PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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ASTRONOMICAL REMINISCENCE—A COMET PANIC.—In the year 1812, Whiston predicted to the people of London that the comet would appear on Wednesday, the 14th of October, at five minutes after 5, in the morning, and that the world would be destroyed on the Friday following. His reputation was high, and the comet appeared. A number of persons got into boats and barges on the Thames, thinking the water the safest place. South Sea and India stock fell. A captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered.—At noon, after the comet had appeared, it is said that more than one hundred clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, to request that proper prayers might be prepared, there being none in the church service. People believed that the Day of Judgment was at hand, and some acted more as if some temporary evil was to be expected.—There was a prodigious run upon the bank, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time the head director, issued orders to all the fire officers in London, requiring them to keep a good look-out, and have a particular eye upon the Bank of England.

INK STAINS.—A correspondent of the New York *World* sends that paper the following, which our lady readers may find valuable:

"In a visit to Marseilles, a little incident came within my observation which may prove serviceable to many of your large class of readers. In a hotel where I was residing, an ink-stand was accidentally overturned upon a beautiful table spread; those present thought that the cloth was ruined. A servant being called in to remove the article from the table, all were surprised when he assured us that no harm had been done, and more surprised still, at witnessing the successful means resorted to for removing the ink stains. The servant sprinkled over the cloth a quantity of pepper and salt, and rubbed them over its surface. The mixture soon absorbed every portion of the ink, and the table-spread was in as good a condition as before the accident. The spread was of woolen fabric. I have never had an occasion for testing the merits of this simple mixture when applied to other cloths, but it certainly would not be attended with any bad result."

THE BEE TAMER IN INDIANA.—The Wabash *Intelligencer* has the following story of a "bee tamer" in that place: "One of the most remarkable sights on the Fourth was Mr. Twining and his queen bee. The day before he came into our office with an old plug hat. He had two holes in it about midway to the crown—one in front, the other in the back part. Holding the hat in his hand, and turning it over so as to show that it was empty, he said, 'You see that this hat is now empty. To-morrow I intend to have a swarm of bees at work in it making honey, and I intend to wear it on my head with the bees in it.' Sure enough, on the Fourth, as we were going out into the grove, we came across Mr. Twining. He was located under a shady tree, and was exhibiting to an admiring crowd of men and women his wonderful patent bee hive. On his head was the identical hat that he had shown us the day before. It was literally covered all over with bees, busy at work, going in and out at the orifices before mentioned. All the spare space in the hat was filled with new comb, that had been made within twelve hours. In his hand he held the queen bee, which he was showing to every one who would venture near enough to gaze on and admire the wonderful little insect. During all the time he was giving an eloquent and instructive lecture on the habits, worth and care of bees."

☞ Remember that recreation must not be your business, but a preparation for it.

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potash. 6m38

THE WIFE TAMER.

Mrs. Morton was a widow—a young, pretty, rich widow—when Dr. Chas. Strahan made her acquaintance. She was a poor but very handsome woman when Squire Morton married her, and at his death, two years after, she being the sole heir, put on her widow's weeds and pocketed her deceased husband's gold at the same time.

Madame rumor said that poor old Morton never enjoyed a single hour after he married her: but how should Madame Rumor know? Of one thing, however, I can give my readers reliable information. Mrs. Morton had not been a widow twelve months ere she received with seeming pleasure very decided attentions from Dr. Strahan.

Do you inquire who Dr. Strahan was? Well, he studied medicine, and had the title of M. D. conferred upon him, which he took great pleasure in attaching to the end of his name with a grand flourish. But it is asserted that he never had a half dozen patients in as many years. He was a young man of prepossessing appearance; a ready talker upon any subject, and was in fact first rate company. He played the flute and sang—was a good dancer, and an excellent partner at whist; besides, he had some literary reputation. He wrote poetry and two column sketches for the Weekly Leveler, and last, though by no means least, he dressed in good taste and in the hight of fashion. How he did it no one knew, but then it was no one's business.

But I must be allowed to contradict one rumor which gained considerable prevalency, to the effect that he supported himself by his literary labors; an ordinary newspaper scribbler could hardly afford Strahan's wardrobe.

Old Squire Morton had been dead but little over a year, when Dr. Strahan, despite all that gossipers could say, married the widow and her fortune. The fact was, he wanted a rich wife. As to her, she was anxious to leave her weeds and go into society again; and she could devise no readier way to accomplish these purposes than by marrying. When any one spoke to the doctor of her being a shrew, he merely remarked that he should take great pleasure in taming a shrew.

For three months they lived happily together for it was in the hight of the season, and between Cape May, Newport, Saratoga and the White Mountains, they were alone with each other scarce three hours out of the twenty-four; consequently it was impossible for them to disagree. But the season was soon over and they returned to their quiet home—the place of all others to study a wife or husband; for there is no unnatural excitement, no fashionable Mrs. A. to outdress, no profligate Mr. B. to outdo in squandering money; no one to see, to please, but the "other half."

After a season of long-continued gayety there necessarily follows one of extreme dullness; and when one is dull one is easily displeased. Now Mr. and Mrs. Strahan were both of them remarkable dull, and as a matter of course both preferred being pleased to attempting to please; and of course both were greatly displeased.

It was their third day at home, upon which their first quarrel commenced. How it began neither could clearly tell. It is only known that Strahan expressed a desire to dine upon roast beef, upon which Mrs. S. said that she abominated beef, and stated her preference to be roast turkey and oyster sauce; Strahan considered turkey as child's food—he'd have beef or nothing; she'd have turkey. And thus commenced the war of Strahans. One ordered the butcher not to have fowl; the other gave strict instructions not to have beef brought into the house; between them they were both likely to starve if they remained at home; so the doctor went to the village tavern and dined on beef, while Mrs. S. visited some of her friends and partook of turkey.

After dinner Dr. S. gave a wine supper in the room which he designated by the name of "study," a sort of variety store, in which he kept his library, writing desk and spittoon. Here, also, were two glass cases, one of which contained a giant's skeleton, hung on wires; in the other was an Egyptian mummy. The walls were hung with curiosities of all descriptions; among them a cane from a tree which grew over Washington's grave, a snuff-box from wood of the Charter Oak, a chip from the United States frigate Constitution; minerals, shells and fossils of all kinds, specimen ears of corn, enormous sized fruit and vegetables, cases of dried insects and jars of pickled reptiles. Stuffed birds were perched about the apartment, and voluptuous French lithographs and portraits of distinguished personages were hung promiscuously on the walls; a long reading table, arm-chairs, a prescription case, a mammoth bell-metal pestle and mortar, completed the furniture of the "study."

During the same evening, Mrs. S. had a whist party in the parlor.

Wine held her votaries in bondage longer than cards, and Mrs. S. had dismissed her party and retired hours before her liege lord came to his chamber; and when he did come, he found the door locked, himself without and his wife within. In vain he called to her, she could not and would not hear; and he was compelled to find a bed elsewhere, which he did, muttering to himself, "I'll tame her yet." And he laid all night forming a plan to bring her to submission. In the morning he asked her to walk into his study; and there, seated in an arm-chair, they renewed their fierce worded quarrel—during which Mrs. S. called her husband a heartless, brainless fellow, who married her for money. To which the doctor replied by calling her a low, vulgar woman, who was only glad to marry a professional gentleman and author to enable her to enter better society. After which she toyed with her fan, and finally pulled the bell-cord, and ordered the servant who answered it to bring her carriage to the door.

"Where are you going?" demanded the doctor.

"To ride," replied the amiable Mrs. S.

"I will go with you, please."

"But I do not please."

"Then I choose to go."

"Very well, then, you will go alone, for you cannot go with me."

"You cannot go unless I go with you."

"We will see."

"Well, we will see," and the gentleman walked out of the room, locked the door, put the key into his pocket, and left the house.

Mrs. S. did not sit down and burst into a flood of tears, but waited patiently for the servant to return whom she had sent for the carriage. When he arrived, she told him, through the keyhole, to return the horses to the stable, and place a ladder up against the study window. The ladder was placed according to directions, and a turkey, with oysters and pastry, was brought up to her. The ladder was then removed, and everything prepared for the re-appearance of her husband.

About the middle of the afternoon, the doctor returned home, stepped softly thro' the hall toward the study door, and peeped through the keyhole, expecting to see a striking picture of humility and contrition.

Judge of his surprise, then, when he saw Mrs. S. sitting before his long reading-table, on her right his bell-metal mortar, in which was fire, and a grate over it, on which she was roasting his mammoth specimens of apples, sweet potatoes, and her turkey. Next her stood his water-bath, in which she was cooking oysters, and she occasionally stirred them with his silver spatula; on the table stood one of the bottles of wine which had been left from a previous night's revelry, which the lady, for want of a champagne opener, had deprived of its neck with a wedgwood pestle, and using a four-ounce graduate for a wine-glass; she had cut up champagne baskets for firewood with an Indian tomahawk. On the left hand stood the doctor's writing desk, which she had broken open and scattered on the desk were tender missives of his earlier flames, manuscript pages of tales and sketches, unpublished odes, poems, and unpaid tailors' bills, all in a huge pile, while the lady sat reading, first a sweet love-letter, then an ode on Napoleon, and so on, throwing them, page after page, into the fire.—Thus, the husband's brainwork and wooden curiosities were made to cook her dinner.

The doctor looked silently on as long as he could; then taking the key from his pocket, he unlocked the door, and—it was bolted upon the inside.

"Mrs. S." he shouted.

"Well, sir!"

"Open the door."

"I'm busy now, and can't be disturbed!"

"Open the door, or I'll burst it in."

"Do as you please, sir, but your mummy and giant skeleton are placed against the door, so be careful and not break them.

The doctor was foiled. For a few moments he stood and thought what course it was best to pursue. Suddenly recollecting the ladder, he hastened down stairs and through the hall, out doors, leaving the door unlocked and the key in it. His footsteps had scarce died upon the stairway, before his wife had removed cases from the door, drawn the bolt and stood in the entry. It was but the work of a moment to throw the remaining letters, poems and manuscripts in the fire, remove the wine and eatables, lock the door upon the outside and place the key in her pocket.

Meanwhile the doctor was raising the ladder to the window, and by the time he had placed it and ascended half its length, his wife and a favorite man servant were watching him from a lower window.

The doctor pushed up the window and jumped in; the servant jumped out of the lower window and pulled down the ladder. In an instant Strahan saw that his bird had flown, and he rushed back to the window just as the ladder reached the ground.

"Put that ladder back here again," roared the doctor from the upper window.

"Let it stay where it is," cried the wife from the lower window.

"Put it up here instantly, or I'll discharge you," bellowed the upper window.

"Let it alone, and I'll double your wages," chimed in the lower window.

"Do as I tell you, blockhead," yelled the doctor, with rage.

"Come in the house, John," said Mrs. S., very coolly.

And John went into the house, leaving the medical gentleman heaping curses upon everybody, including his wife and servant John.

All night long the doctor was kept a prisoner. Just before she retired his wife put her lips to the keyhole and whispered:

"What success in taming a shrew, doctor?"

The next morning she came to the door and called—

"Doctor!"

"Madame," replied the gentleman.

"Should you like some breakfast?"

"I'm not particular."

"There is cold turkey left if you would like it."

The doctor deigned no reply, and the lady again left him alone.

During the afternoon she again tapped at his door, and called—

"Doctor!"

"Well, my dear," very humbly.

"Would you like some dinner!"

"I should."

"Will cold turkey do for you?"

"Anything, my dear."

"If I will let you out will you promise never to lock me up again?"

"I will."

"And never object to my eating turkey again?"

"Never."

"And attempt to tame a shrew again?"

"Never."

"Then—you—may—come—out."

And the lady unlocked and threw open the door.

To this day Dr. S. has not attempted to dictate to his wife in what she shall eat, or when she shall ride, and has never been heard to boast again of "taming a shrew."

THE BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.—The following are such of the famous "Blue Laws" of Connecticut as relate to religious matters:

"No one shall be a free man, or give a vote, unless he be a member in full communion with one of the churches allowed in this dominion.

"No one shall hold office who is not sound in faith, and faithful to his denomination.

"Each free man shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only living and true King.

"No lodging or food shall be offered to a Quaker, Adamite, or any other heretic.

"If any person turns Quaker he shall be banished, and if he returns, he shall suffer death.

"No priest shall abide in the dominion; he shall be banished, and suffer death on his return.

"No person shall run on the Sabbath, or walk to the garden or elsewhere, except fervently to and from meeting.

"No person shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, or shave or cut hair on the Sabbath.

"The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

"No person shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or Saint's Day, make mince pies, play cards, dance or play any kind of music, except the trumpet or Jew's harp.

"No minister shall join people in marriage; the magistrate only shall join people in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's Church.

A Newspaper Story.

A gentleman—collector for a South Carolina paper, and other periodicals—lately threw up his commission, and sent back the unpaid accounts with "notes," which the spirit happened to lay hold on, and they were presented in a tangible shape to the world. As they are living pictures, met with here and elsewhere, we make extracts. The collector says:

Editor Herald of Truth—SIR: You furnished me, as you recollect, with a list of one hundred and seventeen owing subscribers. I have called upon one hundred and four of them, and have the honor of paying over to your order three dollars and twelve and one-half cents, being the amount to which you are entitled. I return you the list numbered from one to one hundred and sixteen, and now give the reply to each:

No. 1—Is a minister. He says in the first place he never got more than one-half of the numbers, (a lie, according to the account of the postmaster,) and in the next place your joker's column was too scurrilous. Besides, he knows by the tone of your editorials that you drink. He wants nothing more to do with you—never wants to hear from you again.

No. 2—Is in jail for debt. He has not seen a half dollar for a year. Says he would pay with the utmost cheerfulness, if he had the money, but had to borrow a shirt to put on last Sunday. Admires your paper wonderfully, and hopes you will continue sending it to him. He wishes you to take a bold stand in favor of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as he thinks it would be a very popular move with gentlemen in his situation. Sends his best respects.

No. 3—Is a young doctor. Says your paper is beneath the notice of a gentleman. Wouldn't give a —— for a cart load. Says you inserted an article reflecting on the profession. Only wishes he could catch you here—would make you smell ——. Is going to persuade everybody that takes your paper to stop it. Cussed your bill, and says you may get it the best way you can.

No. 4—Is an old maid. Says you are always making a fling at single ladies of an uncertain age. Would't pay you if she was rolling in wealth, and hadn't cash enough to buy a crust of bread. Sent all your papers back a month ago, and says now that she has sent them back, she don't owe you anything. Says she is even with you, and intends to keep so until the day of judgment.

No. 5—Is a gambler. Says he has got completely cleaned out last week at the races. Couldn't accommodate his grandmother with a half-dime if she was starving. Likes your paper tolerably—would like it better if you published more races, and would occasionally give an account of a cock fight. Hopes you won't think hard of him for not paying you now, but has a prospect of soon having some loose change, as he is after a rich young greenhorn, who arrived here last week. Will pay your bill out of the pluckings.

No. 6—Is an old drunkard. Hasn't got anything, and never expects to have.—Gathered up all the papers he had and sold them for half a pint of rum, to the groggery keeper, to wrap groceries in.

No. 7—Is a magistrate. Swore he never owed you a cent, and told me I was a low rascal for trying to swindle him in such a bare-faced manner. Advised me to make tracks in a little less than no time, or he would get out a warrant against me, as a common cheat, and have me sent to prison. Is by all odds the meanest man I have seen yet. Never will go near him again.

No 8—Is a politician. Says although you profess to publish a neutral paper it is not so. Thinks he has seen considerable squinting towards the side he is opposed to.

The collector concludes with "accept my resignation, and strike me from the list of agents. I have been called a swindler, rascal villian, blood-sucker. These are some of the names they think proper to bestow upon me. I tried fighting awhile, and thrashed some of your patrons like blazes, occasionally got licked like thunder myself."

Gen. Wheat, late of the Liberal army in Mexico, has sailed for Europe, with the intention of joining Garibaldi at Naples. Wheat is backed, financially, by Sam Brannan of California.

☞ A man will generally give you his advice without charge; but you will often get cheated if you take it.

Refining Effects of Sickness and Sorrow on the Character.

Many of our greatest geniuses have been persons of some remarkable physical weakness at some periods of their lives. Kirk White always was, Coleridge was nearly all his life, Walter Scott as a boy, and both he and Lord Byron had one, if indeed the latter had not two club feet. Robert Hall was a martyr to a series of complicated disorders through life, a diseased spine making him suffer the agonies of a thousand deaths. It would seem, then, that suffering gives a peculiar sensitiveness to the whole nervous system, or is in some way connected with it, and that it is in this acute and sensitive state of mind that the highest works and efforts of genius are produced. In private life, as in public, the same thing is observable. Who cannot call to mind some members of a family always ailing, always sick, and yet the most exemplary and influential member of the family circle? In the backwoods such a child will grow up with tastes so pure and simple, habits so neat and refined, and affections so elevated, as to give all the highest results of a most finished education, without going through any of the fashionable forms of city instruction. She may be the weakest of the whole, and yet her words of love and gentleness light up the whole family circle, and rule and regulate and refine the whole. Or, in the humble walks of city life, one such weak and sickly child will contrive to establish habits of neatness, and cleanliness, and refinement in an attic or a cottage, such as are often vainly sought in palaces and splendor. If she dies her memory is fragrant. The whole family circle, perhaps the neighborhood, are really elevated by the memory of the plans and habits she first established, and of the atmosphere she breathed. But if she recover, then she carries up into life and vigor the neatness, order and quiet elevation first conceived through the refining processes of sickness and sorrow.

Our best writers, our most ingenious inventors, our most acute metaphysicians, clearest thinkers and noblest discoverers, can generally trace some sharpening of the intellect and refining of the nervous system to a sickness or enfeeblement at some period or other of life. And thus it is that the sickness which weakens and wearies for the time, and incapacitates for exertion afterward, capacitates for a tenfold and higher excellence and usefulness. So long as the depressing effects of sickness lasted, it was wasting and hindering, but these soon pass away and leave a permanent elevation and improvement on every side.

Nearly all sorrow has in it the same tendency. While it lasts, it depresses action, crushes hopes and destroys energy, but it renders the senses more acute, the sympathies more genial, and the whole character less selfish and more considerate. It is said that in nature, but for the occasional seasons of drought, the best lands would soon degenerate; but these seasons cause the land to suck up from currents beneath, with the moisture, all those mineral manures that restore and fertilize the soil above. It is thus with sickness and with sorrow—once surmounted, they fertilize the character and develop from the deep fountains of the human heart a joy and fruitfulness not otherwise attainable.

☞ The complications of the Slave and Coolie trade still occupy the attention of our Government. A voluminous correspondence between the United States and England has just been published. In it the President takes the ground that until the provisions of the treaty between Spain and England relative to the suppression of the Slave trade are fully carried out, the traffic will never be suppressed. By that treaty the cruisers of Spain and England can not only pursue slavers into the Spanish waters of Cuba, but follow the slaves into the interior of the island and there free them, while American cruisers are liable to arrest if they capture vessels within a marine league of the shore. Mr. Buchanan declines acceding to the propositions of the English Government, as violative of the spirit of non-intervention, which has always been enforced by the United States. As an evidence of the sincerity of our Government in suppressing the traffic, Secretary Cass points to its acts in past years as the clearest manifestation of its opinion.

☞ At St. Thomas, where General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, ex-Dictator of Mexico, is now living in splendid retirement, some mischievous person set fire to some of the buildings on his property, and they were entirely destroyed.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Annuities to the Indians.

The failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the Indian service in this Territory, and the authority assumed by the heads of department in purchasing dry goods and hardware in the eastern markets, with the funds appropriated to pay the first instalments due to the Indians, deserve a passing notice. The meagre and pitiful appropriations that have been made for the Indians, considering the use made of it, is really of little or no benefit to them. Payment should be made in some other way, and not in money or goods.—The agents here have protested against such employment of the annuity fund, but as yet, no change has been made. They have advised the opening of farms and employing the Indians, yet to no purpose.—Were this done, some good might accrue to them, as the farms, in a few years, with the ten thousand annually appropriated, judiciously expended, would be a revenue and support to them of itself. But now the distribution of $2 50 in goods, to which each one is entitled, confers no benefit, except the excitement of receiving it and the privilege of having that much more to gamble with, which he will invest on the first opportunity.

The amount of annuity expended in the east that should have come to the Sound is $26,500. The whole amount appropriated for all incidental expenses in Oregon and Washington is $25,000, not over $4,000 of which will come to this district. The cost of transportation of goods purchased in New York, and the expenses of travel, all have to be paid out of this fund. A large extent of country, from Cape Disappointment to Cape Flattery and the 49th parallel, on the summit of the Cascades, and no provision is made. Not one cent is provided to feed the Indians when receiving their goods and registering their names, although the law on that subject is fixed—three day's rations, or more if necessary.

Then, depredations have been committed by some Indians upon the property of whites, and the general law and the treaties provide that such claims, when proved, shall be paid out of the annuity due the tribe to which the depredators may belong. Now, what is to be done? What will be left for the Indians? The agents here have done all they could in the premises, but no blame could be attached to them when the home department and Congress fail to act in the matter. The shrieking cry of "Lo! the poor Indian," may do in eastern latitudes when it calls for no assistance, but here, acts and not words are wanted.

Again, to carry out the treaty stipulations with the Duwamish, Snohomish, and other tribes subject to the treaty of Point Elliott, and for the payment of all employees under that treaty, only $3,000 is provided. This treaty calls for a teacher and an assistant, a carpenter, blacksmith, farmer and physician. The grand central reservation is included in this treaty, the place where the whole of the tribes are to be eventually collected, and where it is presumed that every thing will be made as inviting as possible. Not only this reserve, but four others are mentioned in the treaty, and work is expected to be commenced at all of these places, men employed to supervise it, and the doleful sum of $3,000 must meet all these expenses for a year. Besides this, not one cent is furnished to erect houses and provide other necessaries required by men employed.

To show a gross incongruity, we note the annuities of the Medicine Creek tribe, where to 1,300 Indians are appropriated $6,250, for the same purposes that they have given to those of the treaty of Elliott only $3,000 with 7,000 Indians.

An estimate of the additional funds required has been made by Col. SIMMONS, which it is to be hoped Congress will appropriate immediately upon assembling, and that the funds will be sent out at once. The amount asked for is $25,925. If this fund is not forward to them, we see no reason why they would not be justified in refusing to give up their lands.

☞ The firemen of Portland have an engine provided with an alarm whistle instead of a bell. If the firemen of Olympia had an engine without either, it *would* do.

☞ The people of Portland appear to be getting back to "first principle." By a recent act of the legislature, the members of the city council receive no remuneration, that portion of the charter relating to their payment having been repealed. The city is now in the enjoyment of a mayor and council without salary; city printer without pay, free gas lights, and a large revenue.

☞ Improvements in our city are steadily progressing. We notice the sidewalks on several streets have been lately much improved and extended by our city authorities, greatly to the advantage of pedestrians. A new bridge has been built across the marsh below Swantown, on the county road, and with a little more labor expended on the road, we shall soon hav ea fine avenue of travel along that portion of the bay. The removal of stumps and the grading of streets this fall has greatly improved the appearance of the place, and although there remains a great deal in that line, yet we can congratulate ourselves with being as well provided with good streets and sidewalks as any place in the Territory. There have also been numerous improvements in building in various parts of the city, among the most conspicuous of which is the erection of the new livery stable on Main street by CHAS. GRANGER.

HEAVY THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.—On Monday night last we were visited with a rain storm of unusual severity, accompanied with very heavy thunder and lightning. The flashes of lightning were exceedingly bright and almost incessant.—We believe it extended all over the country, as we hear of the occurrance in every direction, although doing no damage but in one instance The house of Mr. CYREL WARD, of Miami Prairie, in this county, was struck, pratially stunning Mr. and Mrs. WARD. The current struck the chimney on the north side of the residence, following it to within three feet of the ground, where it separated into two branches.—One of them, attracted by a steel shovel, branched off to the east part of the building and entered the ground, killing a kitten and shattering some plank in its passage. This currrent passed within a very short distance of the bed occupied by Mr. and Mrs. WARD. The other branch followed to the western side and entered the ground, breaking a mirror in its progress. Another current is supposed to have been attracted by the pipe of a stove, standing in close proximity to the eastern side of the building, and following it struck the floor, making a large aperature through it. Both currents probably struck at the same time.

☞ Mr. BYRON N. DAWES, in charge of the Umatilla Reservation, writes to the *Mountaineer*, under date of Oct. 3d, 1860, that two brothers, named Keith, who were with the train recently attacked by the Indians near Salmon Falls, (the particulars of which we published last week,) arrived at that place on the 2d inst., and reports "that a large number of immigrants had been killed, and the remainder driven away from their wagons and scattered. The men arrived here much exhausted, subsisting on some dried horse meat for twenty-one days. The names of the murdered are as follows: J. Myers, Wm. Antily, Lewis Lawson, Justin Creese, Charles Kersner, Elijah Otter, his wife, three daughters and one son. When the Brothers Keith left the train, there were alive, Jos. Myers, wife and five children, A. McNorman, wife and five children, Daniel Chase, wife and three children, Samuel Gleason, Chas. Jeffy, Mr. Munson, and six children of Elijah Otter. When last heard from they had nothing to eat. I have started some provisions to their assistance, and sincerely hope it will arrive in time to save them from starvation. The attack was made between Salmon Falls and Fort Boisé. If yet alive my supplies will meet them on Burnt River, or Goose Creek."

NEW FRUIT STORES.—Two new fruit stores have lately been opened in Olympia, one by J. C. Head & Son, the other by Mr. Pope, both on Main street, and both dealers in apples, pears, peaches, etc. With three or four other establishments of the kind in the city, our citizens are now well supplied with opportunities of procuring good fruit, and at reasonable rates Most of the fruit is brought from Oregon by steamer, with the exception of southern fruit sent from San Francisco. Apples are selling at 12½ cents; pears 15, and grapes at 25. We have seen some very nince fruit raised in this vicinity, equal to any that Oregon can boast of, but in limited quantities. But we hope to be independent of Oregon in this line in a year or two, and judging from our orchards we shall be. It is estimated there are thirty thousand fruit trees set out in and near this vicinity.

☞ We are indebted to several kind friends for large quantities of fruit, enough to set an ordinary "crew of printers" out of their wits. Gentlemen, keep doing so!

Also, a friend in Oregon, Mr. DAVID PRETTYMAN, sent to this office a few very fine specimens of Oregon apples, from "American Bute Orchard," four miles east of Portland. Our "devil" pitched into one of them "hugely," which soon disappeared within his capacious maw, giving entire satisfaction.

☞ The steamer *Cortes* was to have left San Francisco on the 15th inst., and may be expected here Monday night.

A VILLIAN.—We learn that some low-bred, villianous scamp recently entered the orchard of Mr. WILLIAM PACKWOOD, on the Nisqually Bottom, in the night time, and cut down sixty or seventy fine young apple trees, and girdled about the same number of older ones that were bearing an abundance of excellent fruit. Not content with this, the rascal came again on a subsequent night, and ripped open some twenty odd bales of hay that were packed ready for shipping, and cut in pieces a large rope used in baleing hay, and otherwise injured his hay-press. Such acts merit the severest punishment, and if "lynching" is ever justifiable it certainly would be in a case like this. We can scarcely find language to express our utter contempt and horror for such a vile wretch, and it should be the desire of every good citizens to assist in ferreting out and bringing to justice every offender of this kind.

☞ We advise all who are in want of any thing in the Saddle or Harness line, to give our friend KELLETT, on Main street, a call. He will be found at the shop lately occupied by Wm. Wright, able and willing to supply all wants.

☞ The *Advocate* says that eight thousand boxes of apples were shipped from Portland to San Francisco last week.

☞ The U. S. steamer *Shubrick*, Capt. Boggs, arrived in the Columbia river last week from San Francisco. She has recently been engaged in surveying the coast in the vicinity of Humboldt bay, preparatory to the erection of a lighthouse. Capt. B. will proceed to the Cascades for the purpose of locating buoys, under orders of the government.

☞ The schooner *A. J. Burr*, Capt. Burr, arrived at this port from the Snohomish river last Sunday, with a full cargo of cranberries. Passengers and crew reported all well.

We learn that a daughter of Judge Ford, of this county, was badly injured a few days ago, by being thrown from a horse.

CAPSIZED.—The little sloop *Sylph* and a large sail boat were both capsized by a heavy gust of wind on Thursday, while trying their sailing qualities on the bay. No damage except a good wetting to two or three on board, who were soon rescued by other boats.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANDERSON.—The steamer *Anderson* arrived yesterday from Victoria and way ports. She encountered some unusual heavy weather during the trip.

We are indebted to Capt. FLEMING for late papers. From the *Colonist* we make the following extracts:

THE "ALERT."—H. B. M. S. *Alert* returned from the Northwest Coast on Monday. She has been as far north as the Russian Possessions. The Indians expressed themselves as friendly towards the whites.

SILVER MINING COMPANY.—We learn that a company of capitalists is forming in this city, to be called the Greenwood Silver Mining Company. The stock is divided into 145 shares; and it is the intention of the stockholders to push forward the work immediately.

ANOTHER SILVER VEIN.—Capt. Jeffray, of the Express, informs us that a very rich silver lead has been struck at Seaton Lake, on the Lillooet Trail. The ore is said to be rich, and quite an excitement exists at Cayoosh concerning the discovery.

The bark *Glympse* has arrived safely at San Francisco, apparently none the worse for the hard knocks she sustained on the rocks at Clover Point last spring.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—A sad case of destitution and death came to our notice yesterday. About a week ago, a colored man, a native of Mexico, came to the hut of a Mexican residing near Harris a Co.'s old slaughter-house, and saying he was sick, asked for shelter. The Mexican allowed him to lie upon the floor, and about five days after the poor man died. After his death, his host being called away on business for a day, locked up the house, and on his return found that the rats had eaten the nose and a portion of the face of the corpse during his absence. Information was brought to Coroner Dickson, who, upon making inquiry, found that deceased had been ailing from consumption for some time before applying to the Mexican, and was without food or roof to sleep under. The Coroner deemed it unnecessary to hold an inquest, and the body was interred by his order on Saturday. The name of the deceased is unknown.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—A letter from a distinguished source, just received at Washington, says that the Chinese will not yield to the French and English forces without a desperate struggle. They are represented as being but poorly supplied with means to resist the European enemy, their small weapons being, for the most part, matchlocks and bows and arrows. That the Allies will reach Pekin there can be no doubt. The success which awaits them, together with the progress of the rebels, justifies the writer in the startling announcement that the Chinese Empire is on the eve of dissolution. It does not appear that our public functionaries in that part of the world are acting in pursuance of any special instructions, while it is stated that the Russian Ambassador had had an interview with our own, and both were on the most friendly terms.

News by the Overland Mail!

DATES FROM THE EAST TO SEPT. 26!

Late and Important News from Europe.

Fugitive Slave Riot in Ohio.

General News.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail yesterday, we have late and important news from the Atlantic States and Europe.

The following summary of news was telegraphed from Sacramento to Yreka for the Portland Daily *Advertiser*:

YREKA, Oct. 9.

The Pony Express from St. Joseph arrived at Miller's Station yesterday morning, bringing St. Louis dates to Sept. 26. The steamship *Adriatic* with European advices to Sept. 11, arrived at New York Sept. 24.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26, 1860.

Devins and the assistants who were carrying the mails between Santa Fe and El Passo, were murdered by a band of Navajoe Indians; the mail and coach were torn to pieces. The Navajoes killed one child and carried off three others, near Santa Clara. Col. Berry had employed 300 warriors to fight the Navajoes. The independent volunteer campaign against the Indians was progressing finely.

The U. S. Marshal and two deputies, while attempting to arrest three fugitive slaves in Morrow county, Ohio, were beset by a mob of negroes and whites, armed with guns and pistols, and severely handled. They were fired upon and returned the fire, shooting off the fingers of one of the rioters. The fugitives escaped.

The schooner *Neptune* capsized off the coast of Maine, on the 24th September. The captain and crew were lost in the surf.

La Mountain, the celebrated æranaut, ascended in a balloon at Albany, New York, recently, and in attempting to land at Jonesboro' Mass., was dashed against a stone wall and fatally injured.

The schooner *J. A. Taylor* arrived at New Orleans on the 24th Sept., bringing twenty-eight of Walker's men.

The "irrepressible" Seward made a speech at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 22d ult.

Douglas addressed a crowd of 4000 persons at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 23d ult. He had an enthusiastic reception.

A dispatch from Washington says that the accounts of Brigham Young, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, have just undergone a long and searching scrutiny, and that they show he is a defaulter to the government to a considerable extent. A special agent has been dispatched to undertake the recovery of the money.

Morrisy has become a peace man. He says he is not going to fight any more, unless somebody hits him.

The population of Paris is given at 1,569,800 souls. By 1870, Paris will be overtaken by New York.

Adam Glosbrenner has been appointed private Secretary to President Buchanan.

The New York *Herald* is astonishing the country with an unusual display of political consistency. It is still for Bell, and has now been a round month, at least, in his service.

A boiler exploded at Wallace's marble works in Pittsburg, Sept. 24, killing and wounding a number of persons.

Official advices from Washington announce the contemplated departure of several thousand troops from Vera Cruz against Mexico.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Several European Powers have protested against the invasion of the States of the Church. It is thought France would intervene.

Twenty-five thousand troops have entered Umbra.

The town of Resario has been taken, and 1,200 Germans who were within the fortress made prisoners.

GARIBALDI IN NAPLES.—Garibaldi entered Naples with his Staff alone, one the 8th, amidst the greatest enthusiasm. A provisional government was formed, Garibaldi, exercising the power of Dictator, appointed General Perino commandant of the fleet and arsenal, and proclaimed Victor Emanuel King of Naples. The capitulation of the fort was expected to follow immediately. Garibaldi found 80,000,000 livres in the bank of Naples.

Insurrections have taken place in the Papal States, the troops being defeated by the insurgents. A panic prevailed at Rome. The Sardinian flag was flying from all the forts at Naples.

The Massacre.

ARMY.—Much credit is due the gallant and energetic commander of the Military Department of Oregon for the prompt and we hope effectual, measures he has taken to punish the Indians concerned in the late massacre, and to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity. Col. Wright received the late melancholy intelligence on the 3d inst., and on the following day issued orders to Capt. F. Dent, 9th Inf., to proceed immediately with company E, a detachment of company I, 1st Dragoons, and forty enlisted men of companies B and E, 9th Inf., selected by himself, to the scene of the reported massacre, for the purpose of rescuing any survivors that may be found, from the hands of the Indians, and, if the opportunity offers, punishing the aggressors.—The command will take rations for forty days, and other supplies will be furnished from Fort Walla Walla.

A detachment of 1 company, 1st Dragoons, is also ordered to proceed forthwith to the Warm Springs' reservation, in order to afford protection in case of attack by the Snake Indians, and to remain there until further orders.

Doubtless the Government will now see when it is too late, the necessity for the Military Post at Fort Boissé; which has not even been commenced yet, although we have reason to believe an appropriation was made by Congress some time since for that purpose.

There are little grounds for believing that expeditions merely, will suffice to reduce these marauding savages and to keep them in subjection. Until that country is permanently occupied by the troops and every murderer properly punished, there can be no security from their continued outbreaks. The season is too far advanced to commence operations on a large scale: however, all that can possibly be done at present will no doubt be effected by Col. Wright and the troops under his command, and we hope that the present expedition will shortly be able to give a good account on its return.

Since the above was "set up," we have received further and more reliable advices from the scene of the late massacre in the Snake country; representing that affair in a much more favorable light than at first reported. From the last account we gather that but ten were killed by the Indians; six men, three women and one child.

It is believed that the man Schrieder who brought in the first account of the massacre, did not stop to count the number of killed, but left as fast as a good horse could carry him.

The remainder of the emigrants are making their way in, but slowly, as they have lost their train and animals.

The Indians having accomplished their object, the possession of the train, showed no disposition to molest the remainder of the party, but made off at once with their booty.

The hostile disposition of the Snake tribe, as shown in the events that have transpired in their country within the last few months, demonstrate the necessity of establishing Military Posts in that portion of Oregon. That this is a necessity well-known to the war department, is evident from the fact, that last year orders were issued directing a fort to be established at or near Fort Boissé, which would place a large portion of the emigrant road passing through the Snake country under the supervision of the troops.

The necessity for this fort is now more apparent than at the time that order was issued, and we hope the war department will issue the proper orders to that effect at once, and that they will be carried into immediate execution.

With Military stations in this country, one near the "camas grounds," and one near the "fisheries," these Indians must, in a short time, be forced to submit or starve. Their mountain fastnessess will not then avail them in avoiding punishment for their misdeeds, the whole force of the Military can be promptly brought to bear on them, and they must sue for peace or be driven from their country.—*Vancouver Chronicle, Oct. 12.*

From the Vancouver Chronicle.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting was held in this city on the 4th inst, pursuant to a general call, by the citizens of Clarke county and vicinity, for the purpose of consulting in regard to the necessities of a Military Road from Vancouver to Steilacoom, and also of determining the best manner of drawing the attention of Congress to the absolute and great necessities of such a road.

Upon motion of Capt. Wm. Bratton, Hon. Wm. Strong was called to the chair, and W. G. Langford elected secretary. At the request of the meeting, Hon. C. Lancaster stated in a brief, plain and appropriate manner, the objects of the meeting and the necessity of its action. Remarks were then made upon the same subject by Capt. Wm. Bratton, Gay Hayden, Col. Wallace, Hon. William Strong, and Mr. Leander Holmes.

The remarks above alluded to, in addition to the facts personally known to the speakers, showed that in case the mouth of the Columbia river was blockaded by a foreign power, neither troops, provisions, nor relief could be obtained from Puget Sound during a great portion of the year, and then only very tardily and at vast trouble and expense; that in case the Sound was blockaded, the same impediments would obstruct communication in a like manner and to the same extent, making it impossible for the inhabitants of Puget Sound to obtain relief or assistance from any quarter, or to retreat from any danger. Consequently if war with a foreign power should occur, and that power should employ the Indians upon our borders as its allies, in case of a blockade, the Sound could be captured by those savages before relief could be had from any quarter.

That an appropriation of $50,000 expended upon the most direct and practicable route, would relieve the citizens in both regions of the Territory from these dangers.

Upon the motion of Mr. Leander Holmes, a committee of three was appointed by the chair, to consult with the Military authorities, and draft a petition to Congress for an appropriation for the above named road, and report to the meeting at 7 P. M., on the 6th inst.

Mr. Holmes declining to act, the chair appointed Hon. C. Lancaster, Mr. Gay Hayden and Capt. Wm. Bratton to act upon the said committee.

On motion the meeting adjourned to the evening of Oct. 6th.

On Oct. 6th, pursuant to adjournment, the citizens again met, and by request, Hon. C. Lancaster showed to them what information he had obtained since the last meeting. He then read the report of the committee; said report contained a petition which was recommended by the committee to be printed and circulated.

Upon motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Upon motion the report was adopted, and Hon. C. Lancaster, G. Hayden, Capt. Wm. Bratton were elected as a committee to procure the printing and circulation of the said petition.

Upon motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this and the preceding meeting be published in the Vancouver *Chronicle*, and Puget Sound papers requested to copy.

The meeting then adjourned, *sine die*.

C. LANCASTER,
Chairman.

W. G. LANGFORD, *Secretary.*

The following is a copy of the Memorial:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:—The undersigned citizens of Washington Territory would most respectfully pray your honorable bodies to appropriate the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of opening and constructing a military road on a direct line, or as near as practicable, from Fort Vancouver to Fort Steilacoom in Washington Territory. Your petitioners believe such a road would be a great benefit to the Military Posts at the above named points, that it would save much outlay and expense to the Government, and add much to the progress and prosperity of this Territory generally. There is now but one route from Fort Vancouver to Fort Steilacoom, except that by sea. A large portion of the year that route is almost impracticable, and often for one or two months at a time it is entirely so. The distance is from 150 to 165 miles, and the route is partially by water down the Columbia River. The direct route proposed is from 130 to 140 miles, passes for 80 miles of that distance through the most populous part of the Territory and over a level body of land where a good and open road is now being used. The remaining sixty or seventy miles of distance, from the Cowlitz river to Fort Vancouver, has lately been explored and is pronounced by those in whom full confidence can be placed to be entirely practicable and available for a good wagon road. From Fort Vancouver, going north, there are settlements now on the line of the road for thirty miles. If the road was open, we have reason to believe these settlements would continue throughout the whole length of the road. In view of these facts, on the grounds of economy to the Government, safety to our people and the general progress of the country, your petitioners would respectfully and urgently request your speedy action in granting the appropriation above prayed for, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Miscellaneous Items.

The announcement is made that Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, was to leave Washington on the 23d ult. for the scene of his diplomatic labors. It is understood that he goes prepared to carry out the new policy of intervention for pacification—by the European Powers—to which our Government has recently agreed.

The late gale in the Gulf of Mexico appears to have been unusually severe in its character, and has involved a greater loss of life and property than any which has occurred for years. From New Orleans we learn that the brig *West India* was lost at the Pass a Poutre, together with 10 persons who were on board, and that several lighthouses on the Mississippi coast were blown over. At Mobile, five steamboats were sunk, and the ship *R. H. Dixey*, from New York, was blown ashore on the lower bar, and the captain and several of the crew perished.

As the gale must have extended over a great surface of the Gulf, it will probably be some time before we shall ascertain the full extent of the damage done.

Strange te say, the new planet discovered by the National Observatory on Saturday night, the 15th September, is occupying far more attention among the Washington world than the movements, aberations or eccentricities of any of the stars in the political firmament. Everything sinks into insignificance before this new visitor from the celestial sphere.

On the 12th of September, ice formed half an inch thick in the North Woods, Herkimer county, New York. There was snow about the same time on the Catskill mountains.

The receipts of the American Colonization Society for the month of August last, amounted to $28,408, including $27,175 from the United States Government.

A proclamation has been issued by the President for the sale of 231,000 acres of land in the State of Arkansas.

The Concordia (La.) *Intelligencer* is authorized to bet $10,000 that Breckinridge and Lane will get the electoral vote of all but three Southern States.

IMMENSE HUMAN SACRIFICE OF AN AFRICAN CHIEF.—From Lagos we learn that the King of Dahomey was about to make an immense sacrifice of human life to the memory of the late king, his father. The West African *Herald* of the 13th July, referring to his intention, says: "His Majesty, Badahung, King of Dahoney, is about to make the 'grand custom,' in honor of the late King Gezo. Determined to surpass all former monarchs in the magnitude of the ceremonies to be performed on this occasion, Badahung has made the most extensive preparations for the celebration of the grand custom. A great pit has been dug, which is to contain human blood enough to float a canoe. Two thousand persons will be sacrificed on this occasion. The expedition to Abeakouta has been postponed, but the king has sent his army to make incursions at the expense of some of the weaker tribes, and has succeeded in capturing many unfortunate creatures. The young people among these prisoners will be sold into slavery, and the old persons will be killed at the grand custom."

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER XXXI.

An Act to incorporate the United States Agricultural Society.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William W. Corcoran, Benjamin B. French, Benjamin Ogle Taylor, Ben Perley Poore, and John A. Smith, their associates and successors, be, and they hereby are, made, declared, and constituted a corporation and body politic within and for the District of Columbia, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name and style of "The United States Agricultural Society;" and by such corporated name, style, and title shall be hereafter forever able and capable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in any court or courts, or other places, and before any judge or judges justice or justices, or other persons whatsoever, within the District of Columbia, in all and every manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands of whatever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or peasons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all and singular the goods, chattels, and other effects of what kind or nature soever, heretofore given, granted, or devised to the said society, or to any persons for the use thereof, or that may have been purchased for or on account of the same, be, and the said goods, chattels, and other effects are hereby, vested in and confirmed to said corporation; and the said corporation may take and receive any sum or sums of money, or any goods, chattels, or other effects of what kind and nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, or bequeathed unto them by any persons, bodies corporate or politic, capable of making such gift, grant or bequest: *Provided*, That the goods, chattels, and other effects vested in and confirmed to said corporation, and the moneys, goods, chattels, and other effects which by this act the said corporation is authorized hereafter to receive, shall not in the whole exceed the value of one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society shall be held in the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday of January in each and every year, at which meeting there shall be elected, in such manner as the constitution or by-laws of the society may provide, a president; such a number of vice-presidents as may be fixed upon by the constitution or by-laws; an executive committee, to consist of seven members, in addition to whom the president and secretary shall be ex-officio members, and of which the president shall be chairman; a treasury and secretary; all of whom shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected. The duty of the president shall be to preside over the deliberations of the society, and to have a general supervision of its affairs. The duty of the treasurer shall be to receive and keep safely all the moneys of the society, and to disburse the same under the direction and supervision of the executive committee; he shall give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, in such penalty as may be fixed, and such surety as may be approved by the president. The duty of the secretary shall be to keep all records of the doings of the society; to conduct the correspondence especially appertaining to his office; to keep the seal, and make certificates under the same; to issue medals, certificates, and diplomas; and to superintend all publications emanating from the society. All these officers, and the executive committee, shall perform such duties and additional duties as may be prescribed by the constitution or by-laws of the society, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. And if said election shall not be made at the time prescribed herein, it may be held at some subsequent time within the year.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the society shall have full power and authority to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; to make, ordain, establish, and execute such constitution and by-laws as they may think proper, and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate at pleasure; to fix the salaries of pay of their officers, and to fix the sum that shall be paid for life or annual membership.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any person may become a life or annual member of said society by paying into the hands of the treasurer such sum as may be prescribed in the constitution or by-laws as the fee for life or annual membership. Honorary members may be elected at the will of the society.—It shall require the presence of at least fifteen members of the society to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of said corporation shall keep his business office in the city of Washington, and he shall make up a complete record of all the doings of the society annually.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the constitution, by-laws, and regulations of said society as they stand at the time of the passage of this act, shall be and remain in force until altered or abrogated at a regular annual meeting of the corporation; and the officers who were elected at the annual meeting of the society in January preceding the passage of this act, shall remain in their several offices, and exercise their several duties, until the annual meeting in the January succeeding the passage of this act, and until their successors are elected.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time after, amend, or annul this act.

Approved, April 19, 1860.

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.—Se advertisement in another column. 25y

Health, Strength and Happiness are obtained by cleansing the Blood of its impurities. Blood, we are told, on the highest authority, is the "Life," or at least, the medium of Life to the Body; and it is, we know, the great feeder of every part of the frame. Thus the blood is the great channel of disease; consequently a good or bad state of the system, or constitution, is no more or less than a good or bad state of the blood. We have made the composition of the blood our study, and are satisfied that two two-thirds of all diseases are caused by its impurities.

Believing the above facts, we made ourselves acquainted with the BLOOD CHEMICALLY with a view to a reliable medical agent, that would correct all the impurities of the blood, and at the same time effectually cure all diseases arising therefrom. We have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, as thousands can testify who have tried the virtues of the preparation known by all professional men as

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

Beware of ignorant imitators. The genuine is sold everywhere by respectable dealers, in preference to all others.

R. HALL & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
6m38 143 and 145 Clay street.

New Advertisements.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally, that he has

REMOVED

into the shop lately occupied by Wm. Wright, on Main street, at the sign of the Big Collar, where he will always be prepared to fill all orders for

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, VALICES,

and all other articles in his line of business.

Prices to suit the times. Hides and produce taken in exchange, and cash never refused.

J. H. KELLETT.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1860. 6m32

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

NOTICE!

LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T., October 18, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON SATurday the 3d day of November next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office of the Register and Receiver of said Land Office, two bar-room stoves. Terms cash.

J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE, *Receiver.*

Washington Nursery.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO the public this season a large and well selected lot of FRUIT TREES, that for thrifty growth and handsome forms, few can compare and none excel. I have had many of my trees bear fruit, and they have proved just what I represent them to be. Those intending to plant, will do well to examine for themselves. Apple, Pear and Plum trees from one to four years old, and Cherry one and two years old, will be sold at reduced prices for cash. All orders promptly attended to.

HUGH PATTISON.

Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.
Oct. 19, 1860. 6m48

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLER'S ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

In Township 9 North of Range 1 West, Approved April 5, 1859;

In Township 25 North of Range 1 West, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 26 North of Range 1 West, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 27 North of Range 1 West, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 30 North of Range 1 West, Approved February 21, 1859;

In Township 39 North of Range 1 West, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 40 North of Range 1 West, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 10 North of Range 2 West, Approved November 5, 1859;

In Township 25 North of Range 2 West, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 30 North of Range 2 West, Approved February 21, 1859;

In Township 40 North of Range 3 West, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 17 North of Range 7 West, Approved September 10, 1860;

In Township 18 North of Range 7 West, Approved May 24, 1860;

In Township 17 North of Range 8 West, Approved September 10, 1860;

In Township 17 North of Range 9 West, Approved July 22, 1860;

In Township 17 North of Range 10 West, Approved July 22, 1860;

In township 18 North of Range 10 West, Approved January 5, 1860;

In Township 10 North of Range 11 West, Approved March 7, 1854;

in Township 17 North of Range 11 West, Approved July 22, 1860;

In Township 19 North of Range 11 West, Approved January 4, 1860;

In Township 20 North of Range 11 West, Approved January 4, 1860;

In Township 17 North of Range 12 West, Approved January 5, 1860;

In Township 18 North of Range 12 West, Approved January 5, 1860;

In Township 26 North of Range 1 East, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 27 North of Range 1 East, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 28 North of Range 1 East, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 37 North of Range 1 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 38 North of Range 1 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 39 North of Range 1 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 26 North of Range 2 East, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 27 North of Range 2 East, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 28 North of Range 2 East, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 30 North of Range 2 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

Camano Island 31 and 32, 2 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

In Township 37 North of Range 2 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 38 North of Raage 2 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 26 North of Range 3 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

In Township 27 North of Range 3 East, Approved June 18, 1860;

In Township 28 North of Range 3 East, Approved August 30, 1859;

In township 30 North of Range 3 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

In Township 31 North of Range 3 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

In Township 32 North of Range 3 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

In Township 38 North of Range 3 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 26 North of Range 4 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

In Township 27 North of Range 4 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 28 North of Range 4 East, Approved June 8, 1860;

In Township 29 North of Range 4 East, Approved August 30, 1859;

In Township 30 North of Range 4 East, Approved August 30, 1859.

The aforesaid Townships having been surveyed, and the plats thereof approved at the dates specified, all settlers, before the date of such approval, claiming under the pre-emption law, are requested to file their declaratory statements in the Register's office at Olympia within six months from the date of the approval.

Claimants settling after the date of the approval, will file their declaratory statements within three months after settlement.

All claimants in said Townships holding under the Donation law, and where claims have not been surveyed by authority of the Surveyor General, are hereby required to file in the Register's office at Olympia, before the 4th day of March, 1861, a particular description of their claims, showing the precise tracts of land and the number of acres included, with a connection with the Government surveys.

Parties whose claims shall be surveyed by a U. S. Deputy Surveyor prior to the time specified, need not send in the description hereby required, as the plats of their claims will be furnished by the Surveyor General.

Those who may wish to claim by legal subdivision—to avoid the expense of a survey—will be required to file a description of the lands so claimed—to include their residences and improvements.

All conflicts of boundary should be presented to the Register and Receiver for adjudication at an early day.

The descriptions and declaratory statements may be sent by mail; and it is not necessary that parties should go to the expense of visiting Olympia.

All persons in the above named Townships who do not comply with the terms of this notice, will forfeit their claims, according to the provisions of the act of July 17, 1854.

From those who have already complied with the requirements of this notice, nothing further is, of course, required.

Given under our hands this 17th day of October, 1860, in Olympia, Washington Territory.

ISAAC W. SMITH, *Register.*
6:48 J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE, *Receiver.*

Vancouver *Chronicle* and *North-West* copy six weeks.

Lost,

ON SUNDAY LAST, SOMEWHERE BETWEEN Olympia and the residence of John N. Low, on Chambers' Prairie, a POCKET MOMORANDUM BOOK, containing the following notes: A joint note for $150, against Jos. Deaves and Dr. Rowland, payable to the undersigned; one against Levi H. Offutt, and another against H. D. Morgan, in favor of Levi H. Offutt, or order. The book also contains receipts and other papers valuable to none but the owner.

The public are cautioned against negotiating for the above notes, as their payment has been protested.

By returning the book and contents to the owner, the finder will confer a favor upon the undersigned, and be liberally rewarded.

CHARLES GRANGER.

Olympia, Oct. 12, 1860. 3:47

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED.

GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID FOR CHOPPING 500 cords of wood. A number of men can find profitable employment by calling on the undersigned at his place adjoining Olympia.

LEVI H. OFFUTT.

Olympia, Sept. 28, 1860. 3:45

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS method of informing the public that he has, in connection with his Livery Stable in Olympia, a Blacksmith Shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in iron.

Particular attention paid to shoeing horses, &c. I have the best workman in the country, and all work is warranted to give satisfaction, and to be done at reduced prices. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work, and even money will not be refused.

All those wanting wagons, either old or new, can be accommodated either for money, produce or stock, Cayuse horses, &c.

H. WINSOR.

Olympia, Aug. 31, 1860. 41tf

HENRY M. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,
3-y Olympia, W. T.

FRUIT TREES!!

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING ALL those wishing to purchase fruit trees, that by calling on me at my Nursery in the town of Olympia, they can do so on very reasonable terms.

My Nursery contains upwards of

Thirty Thousand Trees,

consisting of Pear, Plumb, Cherry and Apple, one to three years from the graft, comprising all the choice and leading varieties, all of which, with very few exceptions, I guarantee to be true to name, as I have most of the varieties now in fruit-bearing in my orchard, and as I wish to dispose of all my present stock of grafted trees, persons intending to provide themselves with trees would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

In the absence of cash, merchantable produce delivered at Olympia in good condition, will be received at current rates for trees.

JOHN M. SWAN.

Olympia, Sept. 28, 1860. 5m45

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

JULIEN GUYOT,

(Successor to L. A. Blanc,)

Olympia, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE A fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Ear and Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Lockets, Gold Chains, Keys, Seals, and fine cutlery, together with all articles usually kept for sale by Watch Makers and Jewelers,

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

N. B. Mr. Guyot, thankful for the patronage extended to him during the past year, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

Repaired in the best manner by himself, and

Warranted for One Year.

Packages forwarded by Express or Stage will receive careful and prompt attention.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 6m40

A. B. Gove

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public that having bought out the interest of Joseph Cushman in the firm of Kendall Co., he will continue the business under the old firm of Kendall Co. at the old stand, on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

He has now on hand a complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

of the best quality; also Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, &c., all of which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

A. B. GOVE.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40tf

TO HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY DRAW THE attention of Hotel and Saloon keepers to our fine stock of

HAVANA CIGARS,

imported direct from Havana, which we will sell THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN SAN FRANCISCO HOUSES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. ☜

SUTRO & CO.,

Yates Street, between Wharf and Government,
6m45 Victoria, V. I.

Tobacco and Cigars.

G. SUTRO & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STORE FROM THE corner of Yates and Wharf streets, to the Brick Warehouse on Yates street, between Wharf and Government streets, Victoria, V. I., where they offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers,

100,000

Fine Havana Cigars.

75,000 Hamburg and Bremen Cigars. Havana filler—a superior article—imported direct from Hamburg.

125,000 New York made Cigars—a good article,

150 cases sweet Tobacco, such as Peach, Fruit, Mary's Own, Our Own, Gipsy Queen, &c.

250 boxes Natural leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Cream of Virginia, Harris', Dubloon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf imported direct from Virginia.

150,000 Manilla Cigars and Cheroots—imported direct Manilla.

300 dozen Sutro's best scented Corn-cob smoking Tobacco, Clay pipes, Powhattan pipes, Meerschaum pipes and Cherry stems, Lorillard Snuff, etc.

Every arrival will bring us addition to our stock, and our goods being imported direct, we can sell them

Twenty per cent. cheaper than San Francisco Houses!

6m44 G. SUTRO & CO.,
Yates street, between Wharf and Government.

MOUND PRAIRIE ACADEMY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD GIVE NOTICE that the Mound Prairie School will commence on Monday the 15th inst.

They have employed Mr. Hunt, a graduate of one of the New England Colleges, to take charge of the school. He is an experienced teacher. He has taught in the New England States, also in the Western and Southern States, and some upon this coast.

Branches will consist of the common Branches of of English, Higher Branches of English, Latin and Greek.

Tuition will range from six to eight dollars according to the branches.

Board can be had at very reasonable rates.

J. AXTELL,
C. B. BAKER,
Directors.

Mound Prairie, W. T., Oct. 1, 1860. 46:8

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THE Stables heretofore kept by J. J. Westbrook in Olympia and Steilacoom, will always keep Saddle Horses, Buggies, Teams, &c., to accommodate the public.

We will keep the best of everything in our line, and our aim will be to please and be pleased.

Horses left at our stables to be kept will receive the best of care, &c.

Give us a call and get the worth of your money.

WINSOR & LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

and are now prepared to offer to the public a general assortment of Leather, such as Harness, Bridle, Rein, Skirting, Collar Aprons, Belting, Upper, Calf, Kip, Buck and Sole Leather, in fact all kinds to suit the wants of the people.

Leather given in exchange, or cash paid for good hides.

Tumwater, W. T., April 27, 1860. 23y

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now recommended. LIVER INVIGORATOR. It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show. The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and usually so adjusted as to act gently on the bowels. Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weakness, and many other Family Medicines, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify.) In twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

— ALSO, —

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

CATHARTIC PILLS. The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all. that different Cathartics act The Profession well know on different portions of the bowels. The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL is a generally well established fact, has, with due reference to variety of the purest Vegetable been compounded from a table Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Costiveness, Pain in the Back and Loins, Pain in the whole body, and Soreness over frequently, if neglected, from sudden cold, which fever, Loss of Appetite, end in a long course of Fevetation of Cold over the ness, Headache, or Creeping sensation all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in the Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Broadway, New York.

Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington Street, San Francisco.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we never have been able to say of any other medicine,—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN T. DALY'S

OLD "Q" B RANDY.

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY is put up in cases of one dozen Bottles each. It is a

PURE ARTICLE OF FRENCH BRANDY,

and is unsurpassed in quality.

The Extensive Sale

of this Brandy in California,

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS,

sufficiently tests its reputation.

The Cases are branded

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

Each Bottle has an additional label with the fac simile signature of "WM. H. DALY."

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
3m47is San Francisco, Sole Agents.

UREKA WHISKEY.

DEALERS IN THE INTERIOR ARE CAUTIONed against purchasing Eureka Whiskey, unless the packages have the name o

"WM. NEWELL & CO., S. F."

burnt into each Barrel and Half Barrel, in a CIRCULAR BRAND AROUND THE BUNG.

None Other is Genuine.

Purchasers should be particular to buy of such Houses as keep ONLY THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
3m47is San Francisco, Sole Agents.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1859. 9tf

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

HAVING received large additions to their stock of Hardware, etc., are now offering to their customers and the public generally, the largest, best, and most extensive assortment of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & GERMAN Hardware, Iron, Steel, NAILS, Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, STOVES, Mechanic's Tools TINWARE, FAMILY GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, Etc.

Also an Assortment of Carpenters', Masons', Cabinet and Wagon Makers' Tools, and a choice selection of English and American

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Such as Cistern and Chain Pumps, Well-wheels, Well and Water Buckets, Cordage, Raw, Boiled, Polar and China Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Mops, Brooms, Wash-boards, Tubs, and in fact nearly every thing pertaining to the Hardware business.

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

Of patterns that cannot fail to please and supply the wants of all.

Stove Trimmings, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Japanned and Brittannia Ware.

N. B. *ALL JOB WORK* will be done in the best manner, at reasonable prices.

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Among which may be found Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Dried Apples, Chili Peaches, Saleratus, Syrup, Beans, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, Vinegar, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Mustard, Ginger, Cinnamon, Table Sauces, Herbs, Flavoring Extracts, Sal and Carb. Soda, Flour, Corn-meal, Yeast Powders, Vermicilla, Maccaroni, Tapioca, Farina, Sago, Arrow-root, Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Matches, Catsup, Pep. Sauce, Indigo, Nutmeg, Cocoa Chocolate, Currants, Figs, Raisins, etc., etc.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

A New Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, and Glassware, &c., &c., &c.

☞ We have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, and are offering our Goods at reduced rates.

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 20, 1859. 29tf

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

OLYMPIA, - - - - - - - W. T.

THE undersigned having leased, for a number of years, the above well-known and deservedly popular house, wishes to inform the former patrons of the Restaurant, and the traveling community in general, that having

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

the above establishment, and furnished the same with entirely new furniture from basement to garret, she is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than can be done by any other house in the place.

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

A limited number can be accommodated with lodgings, good, clean beds, and well ventilated rooms.

Give her a call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above,

REBECCA HOWARD.

Olympia, May 16th, 1860. 26-m6.

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. 4, 1857.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33ly

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNDER the superintendence of W. K. WATERMAN, and will execute all kinds of

IRON CASTINGS, MILL GEARING, STEAM ENGINES, STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, &C., &C., &C.

Attached to the establishment is a Machine Shop where all kinds of iron turning and finishing will be done on the shortest notice, and at less than San Francisco prices. All orders promptly executed.

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE OF Stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers.

The Stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, punctually at 8 o'clock, A. M., each day, connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia river.

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street*,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

JAS. CONNER & SON'S U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing.

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

TAKE WARNING.

HAVING closed the business in which I have been engaged, all knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned must come forward and settle the same, by payment of cash or notes of hand, before the first day of next month.

On all accounts left unsettled at that date, two per cent. interest per month will be charged, and the accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Feb. 24, 1860. 14:6m

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE NEW STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

DR. BURNS RETURNS THANKS TO THE CITIzens of Washington Territory for the liberal share of public patronage he has received for the last seven years, while practicing Medicine and Surgery in all their various departments.

Dr. B.'s Surgery is furnished with a complete assortment of Surgical Instruments, many of them new and patented improvements of eminent Surgeons in Europe.

Dr. BURNS respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has lowered his rate of charges to suit the times. *Calls punctually attended to night or day.*

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859.

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER X.

An Act making appropriations for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the Ponca Indians, and with certain Bands of Indians in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes:

Poncas.—For first of five instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon the tract reserved for their future homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twelve thousand dollars.

For ten of ten instalments of the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, five thousand dollars.

For first of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing sain Indians with such aid and assitance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For maintaining and subsisting the Poncas during the first year after their removal to their new homes, purchasing stock and agricultural implements, breaking up and fencing land, building houses, and in making such other improvements as may be necessary for their comfort and welfare, per second article of treaty of twelfth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twenty thousand dollars.

To provide the Poncas with a mill suitable for grinding grain and sawing timber; one or more mechical shops, with the necessary tools for the same, and dwelling houses for an interpreter, miller, engineer for the mill, if one be necessary, farmer, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit, per second article of treaty of twelfth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

To provide and set apart this sum to enable the Poncan to adjust and settle their existing obligations and engagements, including depredations committed by them on property of citizens of the United States prior to the date of the ratification of this agreement, so far as the same may by found and decided by their agent to be valid and just, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, per second article of treaty of twelfth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twenty thousand dollars.

Dwamish and other allied Tribes in Washington Territory.—For first instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

To enable the said Indians to remove to and reside upon their reservations, and clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, to be laid out and expended under the direction of the President, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and five-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For first twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to furnish them with the necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Makah Tribe.—For first instalment on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January; eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

To enable them to remove to and settle upon their reservations, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Walla-Walla, Cayuses, and Umatilla Tribes.—For first instalment on fifty thousanc dollars, for the erection of buildings on the reservations, fencing, and opening farms, per third article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For first of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For the erection at suitable points on the reservations of one saw-mill, one flouring mill, a building suitable for a hospital, two school-houses, one blacksmith's shop, one building for waged and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner's shop, and one dwelling for each, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school-teachers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, to each the necessary buildings, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employees, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physicion and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For building one dwelling-house for the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, and for ploughing and fencing for ten acres of land, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalment for pay to each of the chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Walla-Walla chief, three yoke of oxen, three yokes and four chains, one wagon, two plows, twelve hoes, twelves axes, two shovels, one saddle and bridle, one set of wagon harness, and one set of plough harness, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For building one dwelling-house for the use of Pio-Pio-mox-mox, and fencing and ploughing for him five acres of land, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for salary for the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, per fifth article treaty ninth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred dollars.

For locating and opening a road from Powder River or Grand Round, so as to reach the plain at the western base of the Blue Mountains, south of the southern limits of the reservation of said Indians, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

Yakima Nation.—For the first instalment on two hundred thousand dollars for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, sixty thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, erecting the necessary buildings, keeping them in repair, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred fifty-five, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For the first of twenty instalments for the building of two blacksmith's shops, to one of which shall be attached a tin shop, and to the other a gunsmith's shop, one carpenter's shop, and one wagon and plough-maker's shop, and for furnishing the necessary tools, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough-maker, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, and furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of a hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of buildings required for the use of employees, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the salary of such persons as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For building for said chief a comfortable house, and properly furnishing the same, and to plough and fence for him ten acres of land, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Nez Perce Indians.—For first instalment on two hundred thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, sixty thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of two s[c]hools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; erecting the necessary buildings, keeping them in repair, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationary, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching, and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the building of two blacksmith's shops, to one of which shall be attached a tinsmith's shop, and to the other a gunsmith's shop, and for furnishing the necessary tools, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough-maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, and furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the establishment of a hospital and providing the necessary medicines and furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of five inetalments for pay of an additional farmer, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

Qui-nai-elt and Quil-eh-ute Indians.—For first instalment on twenty-five thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable said Indians to settle upon such reservations as may be selected for them by the President, and to clear, fence and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, to be expended under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-fifth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide the same with suitable instructor or instructors, per tenth article treaty twenty-fifth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for providing a smith and carpenter's shop, and furnishing them with the necessary tools, per tenth article treaty twenty-fifth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, to instruct the Indians in their respective occupations, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty twenty-fifth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

S'Klallams.—For first instalment on sixty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

To enable them to remove to and settle upon the reservations, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, to be expended under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for the pay of suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for a smith and carpehter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

Apyroved, March 29, 1860.

Late News.

The Pony Express, with dates to Sept. 21st, arrived at Sacramento on the 3d inst. From papers received we glean the following news items:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21, 1860.

Intelligence from Honduras states that Gen. Walker and Col. Rudler had been shot by order of the Houdurian Government.

A heavy rain storm has visited Newark, New Jersey, flooding the city, driving many of the citizens from their houses and destroying property to the amount of $20,000.

The Pike's Peak express arrived at St. Joseph on the 20th, bringing about $90,000.

The town of Fort Smith, Arkansas, was visited by a destructive fire on the 20th ult. The City Hotel and Post Office were burned. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

The Douglas committee of Pennsylvania have published a card in Harrisburg, saying that no fusion question has at any time been entertained.

The liquor store of Kantzenbreck, at New Orleans was burned on the 19th. A quantity of liquor exploded, causing the building to fall, crushing thirty or forty persons beneath the ruins. Fifteen dead bodies have already been taken out.

A land patent was issued at Washington on the 20th ult., to Abraham Lincoln, Republican nominee for the Presidency, for services in the Black Hawk war.

From Omaha, N. T., we learn that the telegraph poles are set to within 80 miles of Fort Kearney. The line will be ready to transmit the November election news by Pony Express from Fort Kearney, which will insure a gain of nearly two days under the present time.

The Prince of Wales had arrived at Chicago.

The steamer *Sonora* arrived in San Francisco on the 3d inst.

ONE OF THE "SINES."—We notice, says the Portland, Oregon, *Advertiser*, a signboard on Morrison street, that for spelling beats the phonetic system all hollow. The wants of some anxious speculator, are gracefully exposed to the admiring world in the following unmistakable language:

"Kash paid for Aggs and Jiken."

This reminds us of the old story of a similar sign once exposed in one of the eastern cities, where a venerable widow having more "hen fruit" than she could conveniently consume, notified her friends of the fact by the following appropriate sign:

"Fresh laid eggs by Mrs. McKewn."

CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT.—In Brittany the peasant girls appear on *fete* days in red under-petticoats, with white or yellow borders around them; the number of these denotes the portion the father is willing to give his daughter. Each white band, representing silver, betokens a hundred francs of rent; the yellow band means gold, and stands for a thousand francs a year. Thus, any young farmer who sees a face that pleases him, has only to glance at the trimming of her petticoat to learn in an instant what amount of rent accompanies it.

LIEUT. MULLAN'S ROAD.—Mr. Blake, expressman from Maj. Owens, arrived in this city by the *Julia*, on Monday night. He has traveled twice over Lieut. Mullan's road, and reports it in excellent condition. On his route Mr. Blake met Lieut. Mullan about twenty miles east of Walla Walla; his party were engaged in constructing a bridge across the Touchet river. They have doubtless reached Fort Walla Walla ere this.—*Portland Advertiser, Oct. 10th.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, ISSUED by the clerk of the District Court of the second Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, and to me directed, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell, according to law, at the Court House door in the town of Olympia, in said district, on Saturday the third day of November, 1860, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described premises:

All those certain lots or parcels of land in the town of Olympia, in the county of Thurston and Territory of Washington, viz: The first of said tracts being described as beginning at a point three hundred and ninety feet in a southerly direction and along the continuance of Main street from the south-east corner of square or block sixty-five (65) in said town on Sylvester's plat, thence westerly with Union street, two hundred and fifty feet, thence southerly, with the continuance of Columbus street, two hundred and fifty feet, thence easterly, parallel with Union street, two hundred and fifty feet, thence northerly, with the west side of continuance of Main street, two hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning.

And second: Also all that certain lot beginning at a point three hundred and ninety feet, in a southerly direction and along the continuance of Main street, from the south-west corner of square nineteen (19) in said town, (Sylvester's plat) thence easterly along with Union street two hundred and fifty feet, thence southerly, along with the continuation of Washington street, two hundred and fifty feet, thence parallel with Union street two hundred and fifty feet, thence northerly, along with the east side of the continuation of Main street, two hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning. The said two lots being intended each to include and embrace an area of two hundred and fifty feet square, and lying immediately south of Union street, the one being west of Main street continued, and the other lying on the east side of Main street continued.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of John Evans, and sufficient thereof to be sold to satisfy the judgment of foreclosure of the said District Court, at its September term, 1860 in favor of T. F. McElroy, plaintiff, against John Evans and other defendants, amounting to one thousand dollars, with interest from September 8th, 1858, at 2½ per cent. per month, together with costs of suit.

WM. BILLINGS,
Sheriff of Thurston County, W. T.

Olympia, Sept. 27, 1860. 4w45

LONDON
CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS CELEBRATED GIN—PRETENDING TO nothing but what it is, viz: a pure and unadulterated article, and assuming no artificial merits of what it is not, as some of its rival imitators do—after five years of public approval and very extensive sales in California, has been pronounced by the public to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

In most cases of complaints. To persons traveling in these days of rapid transit from East to West, North to South, who are constantly changing their water as well their climate; who are drinking, indeed, a dozen kinds of water in every twenty-four hours, and each draught containing some property acting in chemical antagonism to the preceding one, thereby causing no unnatural degree of excitement to the stomach—it is positively and absolutely necessary to use a counter acting agent. From the fact that the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

Is prepared expressly to meet such exigencies, and to act as we know it will act, as an antidote. we confidently prescribe it as the very best article in the country. The name of "Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps" has never been attached in any way to this article. In first presenting the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

To the public, my aim was to give them a pure and unadulterated orticle of Gin, and to call it by its right name. The success attending its introduction and extensive sale in California is a sufficient guarantee of the high appreciation of the article by consumers.

Various parties have from time to time put up and shipped to California an article which they call "CLUB HOUSE GIN." My Gin, which has gained such a reputation in California, is branded on the cases,

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

The bottles also have a white label with a fac simlie of my signature. I caution all parties to beware of imitations.

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
12-tf is NEW YORK.

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT
NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
Olympia, Washington Territory

The publisher of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT having recently made large additions to his former assortment of

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

is now prepared to execute, in the neatest style, and at prices to suit the times, all orders for printing that may be entrusted to him, such as

BILLS,	CARDS,	POSTERS,
LABELS,	PAMPHLETS,	BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,	RECEIPTS,	BILLS LADING,
BILLS OF FARE,	INVITATIONS,	&c., &c.

Blank Deeds, (Warrantee and Quit Claim), Mortgages, Powers of Attorney for the transfer and sale of scrip, &c., constantly on hand.

Orders respectfully solicited.

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!
H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,
CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL
CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

Olympia, W. T., March 12, 1859. n17-tf

WM. G. DUNLAP

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public, that having bought out the interest of E. H. Wilson in the late firm of Wilson & Dunlap, he will continue the business on his own account from and after this date at the old stand on the corner of

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

of superior quality, and is prepared to receive by every steamer CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

which are warranted to fit. He will conduct his business on the principle of *low* profits and quick returns, and from untiring efforts to satisfy his customers, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

of the best quality, will also be added to his stock, and those desirous of the best article, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Remember the place and the terms.
A good article at a low price for CASH.
WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNRSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned in the firm of JUDSON, CORLISS & CO., is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of parties.

Mr. — SIMPSON, who will hereafter continue the business at the old stand of the "Olympia Market," is authorized to collect all moneys due the firm.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the former firm. It will be his constant endeavor to keek on hand the best of

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, AND PORK

that can be procured from the farmers of Thurston and adjoining counties. His prices will be fixed to suit the times, but *no credit need be asked*, as it will not be given.

Farmers are requested to give him a call before disposing of their butter and eggs elsewhere. The highest prices will at all times be paid.

Olympia, July 27, 1860. 36y

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON
HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM
NEW YORK,
A large assortment of CHOICE
BOOKS,

which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. They have made arrangements by which they will be enabled to provide the reading public with all the standard books of the day, at a very reasonable advance on New York prices.

The books are bought in New York by one of the firm residing there, and any rare books that we may not have in store, we will order for our patrons.

We have on hand an assortment of School Books. Teachers will find it to their advantage to purchase of us. We invite all who want anything in our line of business to give us a call.

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM.
AT
TUM WATER!

JOHN SCOTT & CO. TAKE THIS METHOD OF informing their friends that they have opened the store formerly occupied by E. H. WILSON at Tum Water.

We are now opening one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Goods that ever came to this country, and we are determined to sell them at a profit small enough to defy competition.

We intend to change our style of doing business from the credit system to small profits and quick returns. Therefore we must have the cash in hand.

Remember that Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Farming Implements, Fancy Goods and Hardware are perfectly in our line.

Give us a call. Feb. 4, 1859. 11tf

S. 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.
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

FORWARDING,
Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

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

G. K. Willard & Son,
OLYMPIA, W. T.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered.

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best uality.

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,
Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*
Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

New Goods!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER BARK ORK from San Francisco, and clipper ship *Charger* from Boston, a large and well selected assortment of the following Goods:

100 Cast and Steel
Plows of various sizes.
50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking
STOVES,
25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;
A general assortment of Tin-ware;
Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;
AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;
200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup,
in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.
250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

--Also--

Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Checks, Cambrics, Linens, Selecia, Amr'cn Stripe, Blue Denims, Allen's Long Cloth, Towlen Cloth, Bleach'd Cottons and Drills, Türkey Red, Fancy Hdkfs, &c., &c.,

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,
Gents Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' thick and light Shoes;
Ladies' Gaiters.

A general assortment of
GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Alpaccas, Muslins, Delains, Ginghams, Prints, Cotton and Wool Plaids, Mohair Cloth, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, &c., &c.

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,
All of which we are selling low for Cash.
C. CROSBY & CO.
Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE
NURSERIES,
Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

OFFER FOR SALE FOR THE FALL AND Spring planting, 65,000 of the best trees ever offered in this Territory, consisting of Apple, one and two years old from the graft; Cherry, from one to three years old; Plum from one to three years old; Quince, Currant, Goosberry and Raspberry bushes. Flouring plants, as usual.

Also under prapagation, and can be furnished next year, 100 named varieties of Tulip; 150 varieties of Hyacynths; 32 Dahlias; 6 Crown-Imperials; 12 Lillies, and a "right smart chance" of other Flowering articles too numerous to mention. Every article warranted genuine and true to label, or the money will be refunded. We wish purchasers to understand that we know what we are selling.

TERMS—Positively cash, or an equivalent, on delivery. We are also determined to sell cheap.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia or Seattle, or J. E. Whitworth, Main street, Olympia, where we intend to keep a supply of trees during the season. 42tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OLYMPIA, W. T.
OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.7y.

J. B. PAINTER,
(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)
DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,
And Printer's Stock generally,
132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*
1ly *SAN FRANCISCO.*

L. B. HASTINGS,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE CARGO OF SHIP *Iconium*, direct from China and Japan, consisting of Tea, Rice, Sugar, Fire Brick, Tiles, &c., which will be sold at or below San Francisco prices. Please call in and purchase.

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

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

Andrew J. Moses,
AUCTIONEER,
Olympia, W. T.
July 29, 1859. 36tf

C. CROSBY & CO.
TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PSOVISIONS,
HARD-WARE,
CROCKERY-WARE,

and in fact every thing to supply the wants of the country, which they are selling low for cash or country produce.

Tum Water, W. T., May 12, 1859. 25tf

J. W. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, W. T.,
Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory
March 25, 1859. 18y

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants

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Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf