; northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven; west half of northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven; northwest quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven: west half of southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven; north half of south-west quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all such Hungarians entitled to the right of pre-emption to the above described lands by this act, who may have gone on to said lands prior to January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, or since that time, and have continued to inhabit and improve the same, shall hold their claims, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each pre-emptor against any other subsequent claimants whatever: Provided, further, that said claimants under settlement and cultivation may, prior to January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, or prior to the passage of this act, shall make known their claims in writing to the Register at Chariton, within three months from the date of publication in said district, of notice to said claimants, of the privileges granted hereby, to be given by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and in all cases proof and payment must be made at the Land Office aforesaid within twelve months from the date of publication of notice aforesaid.

Approved May 11, 1858.

Pub: 24.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the old custom-house and site in Bath, Maine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to sell at public auction, after first fixing a minimum price therefor, the old custom-house and site at Bath, Maine, when the new custom-house shall be completed, and fit for occupation; and is hereby authorized to use all, or so much of the money arising from the sale of said old custom house and site, as shall be necessary to furnish the new custom-house.

Approved, May 11, 1858.

Pub: 9.

A RESOLUTION to extend for a further time the provisions of the joint resolution approved March 10, 1858, in relation to certain dropped and retired officers of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time limited by the joint resolution approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, entitled a "Joint resolution to extend and define the authority of the President, under the act approved January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled 'An Act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy' in respect to dropped and retired naval officers," be, and hereby is, extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, in lieu of six months as provided therein.

Approved May 11, 1858.

Pub: 10.

A RESOLUTION authorizing suitable acknowledgments to be made by the President to the British naval authorities of Jamaica, for the relief extended to the officers and crew of the United States ship "Susquehannah" disabled by yellow fever.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause suitable acknowledgments to be made on the part of this government to Admiral Sir Houston Stewart of her Britanic Majesty's navy, and the officers under his command, for their prompt and efficient aid and generous hospitality extended to the disabled officers and crew of the United States ship "Susquehannah" on her late arrival at Port Royal in the Island of Jamaica with the yellow fever on board—on which occasion, besides placing the naval hospital with an adequate corps of medical officers, nurses and attendants at their service, eighty-five of the sick officers and crew of the "Susquehannah" were safely and promptly conveyed on shore with the aid of the boats of the British squadron, and the lives of the greater portion of them thereby probably saved. And that the President be further requested to cause a gold medal with appropriate devices to be presented on behalf of this government to Assistant Surgeon Frederick H. Rose, of the British navy, who volunteered with the permission of his commanding officer, to join the "Susquehannah" and, at imminent personal risk, devoted himself, on the voyage from Jamaica to New York, to the care of the sick remaining on board. And that the President cause suitable testimonials to be in like manner presented to the medical officers in the British service in attendance at the hospital, with appropriate rewards to the nurses and other attendants there, whilst occupied by the officers and crew of the "Susquehannah."

Approved May 11, 1858.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

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

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

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

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 GENTLEMENS'

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 Graefenberg's Sarsaparilla, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

W. G. WENDELL.

San Francisco, May 25, 1858.

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

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

3m30

E. Fitzgerald & Co.,

112 Battery Street,

SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE,

Mining Tools, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

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

3m30 At the lowest prices.

JOHN WINTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

69 California Street, between Front and Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

General Commission Merchant for the purchase of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS.

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

"UREKA WHISKY."

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

WHISKY.

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

Geunine Monongahela.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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

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

LIVERY STABLE.

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

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

L. Q. WASHINGTON,

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

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

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

REFERS TO

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

Address

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

Feb. 5, 1858. 11y

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

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 call on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

To Whom it may Concern.

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV

OLYMPIA, WASH. TER.

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

LOST,

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

Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—71y.

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.

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.

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.

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 cereons 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;
500 cases do do 1 and 2lb caddies;
200 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 Cabannis do;
250 do Smoking do;

For sale by R. E. BREWSTER & CO.,
3m22 Cor. Clay and Front st., San Francisco.

Graefenberg

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY · REDINGTON & CO. AGENTS ·

Family Medicines

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

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

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

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

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

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

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

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

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

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

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

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

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

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

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

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

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

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

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

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

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

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

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

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

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

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

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

Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

Agents for Olympia.

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

January 15, 1858.-n8-ly.

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

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

United States District Court.

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

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

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

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

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

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