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Speech of Hon. Isaac I. Stevens,

On the Washington and Oregon War Claims.

DELIVERED IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *May* 31, 1858.

The House being in Committe of the Whole on the State of the Union—

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington, said:

I take this occasion, Mr. Chairman, to present a few observations in regard to the Washington and Oregon war claim. This is a matter certainly of some little consequence, for it involves no less a sum than six millions of dollars. Incident to this, however, is another question of more importance still, namely: the character and honor of the people of those distant Territories, and the honor of our whole country. One question touches the Treasury of the United States, and the other the good name of the people of the United States. I shall dwell upon them both. I shall endeavor to vindicate the character and conduct of the people of those Territories, and the operations undertaken by the authorities of those Territories for the purpose of suppressing Indian hostilities. I shall endeavor to show that these operations were necessary, that they were economical, and that they are entitled to the confidence and sympathy of the country; and finally I shall endeavor to show by precedents, by the course of the Government in regard to other portions of the country, that we have a right to expect prompt and ample justice from the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, it has been often charged against us, that that war was brought on by outrages upon the rights of the Indians; that it was gotten up for the purpose of speculation; and that it was the treaties which caused the war. Well, sir, suppose the treaties did cause the war; suppose we did have vagabonds in that country who commited outrages upon the Indians; suppose some few citizens were operated upon by the motive of making a speculation out of the war; if these things be true did they make it any less the duty of the people, and of the authorities of the Territories, a war having come upon them, to protect the settlements? What account would an executive have had to render, who, when he heard that the Indians were devastating the settlements, burning the houses, and massacreing the women and children, had declined to protect those settlements on the ground that here and there a white man had outraged the Indians, and had driven them to arms? Suppose the treaties *did* incite the war, was it the fault of the people of those Territories? Was the appointment of commissioners, the calling together of councils, and the forming of treaties their act? Not at all. It was the act of your Government. It was the act of your Congress. It was done under the orders of your President. The people of the Territories certainly were not responsible, nor were the executives of those people responsible. Sir, it does seem to me that it would be trifling with the intelligence and insulting the understandings of gentlemen of this Committee, if I were to undertake to defend the people of those Territories from the charge of having brought about this war for purposes of speculation. Who are the people of those Territories? How did they get there? Were they mere vagabonds and outcasts? Did they go there without law, and give to the world an example of lawlessness and insubordination? No, sir, they were American citizens, the very choice and flower of your yeomanry. They went there carrying with them the arts and arms, the laws and institutions of their country, and their they planted empire and civilization. How is this Government, and how are the people of these States known upon that coast? It is through the eighty odd thousand people there who have given to the world from their first settlement, an example of a law-abiding, an industrious, a patriotic, a suffering—ay, and a heroic people. You are known there through them, and through the institutions which they have carried there with them. Sir, when men talk about vagabonds in that country, I might with propriety refer them to Baltimore, and to Philadelphia, and to New York, and to all your large cities, and even to this National Capital.

Have you no vagabonds? Have you no courts, no juries, no jails, no penitentiaries? Why, even here, murder stalks at noon-day and has marched in procession. It has controlled the elections of a neighboring city; and this too, in your densely populated old States—this too, in your cities, where civilization and refinement reign. I say to gentlemen who fling the term *vagabond* into our faces, first pull the beam out af your own eye, and then you can see clearly to pull the mote out of your brother's eye.

But, Mr. Chairman, I most emphatically deny all these charges, and I speak from the most abundant opportunities of personal observation. The good name of that people is dear to me. They have behaved in such a manner as entitles them not to sufferance, not simply to be passed along, but entitles them to your admiration and praise. They have held high advanced, the flag of their country's honor, and have maintained the humanity and beneficence of its institutions.

Mr. Chairman, the Indian tribes of those two Territories number some forty odd thousand souls. In Washington some twenty-two thousand, and in Oregon some twenty thousand. When the war commenced in 1855, we had in Washington only about seventeen hundred able-bodied white men. The Indian tribes were all greatly disaffected, and their friendship could not be depended on. They numbered in the neighborhood of Puget Sound alone, some twenty-five hundred warriors; whilst on that Sound we had not over one thousand able-bodied white men. East of the Cascades the Indians are rich, proud, and brave. They had great cheifs, such cheifs as Kam-i-a-y-kan and Pu-pu-mux-mox. They had shown their prowess in war, at one time requiring the provisional government of Oregon to exert all its strength in order to punish them for the atrocities committed in the robbery and murder of Mr. Whitman and his whole family. In the summer of 1855, just before the war commenced, the general impression in both Territories was, that there was little or no fear of war, for, Mr. Chairman, we had had rumors of this during previous years. The Indians had been more or less dissaffected for a long time. There were many rumours of disaffection in the spring of 1855, though they were generally discredited. In the spring of 1855, both Col. Bonneville, in command of the Columbia River District, and Major Rains, in command at the Dalles, came to the conclusion that the Walla-Walla chief Pu-pu-mux-mux ought to be seized and put in confinement on the ground that he was getting up a general Indian war; and he would have been seized and put in confinement, had it not been for the persuasions of the Indian officers, who, equally with myself, discredited the reports, and had confidence in Pu-pu-mux-mux. Previous to my going to the Walla-Walla council, word was sent to me by the good father Ricard, the superior of the missions in the Yakima and Cayuse country, that the Yakimas, Cayuses, and Walla-Wallas would attend that council with a hostile purpose, and that I would go there at the hazard of my life. I had warning from various sources, but the council had been called, and I went there in good faith, in order to attend to the business for which it had been called. We were in council fourteen days, in friendly council and friendly converse with the cheifs and the great body of the people of all these tribes. All these chiefs who afterwards took up arms were in my camp, and sat at my table during these fourteen days. I talked with them morning and evening, besides our formal talks in council; and in regard to that council this House has now in its possession an official record of its proceedings—a record which was taken verbatim by two secretaries separately. It is not a fixed up or patched up concern. It has been charged that the Indians there were threatened, and that force was brought to bear in order to get their consent to the concessions they made. Mr. Chairman how ridiculous the charge! Gen. Palmer and myself were the commissioners, and with the Indian agents, a few employees, and twenty-five soldiers to preserve order on the council ground, we met there fifteen hundred warriors, brave and proud men; and I say it is ridiculous to talk of our using threats and bringing force to bear to get them to yield to our terms. The record speaks for itself. The commissioners have no reason to be ashamed of it; nor has the Government reason to be ashamed of it,

When the Indians separated, it was a cordial farewell on all sides. Kam-i-a-y-kan was the last man I saw; and that chief parted from me in the most cordial manner, expressing the utmost satisfaction at the results of the treaty.

I said to him on parting. "The agent Bolon will soon go into your country to select a site for the mills, and schools, and agency; and I wish you to advise him in the matter." And he replied, "I shall be glad to see him, and will point out a good place for the mill."

Pu-pu-mux-mux also parted from me in the same manner; and if ever the face of an Indian expressed joy and satisfaction, it was the face of Pu-pu-mux-mux. Such was the fact in reference to every Indian chief, and every Indian there assembled. I may remark, in regard to Puget Sound, that it is the testimony of the Indian chiefs without exception, and also the testimony of all, well informed and disinterested white men there, without exception, and such is my own deliberate judgement, that if we had not made these treaties, the war would have been general. The treaties were the controlling element in maintaining peace. Had it not been for these treaties the field of war would have stretched from the coast to the divide of the Bitter Root mountains.

But, sir, in the observations I submitted a few days ago, I spoke of the conduct of our people, and of the conduct of the volunteers during that war. Their conduct was throughout humane and meritorious. At no time during that war was there any unauthorised killing by the volunteer forces.

The Indians, whether frendly or hostile, were sacred in the camps of the volunteers, and it is this fact that we hold up in the noon-day sun to disprove the accusations made against the people of those territories.

The first act of war was by the Indians. I have referred to Kam-i-y-a-kan, to his cordial farewell when I left him, and to his promise to assist the Indian agent Bolon, when he went into his country. The Yakimas occupy a country from the Cascades to the Columbia, one hundred and fifty miles east and west, and some two hundred north and south. In the month of August we began to hear of our citizens being murdered by the Yakimas. Finally the reports became so well authenticated that a military force under Major Haller was sent there by Major Rains, in command of the troops on the Columbia river to demand the surrender of the murderers, or on the event of refusal, to punish the tribe.

Who were killed by these Indians? The victim of most mark was this Indian agent Bolon. He was killed by the Yakimas, and by the order of Kam-i-y-a-kan, though he went there as their agent, loving the Yakimas. He went there, and went alone, unwilling to believe that the reports of their having killed our people were true, and hoping that the results of his investigations would show that no such killing had been done. He was much beloved by the Yakimas, was recognised by them to be their friend, but having resolved in war, they said, (referring to Bolon) "we kill our friends as well as our enemies." We had some ten or twelve others—there were one or two of my own neighbors; there were two or three from Pierce county, as well as several from the neighboring county of King; men of sobriety, men of character—men who had means at home in the settled portions of the territory, but who had gone, as our adventurous American people will go, into the wilderness to see whether they could not better their fortunes. They were killed on their way to the mines at Colville. I submit it to the gentlemen of this committee—was it right that the military arm of this Government should be stretched out, when a tribe of Indians in violation of the plighted faith of treaties, guaranteeing safe conduct to all whites passing through their country—slaughtered an officer of the republic, and citizens of the republic, without cause or provocation?

I trust that I have not to pause for a reply. Such has been the general policy or the Government. Such has ever been the policy of the British Government upon that coast, although under the control of a simple trading company. The Hudson Bay Company owe their ascendancy over the Indians to this fact more than to all things else; that the life of a Hudson's Bay employee has been held sacred, and the Indians who did violence to it were held to a strict accountability. I could mention many instances when this course was pursued.

It has been alleged that the miners passing through the Yakima, violated the Indian women, and commited other outrages which provoked them to retaliate. I heard nothing of this on the Spokane coming in from the Missouri, though I used every means to ascertain whether the war had been provoked by indiscretion and wrong, conferring not only with the Indians of the Spokane and neighboring tribes, but with the fathers of missions at the Coeur d'Alene and at Colville, and with the officers of the Hudson Bay Company at the latter place.

In consequence of these murders, Major Haller marched into the Yakima country with about one hundred regular troops; was met and attacked by a force of from ten to fifteen hundred warriors, and though for a time, entirely surrounded and cut off from water, maintained his position, reached water after an obstinate and protracted fight of some twenty-four hours, and finally succeeded in making good his retreat and saving his command with a loss in killed and wounded, of one-third of his entire force. While surrounded, he was fortunate enough to get off a friendly Indian, who made his way to the Dalles and gave information of the condition of Major Haller's command. There was great excitement throughout both Washington and Oregon in consequence. Major Rains immediately made a requisition upon the Governors of Washington and Oregon for volunteers, and that requisition was promptly complied with. The volunteers moved into the field, and thus this war had its origin, so far as the volunteers were concerned. I have here a whole volume of requisitions and orders, and correspondence, demonstrating these facts, but will not read from the volume as it will occupy time needlessly.

The volunteers, Mr. Chairman, came into service in consequence of the attack of an overwhelming force of Indians upon the troops of the regular service, in virtue of a requisition of the officer in command of the military district, and because the regular troops were inadequate to protect the settlements and bring this war to a conclusion.

On Puget Sound we had extraordinary difficulties to contend with. The war first broke out by the murder of a settlement of twelve persons on White River, and under circumstances of great atrocity. The settlers became alarmed in consequence of the floating rumors that the Indians were bent on war, and had fled from their homes to the nearest town, Seattle. The Indians who were their neighbors, went to them at Seattle, and told them that they were needlessly alarmed, asked them to go back to their claims, and assured them that if any danger should threaten them, they would give them timely warning. They returned back; but before the morning's sun had risen, they were all slaughtered in cold blood, and by the Indians who had invited them back. Not men only were murdered, but helpless women and tender children. Two children, with the mangled remains of their mother, were thrown to the bottom of a well. The Indians on that Sound exceeded the whites as five to two. It was time, certainly, that our citizens should take up arms, and by energy and vigor endervos to reduce to subjection the Indians engaged in this terrible massacre, and prevent the other tribes joining them. It was done, and I have yet to be convinced that it was not done rightly.

Why, Mr. Chairman, on that Sound, so inadequate was the force of regular troops, and in such imminent danger was the whole community, that a volunteer company—raised for the field—was detained for the defense of Fort Steilacoom, in charge of the regular troops. Lieut. Nugen, in command at that post, took the responsibility of raising a company of forty men, under Capt. W. H. Wallace, and then wrote the Adjutant General of the volunteers, trusting that the Acting Governor would approve his action; and he also wrote for cartridges to be sent them, as he was deficient in amunition. I give his letters in full, establishing these facts:

FORT STEILACOOM, Oct. 31, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have called upon the citizens of Pierce county for one company of volunteers, to act against the Indians on White river and vicinity, who have been murdering our citizens, and attacked the company of rangers under Capt. Eaton, mustered into the service of the United States.

This call has been promptly responded to, and a company of forty are now ready to take the field, under the command of Capt. Wallace, who will report to you for orders.

I wish you would come down to our post, as I think your presence would expedite matters. I trust you will succeed in getting another company in your place, as I am of the opinion that no less than one hundred men should think of taking the field, they to act together, and the work will speedily be finished. I trust that the Acting-Governor will approve of my action, as I could see no other way to maintain the peace of our country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN NUGEN,
2d Lieut. 4th Infantry, Com. Post.
JAS. TILTON, *Adj't Gen. W. T. V.*

FORT STEILACOOM, Nov. 1, 1855.

SIR: I have detained Capt. Wallace's company of volunteers to assist in protecting this post, in case an attack should be made. Dr. Tolmie, just in from Nisqually, informs me that one of his shepherds saw a band of some twenty Klickatats, just in the rear of Nisqually, last night.

I have nearly all the women and children in the country at the post, and will, of course, protect them.

I would respectfully request that all the men in this section of the country be called out, as I am firmly of the belief that we are to have a general Indian war in this vicinity.

Send me down catridges at the earliest moment, as it is reported the Indians are to make an attempt at taking our fort tonight. This is just a report, but I wish to have plenty of ammunition, and I am rather short just at this time.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,
JOHN NUGEN,
2d Lieut. 4th Inf. Com. Post.
JAS. TILTON, *Adjt. Gen. W. T. V.*

These letters show the cordial relations between the regular and volunteer service in the Territory, when the difficulties first occurred. Such had been our relations from the first organization of the Territory. Such they continued to be until the veteran commander of the department of the Pacific pronounced the war the act of unprincipled white men—as having been got up as a matter of speculation; denounced authorities and people as Indian exterminators, refused to recognize the necessity of calling out volunteers, and endeavored entirely to ignore them when in the field.

However, this same commander did finally call upon me in March for two companies of volunteers for the defense of Puget Sound, which I refused to respond to for reasons given in full in the official correspondence.

It is a fact well known on that coast to the officers of the Hudson Bay Co., that the Indians of southern Oregon have always been so hostile that the employees of that company did not dare to trap there. Parties passing through there to California never ventured to stop there for a day. I have this from the chief factor of the company at Vancouver. I need not go over the ground in southern Oregon, for it has been fully occupied by the distinguished delegate from that Territory.

Here, then, was the origin of this war—a war entirely unprovoked—a war caused by no bad conduct of our people, but caused altogether by the feeling of antagonism between the two races. The Indians there had heard of Indian difficulties on this side of the Rocky mountains, and it was a combination with them to drive the whites out of the country.

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to say to my friend, at this point, that his country, in respect to this charge of the Indian difficulties having been commenced by the whites is precisely in the same situation that our whole Indian frontier has been for the last ten years. Whenever there have been hostilities, there are traders and others who have carried abroad the idea that the first assaults were made by the whites. Never mind what atrocities have been committed by the Indians, such are the reports circulated. It has been my experience, and I have no doubt that such is the case in Oregon and Washington, that the Indians are always the aggressors.

And I accord my testimony to that of the gentleman, that these charges against the white people of the frontier are most unjust. I had no opportunity before to reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Garnett), who insinuated that all these Indian wars were got up on speculation. I recollect that many years ago Indian wars were quite as common as on the frontier; and I would like the gentleman to say whether, when John Smith had charge of the Virginia colony, he was not provoked by Indian warfare, and had not his calamities with them as we have at this day?

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. They were not so expensive.

Mr. CURTIS. But they destroyed your colonies. There was nothing but your bones left. Your soil was red with the blood shed in the Indian wars, and the history of the country shows that that has been the character of this warfare.

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington. I am greatly obliged to my friend from Iowa for the remarks which he has made. I know, myself, that in 1853, I had a strong feeling that there was much of outrage committed by the whites upon the Indians, and that that was the prolific cause of Indian wars. But, as I became acquainted with the frontier population, and as I came to know facts as they were, my mind was changed, and I here declare, on my responsibility, that the charges are utterly unfounded.

Mr. Chairman, in regard to the military operations undertaken in these two Territories, I desire to say a few words. I shall mainly confine my observations to the operations at Walla-walla, for that is the salient point of the whole business. It is admitted on all sides that there was a war in southern Oregon and on Puget Sound, in the Territory of Washington, and that it became absolutely necessary that the white settlers should organize for defense. But it has been said that the advance of the volunteers upon Walla-walla, drove the Indians into hostility; that the Walla-walla chief, Pee-pu-mox-mox, was friendly; and that even when the volunteers reached the valley he endeavored to make peace; that he was treacherously slain under the protection of a flag of truce; that the volunteers commenced the attack, and that the Indians resisted simply to get in safety their women and children. The fight of the Walla-walla was a four days' fight. I was moving at the time from the Spokane to the Nez Perce country. I was in the midst of an Indian council with the Nez Perces, making my arrangements with that tribe to get the services of its warriors, to force my way through the hostile Walla-wallas, Cayuses, and other tribes under the lead of Pee-pu-mox-mox, to the settlements, when the news came of that fight. The Indian, who had rode one hundred miles the previous eighteen hours, told all the circumstances of that fight, at one end of the council lodge, to the Indians there assembled, and it was interpreted to me, sitting in council, at the other end. I had previously conferred with the chiefs of the Nez Perce tribe and with the chiefs on the Spokane, in order to satisfy myself of the attitude of Pee-pu-mox-mox. I became satisfied it was one of unmitigated hostility. When I reached the Nez Perce country the chief Joseph, the third chief of the tribe, an old man of over seventy years of age, had returned but a short time from a mission of peace to the Walla-walla. He had endeavored to dissuade Pee-pu-mox-mox from going to war. But Pee-pu-mox-mox drove him away with scorn and contemely, telling him, "I am the *chief* here; I am like yonder mountain, above other men. I counsel with no man. Go home! Perhaps your own people will listen to you." Joseph then went to the Cayuses, and saw their chiefs—the Young Chief, the Five Crows, and Camespello—and entreated them to continue friendly. They treated him with the same scorn and contumely as did Pee-pu-mox-mox, the more significant, as he was allied to them by blood, being a half-Cayuse. And Joseph went home discouraged and heart-broken. These same facts I had, on reaching the Walla-walla, from the friendly Cayuse and Walla-walla chiefs, small in number, who persisted in their refusal to join the war-party. Howlishwampo, Tintemitse, and Stickas, of the Cayuses, and Pierre, of the Walla-wallas, with their followers, had maintained their friendship at the hazard of their lives, having left the main camp of their tribe and encamped with the settlers who remained in the valley. These settlers were not attacked by Pee-pu-mox-mox and the allied chiefs, because it could only be done by passing over the dead bodies of the friendly chiefs. All these facts I learned before any controversy had grown up, and before I imagined any controversy could possibly grow up in regard to the position of Pee-pu-mox-mox and the allied tribes and chiefs.

A gentleman who has made himself conspicuous by his denunciations of the volunteers and his defense of Pee-pu-mox-mox, has admitted that the seizure of Fort Walla-walla was an act of hostility; that the appropriating of Government property there, and distributing it among the several tribes, was an act of hostility; that the burning of the houses of all the settlers in that valley was an act of hostility. But that there was convincing evidence that all these acts of hostility were not the acts of Pee-pu-mox-mox, but the acts of the Yellow Serpent. Now Pee-pu-mox-mox and the Yellow Serpent are one and the same man. Pee-pu-mox-mox, in the Wall-walla tonge, Serpent Jaune, in French, and the Yellow Serpent in English, are the several names of this renowned chief, known to all voyagers and well-informed men in that country, and well known to myself. And this Indian chief, whether he be called Pee-pu-mox-mox, Serpent Jaune, or Yellow Serpent, was guilty of the acts of hostility above enumerated, and this too by the admission of Pee-pu-mox-mox's defender and apologist.

The record evidence is overwhelming and conclusive of Pee-pu-mox-mox's hostility. It was early reported by the Indian Agent on the ground. It was testified to by all the settlers of that valley, and by the factors and employees of the Hudson Bay Co. posted at Walla-walla. And the record evidence is equally overwhelming and conclusive that all the charges of Pee-pu-mox-mox being entrapped by a flag of truce and treacherously killed, are utterly unfounded. The officers, the Indian agent, and the interpreter, present at the first conference—every eye-witness, and they are men of unimpeachable honor and integrity, present at his death, agree as to the essential facts. Pee-pu-mox-mox did approach the volunteer camp with a flag of truce, and a conference was held. Col. Kelly, in command of the troops, refused to receive him, except as a prisoner. Pee-pu-mox-mox went to his camp as a prisoner, his object being to gain time in order to concentrate the Indian forces; and also by cunning and management to induce the troops to occupy a position where he could attack them with advantage. On his reaching camp Col. Kelly still refused to receive Pee-pu-mox-mox on any other terms except as a prisoner, and offered to let him go home. Pee-pu-mox-mox continued with the volunteers, receiving from them kind treatment, and, as he stated, sent word to his people to keep friendly. The volunteers marched toward the Indian camp, Pee-pu-mox-mox accompanying them, when they were attacked by Pee-pu-mox-mox's people. In this manner the action commenced, and while it was going on the chief endeavored to make his escape, and was killed whilst furiously attacking his guard. He was killed while struggling with his guard and endeavoring to wrest the gun of his guard from his hands. This action lasted four days, resulted in a complete victory over the Indians, and drove every hostile Indian to the northward of Snake river. Its effect on the Indian mind was prodigious, as I personally know from my own intercourse with the Indians of the interior at the very time.

Mr. Chairman, this movement on the Walla-walla, therefore, did protect our frontier. It maintained the peace of the interior for the long winter of 1855-'56.—In this connection I desire to refer to the general order emanating from the conqueror of Mexico, Lieut. Gen. Scott, complimenting the valient officers and men of the army, who made an expedition of twelve days against the Apaches of New Mexico. It was an expedition of eight companies—four hundred men—moving against one of the nomadic tribes of the far-famed Apaches. In that general order, twelve officers and twenty-six men are mentioned as having particularly distinguished themselves. Here are three reports, (holding up an open volume containing them,) one from Col. Bonneville, a gentleman well known to me; another from Capt. Ewell, a friend of my youth, three years with me at the Military Academy, a most gallant and meritorious man; and the third from Col. Miles, giving all the details of this action. It was not a case simply of soldiership, but of conduct. It was not enough that the men were brave, but they must be well managed. It was a case of tactics and strategy, of flanks, and rears, and reserves.

These reports show that eight companies of troops—400 men—pursued, overtook, fought and defeated—how many? Forty warriors. There is your feat of arms!—made the subject of a general order; in which twelve officers, and twenty-six men, are reported for distinction. I speak of it with entire respect. The gallant Scott knew full well that the disparity of force did not make the affair ridiculous.

Now, gentlemen, go with me to the distant Territories of Washington and Oregon, and to the plains of the Walla-walla, where 300 volunteers fought seven hundred Indians, for four days, and defeated them, killing some seventy Indians. Go with me to the Grand Ronde, where the gallant Col. Shaw, with one hundred and sixty volunteers of Washington, fought three hundred

Indians, killing some forty, and striking a great blow upon the hostile Indians. Go with me to the battle of Connell's prairie, on the shores of Puget Sound, where one hundred and sixty volunteers fought two hundred Indians, and defeated them, killing thirty of their number.

This movement of Shaw's was something more than a twelve days' march. Three columns of troops moved simultaneously from the Sound, from the Columbia Valley, and from the Nez Perces country, meeting at the Walla-walla, within a single day, and then a vigorous movement with a portion of this force was made across the Blue mountains, a forced march, some sixty miles in one night and day, when the enemy was struck and completely routed. The troops from the Sound crossed the Cascades, snow still on the mountains, and marched some three hundred miles to the point of redezvous. Of all these three columns the arrangements were complete, and the means of transportation ample, the column from the Dalles having in their train forty-five wagons, carrying not only supplies for the troops, but a large quantity of provisions for the friendly Indians.

Sir, I say, all honor to the officers and men who conquered the Indians in New Mexico; but, I ask the Committee, also, to do like honor to the volunteers of Washington and Oregon, who fought the Indians, always being outnumbered, and sometimes more than two to one. I ask, for the people of those Territories, the same measure of justice which has been rendered to the people of New Mexico and the people of Florida. There have been Indian difficulties in Florida, and, within two years, you have had twelve companies of regulars there, and, at least, six companies of volunteers. And, I thank God, that Florida was near enough the Federal Capital for its governor to come here, post haste, and to procure the recognition of the services of the volunteers of Florida by the General Government. Sir, that force was unquestionably necessary; they fought the Indians, and now, when they have subdued them, it appears that there were about one hundred and sixty-two Indians there, including women and children. You sent that force against less than one hundred warriors, and the expenses incurred by the Florida volunteers have been paid, and paid promptly, by this Federal Government. So with New Mexico; the expenses of the volunteers in New Mexico have been paid by the General Government and the provision to pay them was put in the army appropriation bill. So in the case of California; Congress made an appropriation to pay the Fremont riflemen, and organized a board of three army officers to inquire into the balance of the claims. The army officers made an examination; they reported to the Secretary of war, and, at the very next session of Congress, their awards were provided for in the army appropriation bill. The army appropriation bill, of the session of 1853 and 1854, contained an appropriation of nearly one million of dollars, for paying the volunteers of California, for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities previous to 1854.

We ask the same measure of justice for the people of our Territories that has been already extended to people nearer to you—in Florida, New Mexico and California.

I desire now to dwell, for a few moments, on another topic. I contend that the expenses were economical; that they were small; that they were much less than any intelligent and disinterested man, after looking into all the facts, would expect them to be. We had in Washington eighteen hundred and ninety-six men enlisted, and their average term of service was one hundred and twelve days. The total expense of each man, exclusive of pay, was but little over $500—($507 32.) What is the expense, per man in the regular service? It was about $1000 per man, last year, and throwing out the pay, it was about $850. That is the expense of troops in the regular service—a large proportion of whom are stationed at the forts and depots on the Atlantic, the Gulf, the Lakes, and the Mississippi river and its tributaries, at points accessible to steamboat navigation. But, sir, when you come to compare the expenses of the regulars with the volunteers, I shall insist that you compare them in like conditions. It will not do to compare the expenses of the volunteers in Oregon, on the plains of the Walla-walla, one hundred and fifty miles from our settlements, protecting those settlements by their gallantry and good conduct throughout the winter of 1855-'56, with the expenses of the regular troops lying in their rear, and at this very time in garrison at the Dalles, the Cascades and Vancouver. You must compare their expenses in the field with the expenses of the regulars in the field. Compare the expenses of the volunteers, in their campaign of the Walla-walla, with the expenses of the regular service in its campaign of the Yakima, and, my word for it, you will find that our expenses were the smallest, per man. In this estimate I mean to include transportation from the depots, at home, as a charge upon the regular service. That is my deliberate judgment from a careful examination of the matter. And here, in this comparison, I shall have a charge to make against the regular service. I shall insist that the nineteen dead bodies left on the ground at the Cascades, in consequence of Col. Wright advancing upon the Walla-walla, and leaving his rear unprotected and insecure, be taken into the account. He did not leave a sufficient garrison at the Cascades. It was attacked by the Indians, held in their possession, (with the exception of one block-house and one house) for twenty-four hours—every house, except these, was burned; nineteen persons were slain, and it compelled a retrograde movement of Wright, already in march for the Walla-walla, finally caused the abandonment of that movement on the Walla-walla, and the organization of a new campaign into the Yakima country. Let all these things be taken into the account in a comparison between the services, for I affirm no such military blunder was committed in the volunteer service.

Sir, I make no point against the regular service. I was bred in that service, and have given to it fourteen years of faithful service. There I have all my early friends; there, many of the warmest friends of my manhood now are, and I thank heaven that through all the controversies we have had there in reference to affairs in those territories, those men are still my friends. They are ever ready to do their duty; but during the winter of 1855 and 1856 the frontier east of the Cascade Mountains was protected by the volunteers, while the regulars were in garrison. This is a fact which should stand out, and which I have brought out on this occasion.

Mr. Chairman, objection has been made to the allowance, by the commissioners, of two dollars a day for each enlisted man, and two dollars a day for each horse. And yet I have here an official document from the Quartermaster General showing that no laboring man, no packer, no teamster was employed in the regular army in these Territories during the Indian war for less than sixty dollars per month, and that their pay ranged from that up to $90 per month. I find that for pack mules they have invariably paid three dollars a day. If, then, the regular service is obliged to go into expenses like these in that country, paying on an average two dollars and fifty cents a day for common hands, and paying it in cash, why should you object to the volunteers being paid two dollars a day, who have already waited two years for payment? If the regular service has paid for pack mules three dollars a day, why should you object to pay two dollars a day for the horses used by the volunteers? Sir, these are are pregnant facts.

But there is another topic which I wish to dwell upon for a moment, and that is the employment of troops for short intervals.—I desire to correct an erroneous impression made by reports, which have emanated from the adjutant General's office. In these reports the expenses of volunteers or militia (who served simply for three months or more) are compared with the expenses of regular establishments, where expenses for recruiting and discharging are distributed, over the entire period of enlistment of five years. And in these same reports, also, the expenses of our volunteer service in those two Territories are compared with the expenses of a regiment of infantry simply in depot, having no expenses whatever in the way of movement of troops.

Now there are certain large contingent expenses incident to raising troops, bringing them into the field, and discharging them. In militia or volunteer service it is distributed over a period of five or six months. In the regular service, over a period of five years. To institute a comparison, therefore, between the expenses of the regular and volunteer service for a period of three or six months, these expenses should be thrown out altogether, or the whole of it in each case be included for the equal period of comparison; otherwise a very heavy charge will be made upon the volunteer service and held up against them to their disparagement, when the expense is not because the troops are volunteers or militia, but because they are *troops raised for short intervals of time.*

So it is very unjust to compare the expenses of our volunteers with the expenses of infantry in depot. The proper comparison is between the expenses of our foot and horse in the field, in these Territories, with the expenses of the foot and horse of the regular service in the field in those Territories.

But this is not all. If, in an emergency, you do not resort to volunteers, what will you do? You must institute a new military system, increase your army largely, and have in depot surplus troops for any emergency which may arise. And, therefore, the true and only just comparison of expense is a comparison of the expenses which we incur under our military system, relying upon the militia and volunteers of the country in case of emergency, and of the only system that can take its place, viz: that of a large standing army.

Suppose that in our Indian difficulties you had this large standing army, and that there had been a surplus of troops at home to send out there. When you take the cost of transportation, the cost of recruiting, the cost of getting them to the field of action—you would find in the case supposed that there would have been an expense of two or three hundred dollars a man, at the very point where the expenses of the volunteers commence. And then when the emergency was over you would have the cost of sending them home again. You, gentlemen can compute the cost for yourselves. I ask again—if you did not have the volunteer service, what would you do? You must have a standing army large enough for any emergency, doing nothing nine years out of ten. But such statements and comparisons as these, the only just and proper ones, are not made in these reports; and yet, the mere statement of it will convince the mind that they are just and sound statements and comparisons. If you take the view I have presented, it will be found that in our territories, the expenses of the volunteers per man is much less than the expenses of regulars, if sent from the States there and sent back, as must necessarily have been the case had you been obliged to rely upon regulars alone. Our means of transportation were more economical. We used ox-trains instead of mule-trains, and we carried fifty per cent. more freight per employee than was carried in the trains of the regular service. That is a fact known of all men there. We made at least as rapid trips as the regular service, and we showed that oxen were the proper animals for wagons in that country.

But every effort was made to reduce expenses, and the effort was a successful one. All allowance of extra pay for fatigue service was prohibited in orders, and the accounts for such service were disallowed and thrown out. No such accounts were submitted to the commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War under the authority of Congress. This was deemed by many very unjust at the time, as payment for fatigue service was recognised in the army, and the rates established by act of Congress. Our troops did a very large amount of fatigue service, as shown in the block houses built by them and the roads cut out by them; one company was especially raised for fatigue duty, and was called the Pioneer company; most of its members were mechanics, or very experienced axemen, and for many months they were constantly employed at fatigue service. It was emphatically a company of Pioneers as well as a company of fighting men; the Indians making the first attack upon them whilst cutting out a road at the battle of Connel's Prairie.

I refused Mr. Chairman to allow any extra compensation for fatigue service, because I expected the pay of our troops would have some relations to the price of labor in the country; and for a temporary rapid service organized for an emergency, I did not think the idea of extra pay for fatigue service should be countenanced.

In the disposition of public property in the volunteer service of Washington, every exertion was made to guard the rights of the Government. I refused to allow any volunteer to retain one animal even on an appraisal by the officers of the Quartermaster Department, the same to be charged upon the muster rolls against his pay, but directed every animal to be disposed of at public auction. Everything was sold at public auction for the scrip issued in purchasing. The sales amounted to nearly one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and to this amount was the war debt reduced by these sales. The sales were at a considerable advance on the original cost. Horses which cost from $250 to $400 brought from $200 to $600. Wagons costing $200, were readily sold at $300; and oxen were disposed of at thirty per cent. above cost. This too, after the property had been of course deteriorated by six months active service.

The report of J. Ross Brown, Special Agent of the Interior Department, gives so graphic a picture of the condition of the Territory, in 1857, the year following the war, that I cannot do better than quote from his report:

[Here follows an extract from the Report of the gentleman referred to, on the subject of the "expenses of the Indian Wars in Washington and Oregon Territories," which was published in this paper some months since.]

There was erected in the Territory, during the war, thirty-one block-houses by the volunteer troops, twenty-one block houses by the citizens, without assistance, and some seven block-houses by the troops of the regular service. Some of these block-houses were large establishments, there being space enough inside the pickets for small houses for the families of the neighborhood, the block-houses intended to protect. The name and site of each block-house, as well as the roads and trails cut out by the volunteer service is given in an official document published by order of the Legislature of Washington Territory.

Of the whole number of eighteen hundred and ninety-six enlisted men in the Washington volunteers, two hundred and thirty-six were friendly Indians, and two hundred and fifteen citizens of Oregon, leaving fourteen hundred and forty-five citizens of Washington in service from October, 1855, to September, 1856. Their average term of service, as I have before observed, was one hundred and twelve days. Thus it will appear that nearly seven-eighths of our citizens served nearly four months during that war—an amount of service that has not certainly its parallel in this, and probably in any other country.

In Washington, the volunteers were nearly equally divided between foot and mounted troops. There were one thousand and seventeen men who served as cavalry, and eight hundred and seventy-nine who served as infantry. The operations on the Sound—a large portion of the country being very heavily timbered and there being in the timber dense underbrush and fallen logs—required that the troops should be principally foot troops. The operations in the interior, it being mostly a prairie country, that all the troops should be mounted. The great vigor and success of the volunteer operations East of the Cascades, over those of the regular service, were due very much to the fact that the volunteers were well mounted, whereas the greater bulk of the regular force was infantry. The volunteers, were, however, very superior in all the qualities of service to the regulars. There was scarcely a man in the volunteer service who had not crossed the plains, become inured to all the routine of camp life, and thoroughly accustomed to moving in that country, either on his horse over the prairie, or on foot through the dense forests.

We had no difficulty whatever in raising foot troops, nor in dismounting our horse troops, when, as on the Sound, the operations extended from the prairie region, at the head of the Sound, to the wooded region eastward, where horses could not be used.

The remarks, Mr. Chairmak, of Mr. J. Ross Brown as to the cause of the war are so pertinent and so just that I will give them at length:

[Here follows a number of extracts from the Report of Mr. Brown, on the subject of the *causes* of the Indian Wars in this Territory and in Oregon, which has also heretofore been published by us.]

In conclusion Mr. Chairman, I ask for the people of those Territeries, prompt and equal justice at the hands of this Congress; I ask, in the name of their patriotism and heroic services and sufferings, for the immediate liquidation of their claims. A commission appointed under its authority—a commission representing this Government, and not the people of these Territories—a commission, who, if they had any bias or prejudice, were biased and prejudiced against us, have investigated the whole question, have made their awards, have submitted their report, and that report with the approval of the War Department, is now before Congress. We ask firmly and emphatically for the endorsement of this report, and the payment of these awards, the present session of Congress.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1858.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

LATEST FROM THE NORTH!

ARRIVAL OF STEAM AND SAIL VESSELS!

INDIAN TROUBLES!

New Routes to the Gold Region, &c., &c.

By the arrival of the U. S. mail on Friday morning last, we have one week's later news from the various ports on Puget Sound. The Whatcom *Northern Light*, of July 24th, and the Victoria *Gazette* of July 28th, were received by this mail. The steamer *Oregon* had arrived at Victoria with a cargo of freight and 288 passengers. From the shipping reports of the papers alluded to, we find that between the 16th and 27th ult., the following vessels had arrived from San Francisco at Bellingham Bay and Victoria harbor:—Steamship *Sierra Nevada*, steamship *Pacific*, ships *Ann Perry* and *Caribian*, schooners *Emma*, *Alice* and *Fogaway*, brigs *Willimartie* and *Franklin Adams*, and barks *Jenny Ford*, *Mayflower*, *D. M. Hall*, *Lucy L. Hale*, *Mallory*, *Acadia* and *Ocean Bird*. All these vessels had full cargoes, of various kinds, and from 26 to 300 passengers each. We learn from other sources that within the past week the following vessels have arrived at other ports on Puget Sound: Ship *Robert*, at Ensalada, with passengers; ship *Sea Bird*, at same place, with passengers; ships *Atlas* and *Bostonia*, loading spars at Port Discovery; the barks *Chas. Devanz*, *Ork*, and *Adelade*, and the brig *Cyrus*, at other ports awaiting cargos.

The U. S. mail steamer *Panama*, on her last trip, brought to Victoria 128 passengers. Almost every vessel that returns to San Francisco, it is said, is crowded with returning, disappointed and "strapped" gold hunters. The Frazer river excitement in San Francisco has completely "winked out," and at the latest advices, no steamers, except those of the P. M. S. S. Co., were up for Puget Sound. It would seem that the steamer companies have combined, and determined that, having enjoyed a golden harvest in conveying passengers from California as far up Frazer river as they dared to venture—getting all their cash—that they will now permit them to die there of starvation and exposure, unless they should be fortunate enough to succeed in "panning out" enough of the "needful" to pay their passage back. Very benevolent "institutions" are these steamboat companies.

The injury sustained by the U. S. M. steamer *Constitution* is by no means as great as at first reported—having only broken her steam connecting pipe on going ashore at Victoria. Her hull sustained no considerable injury, and is as sound as a dollar. She was taken up to Port Ludlow, under canvass, for repairs, and will be on duty again in a short time.

A Mr. D. Hunt, deputy surveyor on Whidby's Island, it is ascertained has been murdered. He was last seen alive near the north end of Swinomish pass, in a canoe. Capt. Fay, Indian Agent, has arrested two Indians, suspected of the murder, and is on the look-out for two others.

News was brought to Victoria by the steamer *Umatilla*, that the Indians had probably murdered a party of seven miners between the mouth of Frazer river and Fort Langley, and had wounded and made a prisoner of a woman. This party had been due some days at the fort, and it is supposed they were attacked in their canoes on their way up. A large company from Fort Langley started down, on receipt of the news, to rescue the woman and punish the Indians.

The *Northern Light* has late intelligence from two separate parties of miners, concerning the mining region of (Seat-seat) Skagit, (we must repudiate the innovation.) Mr. Milton F. Mounts, and a prospecting party had just returned from the north fork of that river. He had been up seventy miles from the mouth—represents the river to be 150 yards wide, with an average depth of from ten to twenty feet—well adapted to steamboat navigation when the immense accumulation of drift-wood is cut loose, and got out of the way. He says there are rich valleys on either side of the river, from two to five miles in width, with heavy forests of timber, broken occasionally with small prairies—gold was found on its banks everywhere, but as with other rivers, the water was too high to permit the party to give the bars a thorough test. Game was very abundant. Another party was up the main channel seventy-five miles, who represent it as a magnificent agricultural country, and have no doubt but that gold in abundance will be found on the river bars. The Indians informed this party, that Thompson river could be reached in two days from the spot where they conversed, and that they would be willing to pack over it, by their trail, for a dollar a day. It seems that Mr. DeLacy located his trail over the head-waters of this river, and that a party of Americans are now at work there, doing well. Several members of returned parties, numerously accompanied, have started back. Other parties will soon be on their way thither.

Mr. J. G. Hyatt has been appointed by Mr. R. V. Peabody, Deputy Postmaster at Whatcom.

A temporarily insane man named Waterhouse, confined in the Whatcom block-house, attacked a Mr. Win. Wolf, as he entered the house, and obtaining possession of his revolver, discharged three shots at him—wounding him somewhat severely in the hand and neck.

The Indians about Bellingham Bay appear to be in truly a deplorable condition, and were recently visited and talked to by the faithful and watchful Indian Agent for this district—Col. M. T. Simmons. It seems that they have disposed of most of their canoes to the Bostons—bought liquor with the proceeds, and are now badly off to get their winter's supply of salmon, &c. The lecture and advice given them by Col. S. is excellent; and *safety* should dictate, that it be observed alike by whites and Indians.

A large number of miners had arrived at Bellingham Bay during the week, bringing a considerable amount of gold dust, and reporting new and rich gold discoveries on the head-waters of Frazer, Thompson, Harrison, Lilliwoot and Skagit rivers, and their tributaries. There are three paying bars now on Frazer river, below the great falls, to-wit: Hill's, Texas and Emery's bars.

The Victoria *Gazette* is now issued daily. The number for July 28th is mainly occupied with a communication from the special correspondent of that paper, giving an account of an excursion of the steamer *Umatilla*, Capt. Ainsworth, from Fort Langley *via* Harrison river, through Lake Harrison, to the mouth of the Lilliwoot river—some 75 miles—never having before been traversed by a steamboat. It is claimed that this is the nearest and most practicable route to the Upper Frazer river mines, as it places the miner upon that river 60 miles above the junction of Thompson river, in 216 miles from the mouth of Frazer, against 296, by the main channel. Harrison river falls into Frazer about mid-way between Forts Langley and Hope, and the route to the mines by it is made by way of the Lilliwoot river and lake, to a small river, then a long portage of 30 miles to a third lake, then another portage of five miles to and across Lake Anderson, to the last portage of 8 miles to Frazer river—60 miles above the mouth of Thompson river. Steamboats can get no further up than the *Umatilla* went.

On the 19th ult., in Victoria, in response to an address of one of a large company of miners, asking Gov. Douglas to advise them as to their future movements, &c., that gentleman replied in a very neat and diplomatic, impromptu speech, stating that he would "not take the responsibility of giving any advice on the subject"—that "had they sent to ask his opinion about Frazer river before they left California, he would have told them, one and all, not to leave their quiet homes until something more definite was known about the country."

The Victoria *Gazette*, in commenting upon the address of Gov. Douglas, says:

"It will be observed that, while His Excellency carefully refrains from *guaranteeing* the abundant existence of gold on Frazer river, he gives it as his *settled opinion* that "the country is full of gold, and that East and North, and South of Frazer river, there is a gold field of incalculable value and extent."

Concerning the new route to the gold fields, referred to above—*via* Harrison river—Gov. Douglas says:

"The route by Harrison river is, I think, the *best*; and we are now preparing to get a road opened that way. In fact I expect to *see teams and wagons* on the twenty mile portage that divides the river from Anderson Lake, before many months are over. That is a *safe* and *accessible* route *at all seasons* to Upper Frazer river."

The Bellingham Bay Trail Again.

For the past week or ten days, various and irreconcilable reports have been in circulation here concerning this trail. The report which we published last week, on the strength of the statement of Capt. Bannister, of the schooner *Eclipse*, to the effect that the trail had actually been cut through and completely cleared to the open country east, turns out to be unfounded, whilst another rumor had it, that Mr. DeLacy had written a letter to certain parties in Whatcom, stating that he had prospected a trail through to, or *in sight* of the open country, but unfortunately found himself coming out on one of the highest spurs of those mountains—with a prependicular side fronting the east;—that it was impossible for him there to find a practicable route down, and that he designed to return immediately to Fort Hope—there take the H. B. Co.'s Brigade trail to the eastern base of the mountains, and endeavor to find an approach to the Whatcom trail, (as far as completed,) from the open country east. This letter has not been published, neither have we seen it, but we have good authority for saying that such a letter has been written by Mr. DeL.—that it is a legitimate production.

We have, however, just been placed in possession of a copy of an extra from the office of the Whatcom *Nortern Light*, dated July 29th, containing advices from Capt. DeLacy up to July 24th, and which will be found hereto annexed. We have the best of authority for the belief that these letters are genuine; and although that gentlemen may have but recenty found himself balked in finding his way out to the east side of the mountains with the trail, it appears he now has seen his way clearly through, and that it will now most certainly be completed "in from two to three weeks."

In addition to the letters received and published from Mr. DeL., the editor of the *Northern Light* has confirmatory testimony to the effect "*that ten miles of the twenty-five* referred to by Mr. DeLacy, *had already been cut*, and the entire road would be completed in a very few days." The *Light* gives the names of Mr. J. J. Murphy, correspondent of the *Alta California*, and Messrs. Anthony and Scott—just in from Summit Lake—who fully confirm what Mr. DeLacy has written. Here are his letters:

"Simallao River, July 24th, 1858.

"*Messrs. Vail, Roeder and Smith, Comm'ers, &c.:*

"You will have learned from Mr. Quigley, the particulars of this trip, and the want of success in getting through the place pointed out by my Indian guide.

"Warned by his experience, I took a different route, and have arrived at this place—half an hour ago.

"I have now the pleasure of reporting to you that I have found a practicable pass by the head of this river entirely through the mountains to the open country. I could not go entirely to the brigade trail, on account of want of provisions, but from camp fires seen on it, it was supposed to be 10 or 12 miles distant, and the course direct for Thompson's river.

"This pass, which I have found is destitute of timber, and of very easy access. It is, in fact, the easiest pass through the Cascades.

"From the point where the trail now is, to where the work will cease in the open country, will be from 20 to 25 miles.

"Now, gentlemen, all I have to say is, put in a strong force, and give them plenty of provisions, and you will have the Trail through in from two to three weeks.

"Mr. Pullen, who carries this, was with me throughout the trip, and went further into the open country than I did. He will give you all the particulars.

"I am very tired, and shall rest here a day, and shall then return to camp and then to Whatcom, when I shall be prepared to give the citizens all the particulars of the exploration.

"I beg leave to say that there will be a great deal of work on these last 25 miles, and that you should put on at least 50 men, to get it through as soon as possible. "I am, respectfully, yours,

"W. W. DeLACY.

"One of the men, who was with me throughout—Spurling—will remain, and guide the packing party through.

"P. S. The route which I have at last succeeded in finding, is almost direct to Thompson's river, and the Trail will be the best and shortest route across the Cascades. On the last pass, on both sides, there is feed for animals."

"Simallao River, July 24, 1858.

"*Dear Fitzhugh*:—'There's no such word as fail.' I have found a fine pass to the open country, and have been to the latter. There will be about 20 or 25 miles to work to it, (the open country.)

"I have just got here—about an hour ago. I leave guides at camp to take the working party on, and shall return to Whatcom in a few days, for I am exhausted by fatigue. I send Pullen, who was with me, as an express. He can give you the particulars.

"Yours, DeLACY."

The True Route to the Mines.

For The Snoqualmie—Parties continue to arrive here from time to time, and quietly take their departure for the rendezvous at the Meridian Prairies, preparatory to pushing out for the gold region by way of the Snoqualmie pass. Many are awaiting to hear again from Mr. Pearson, and to learn whether the company of which he is pilot, got through to the mining region without being attacked by the Indians. The last Puget Sound *Herald* says:

"During the past week, Steilacoom presented quite an animated picture in the continual coming and going of miners from California and Oregon. Their numbers are ever on the increase, and they tell us that many more are on the way from the interior of California. Not less than three hundred have recently left Steilacoom for the mines over the mountains."

By the way of the Snoqualmie pass is destined to be *the* route to the northern gold region, should the mines prove sufficiently attractive to induce their being prospected and worked hereafter, despite all efforts in other directions, to the contrary.

Forty or fifty miners, direct from the Dalles, and other portions of Oregon, have arrived here within a few days. In speaking of the tide of emigration to the northern gold region, as changing from Puget Sound, to the Columbia river and Dalles route, the *Oregonian*, of July 24th says:

"Several hundred [miners] have already come from Puget Sound to this city, [Portland,] and gone up by land and steamers to the Dalles. It is reported by those, that thousands will soon follow."

If the above be true, the said "several hundred" must have found their way from Victoria and Bellingham Bay to Oregon, by steamers or sailing vessels, for we are quite sure that but few, *if any* persons, have arrived here, able to procure an outfit, or who could be fitted out here, have yet turned their backs upon the Snoqualmie pass, for the purpose of facing the Dalles route.

It is due to the public that we should state, that we cannot recommend any persons, starting from a distance, to undertake to cross the mountains through the pass referred to, for the gold region, the present season—it being now too far advanced to make a trip thither profitable. However, if persons are still determined to adopt the Snoqualmie route, and take the chances this season, let them start well mounted, armed and provisioned, for they need not depend upon this section of country for arms, of any kind, or for any great variety of provisions. We are of opinion that a different system of doing business will be established next year, and that provisions, &c., will be kept at places where the public wants require them, and where they will not be consumed in idleness, as has been the case at Victoria and Bellingham Bay for the last three or four months.

Route to the Gold Region, via. Vancouver, Mt. Adams, &c.

The Oregon *Standard*, of July 29th, contains two letters, concerning the opening of a new route, as above, over the Cascade mountains in this territory, leading to the northern and eastern gold region. We have already published several notices of this route, from which it will be remembered that it was first surveyed and located by a party of citizens of Clarke county, and afterwards the contract was taken for the cutting and clearing of it, by Messrs Lewis & French, for a certain amount—the work to be performed within a given time. The report of the contractors is published in the number of the *Standard* alluded to, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Gay Hayden, (one of the surveyors of the route,) from which it appears that they found no difficulty in getting along, and finding good ground for a road;—that two more days would complete the cutting on it, and that they were ready to have the viewers come along and accept the contract as finished, &c., &c.

From the letter of Mr. Hayden, which is dated July 27th, we learn that the trail is completed, and that the viewers started that day to receive the work from the hands of the contractors;—that the trail is a good one, and can easily be converted into a wagon road;—that it leads directly from Vancouver to the head waters of White Salmon river, at the base of Mt. Adams, and is but 65 or 70 miles from point to point—from Vancouver to the open country east. An express-man had walked through the entire distance, (leading a horse that had given out,) in three days.

Thus, have the citizens in the southern portion of our territory—along the Columbia river, &c., provided themselves with a direct route to the northern gold region—are prepared to reap all the advantages which may arise from the discovery of gold there, equally with their fellow-citizens at the north, or in the centre; and the citizens of other portions of the territory can well afford to rejoice with the people of Clarke county, that *still another* good and practicable route to the gold mines has been discovered *over our own soil*—verifying, as we doubt it will, the statement made by Mr. W. H. Pearson—published in this paper a few weeks since, *that the route to the northern gold region from Vancouver, by way of Mt. Adams, and White Salmon river, was second only that by way of the Snoqualmie pass.*

Mr. Hayden concludes his letter as follows:

"Now, Mr. Editor, if you want to go to the mines by the nearest, easiest and best route, come on with your *horses*. You do not want any steam-boats, to take your surplus cash for the trip to the Dalles, when you are as near the mines at Portland or Vancouver as you would be at the Dalles, and have a saving in money of from $30 to $100 to the man. In a conversation with some of the officers, to-day, I learn it is their intention to make this trail their route to take supplies to Fort Simcoe. I understand that they can pack from here for one half the price it now costs to transport supplies by way of the Cascades and Dalles.

"Our people had a rejoicing on the arrival of the news of the completion of the trail, by the firing of guns, etc."

The Snoqualmie Pass—Disinterested Testimony.

Mr. Philip Foster, an old and well known resident of Oregon, has recently returned to that Territory from a six week's excursion from Olympia to Bellingham Bay, Victoria, Seattle, &c., and has, in the *Oregonian* of July 24th, given the result of his observations and impressions concerning the best route to the northern gold region, the various town sites, and the country generally, bordering upon our inland waters.

Mr. Foster is pretty severe upon Whatcom, Schome, Victoria, and the Frazer river route—indeed he handles them without gloves—his letter having no doubt been written just exactly as he thought and felt at the time of inditing it. He says that "Whatcom is a paper town, and about as large as it ever will be," and that the trail from it, leading to the mines, "when, if ever made, will be a greater *humbug* than the town itself," that the navigation of Frazer river "is a breaking up job," &c., &c. Mr. F. then says:

"I will now speak of two feasible routes to the mines: first, by way of the Snoqualmie pass, starting from Seattle, on Puget Sound; this is a good trail to the mines on Thompson river, and the proper route for those going to the mines from Puget Sound, and I have no doubt that Seattle will become the great emporium of the Sound. Situated on one of the best harbors in the world, and surrounded by the best agricultural resources on the Sound, more good farming land than any other county in Washington Territory. Port Townsend I consider the next best site for a town, it being rather the key to the whole Sound country, has a good harbor and a pretty site,—some good country back of it. Steilacoom and Olympia are very desirable locations, and will be of some considerable note in the future. * * * * * * * I think, upon the whole, by way of the Dalles is the far preferable route for all Oregonians and northern Californians that wish to go to these mines by land, otherwise they can go to Frazer river and wear themselves out, cordelling canoes or packing provisions upon their backs. The Snoqualmie pass is a good route from the Sound."

The natural bias that all Oregonians have for the route via the Dalles to the northern gold mines, sticks prominently out in the last paragraph quoted, but we are glad to find that any Oregonian is capable of doing justice to our Territory by acknowledging that *the Snoqualmie pass is a good route from the Sound*. Although the permanent residents of the southern Puget Sound country acted very imprudently in permitting Bellingham Bay and Victoria to take all the wind out of the sails of the route via the Snoqualmie the present season, our word for it—should the northern and eastern gold region prove the *reality* that it is thought they will—another season will tell a different story, and the gold adventurer will fit out in this direction, and take the *certain*, and only practicable route at all seasons of the year yet discovered, *via the Snoqualmie pass*. Mind *that* now.

☞ Mr. S. D. Smith, we learn, has been appointed by Judge O. B. McFadden, U. S. Commissioner for the Wallawalla country.

Late News from Pearson!

Mr. A. J. Kane arrived at this place on yesterday morning—having left Portland on Monday of this week—who informs us that Mr. W. H. Pearson, who left here some weeks since as guide of a mining party through the Snoqualmie pass, to the northern gold region, had returned to Vancouver on the 30th ult.

Mr. Kane had no conversation with Pearson, but learns that the following statement had been made by him: That he had proceeded with the company until within about 100 miles of Thompson river, where they were met by a large band of Indians. The result of this meeting was a long talk, and concluded by these terms being agreed to: That the Indians would permit the mining party to proceed to the gold region unmolested, provided Pearson would accompany seven chiefs and a like number of warriors back to Fort Simcoe, for the purpose of recovering a band of horses which they alleged had been stolen from them by the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Simcoe. It appears that Pearson returned to the Fort, as per agreement, and stated the grievances of the Indians to the officers, but that the Indians, instead of coming into the Fort with Mr. P., kept off on the hill tops, and that the officers finally sent them word that unless they left that vicinity they would send the troops after them. It appears that Pearson was five days in getting to Simcoe, which would place the party that he went with ten days' travel out of reach of this band of Indians, and they are now, no doubt, safely encamped on Thompson river. Pearson met Capt. Robertson's company of 400 strong, one mile north of Simcoe—all in good spirits.

Mr. Kane comes as the agent of the new freight and passenger line of communication between Puget Sound and the Columbia river—projected by the "Columbia and Willamette Steamboat Company," over the military road from Steilacoom to Monticello, of which we made mention a few weeks ago. Mr. K. informs us that all the arrangements of the company for the commencing of operations on the route are nearly perfected, and that wagons, pack, and riding animals will be placed upon the road without delay.

Speech of Hon. Isaac I. Stevens.—As will be observed, the speech of this gentleman in the U. S. House of Representatives, on the subject of the Washington and Oregon War Claims, occupies a large majority of the reading columns of to-day's paper. We are well satisfied that no apology for this is necessary, as we feel quite certain that the speech of that gentleman, on the subject of which it treats, will be read by our citizens with at least as much avidity, and with as deep an interest, as the same amount of any other kind of matter that we could possibly place before them. The speech speaks for itself, and requires no puffery from any source to gain for it the applause of the "Old Guard" that weathered the Territorial Indian warfare of 1855-'6—and which at one time threatened to leave not a vestige of civilization within our organized territorial limits. The speech covers the whole ground—is well guarded at every point from attack, and presents an interwoven net-work of facts and arguments, conclusive and unanswerable. In point of fact, judicious, and well-turned argument, &c., it will compare well and favorably with any others delivered in the House during the late session of Congress. The speech of Gen. Lane, the delegate of Oregon, on the same subject, delivered on a previous occasion, is an excellent production, and at a more convenient season we may publish it also.

From Oregon.—We learn from the Oregon *Standard* of July 29th, that Captain Robertson, who, with a company of miners was attacked some time since by the Indians, in the Yakima country, and driven back to the Dalles, has succeed in organizing a new company of about 500 men, who were concentrating at Fort Simcoe, preparatory to proceeding to the Wenachee river, where Capt. R. represented gold to exist in great abundance.——The prospect is that a daily newspaper will be started in Portland ere long.——Gov. Curry declines the appointment of Register of the Land Office at Oregon City.

The Late Election.—From three or four counties, official returns had not been received at the office of the Secretary of the Territory, at the time of going to press. The next mail will probably bring complete returns, when we will publish the result. We prefer to wait until all the counties shall have been heard from, rather than occupy space, week after week, in giving partial returns.

☞ The Puget Sound *Herald* of the 23d inst., contains a notice of the murder of "Goliah," a young Indian, well known here—having been killed, as is supposed, by a soldier of the Steilacoom garrison. His body was found horribly mutilated—literally cut to pieces. The soldier—supposed to be his murderer—has been arrested and confined in the guard house.

☞ The soul is always busy, and if not exercised about serious affairs, will spend its activity upon trifles.

☞ Never abuse one who was once your bosom friend, however bitter now.

Facts are Stubborn Things.—It is not denied that almost every American woman is more or less troubled with those diseases called uterine, and the medical profession have admitted their inability to effect a cure. They all, however, generally unite in admitting the complete success of Marshall's uterine catholicon, in all such cases. These facts being undoubted, every sufferer should make a trial of this medicine, and secure health. The cost of five bottles is not as much as is charged by physicians for a week's attendance.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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

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

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

☞ Our acknowledgments are due to Mr. C. E. Williams, purser of the *Constitution*, for files of late papers from Bellingham Bay and Victoria, and for local news obtained on his way up from Port Ludlow.

To Correspondents.—Within the past week, several communications designed for publication have been received. One, and perhaps two that will be published next week, would have appeared in to-day's issue, but for the large space occupied by the excellent speech of the delegate in Congress for this territory, on the subject of the Indian war claims of this territory and Oregon.

Episcopal Public Worship.

Bishop Scott, of Oregon, will preach at the School House in Olympia on Sunday next, morning and evening. Services to commence at ½ past 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

☞ The Fall term of the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute will commence on Monday, 6th of September next. Tuition same as last term of eleven weeks. Students can find accommodation in private families.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, W. T., July 22, 1858.

New Advertisements.

Pocket Book Lost!

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

DAVID J. CHAMBERS.

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

Notice to Our Patrons!

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

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

S. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

Olympia, Aug. 5, 1858. 2w37

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT SEALED PROPOSALS, accompanied with good security, for clearing the ten acres of ground designed for capitol purposes will be received by the commissioners.

Two acres of said ground to be cleared of the stumps, and the surface brought to a regular grade.

For particulars inquire of the undersigned.

JAMES BILES,
B. HARNED,
R. M. WALKER,
Capitol Commissioners.

Olympia, Aug. 6, 1858. tf

TO TAX PAYERS.

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

Office at the Post Office, Main Street.

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

Olympia, July 22, 1858. 4w36

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

Saddlery Hardware,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND WASHINGTON STS.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

AND

SADDLE TREES;

Saddle Bags

AND

WALLETS,

GIRTHS and

SURCINGLES;

BLOCK AND BENT

Stirrups;

Halters, Bridles and

MARTINGALES;

Whips and Spurs;

Curry Combs,

Horse cards & brushes, &c.

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14

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

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

D. F. NEWSOM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

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

BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.

April 30, 1858. 23tf

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

Apples. 60 Varieties.
Pears. 25 Varieties.
Plums. 10 Varieties.
Cherries. 20 Varieties.
Peaches. 15 Choice early varieties.
Apricot. 3 Varieties.
Nectarine, Boston do
Minor Fruits. Catawba Grape, Isabella do, Currants, 8 varieties, Gooseberries, 7 do, Raspberry, 6 do, Strawberry, 6 do

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

Nuts. English Walnuts, Butternut, Chestnut.

Roses. 60 Best cultivated varieties.

Carnations. 5 Best varieties, Variegated Dahlias, Red and White Daisies.

Verbenas. 7 Varieties.

Stock Gilly. Variety, Giant Rhonbarb, Horse Raddish.

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

Also, Artichokes—very productive.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Dec. 18, 1857.

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

J. BLUMBERG & CO.,

BRAKEMEN,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

W. G. WENDELL.

San Francisco, May 25, 1858.

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

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

3m30

E. Fitzgerald & Co.,

112 Battery Street,

SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE,

Mining Tools, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

Constantly on hand, a complete assortment of *BUILDERS' HARDWARE, TOOLS, &c.,* At the lowest prices. 3m30

JOHN WINTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

69 California Street, between Front and Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

General Commission Merchant for the purchase of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS.

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

"UREKA WHISKY."

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

WHISKY.

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

Genuine Monongahela.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO., Sole Agents.

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

FOWLER & CO.,

Fr warding and Commission Merchants,

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

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

MINING TOOLS!

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

For sale cheap, by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, May 5, 1858. 23tf

MINERS' SUPPLIES.

EX STEAMER PANAMA—
10 barrels Pork;
10 barrels Beef;
6300 lbs. Bacon and Ham;
1000 lbs. Lard;
6000 lbs. No. 1 China Sugar;
3000 lbs. Beans;
2000 lbs. Rice;
100 barrels Flour in quarter sacks;

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

Port Townsend, May 10, 1858. 25tf

BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.,

Cattle Market.

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

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

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

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

June 11, 1858 29tf

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

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

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

She will be sold at a bargain for cash.

For terms apply on board, or to

W. FITZPATRICK,
Bellingham Bay.

May 13, 1858. 25tf

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

AT

Point Roberts and Whatcom!

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES!

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

MINERS TOOLS & SUPPLIES,

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

Among the goods on hand may be found

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

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

May 13, 1858. 25tf

New and Brilliant!

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

Boarding House,

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

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

May 15, 1858. 25tf

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.

ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO

Adams' Boston Brushes.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.

FOREST RIVER DO.

TIEMANN'S and other Colors,

GLUES, BRONZES

GOLD LEAF, &C.

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

DALY'S VALLEY WHISKY.

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

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO., Sole Agents.

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

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

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

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

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

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

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

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

THOS. J. HANNA,

Commission Merchant.

FORWARDING AND RECEIVING.

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

Port Townsend, W.T. 21tf

D. Phillips, San Francisco. | D. Horton, Seattle. | D. L. Phillips, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

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

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-y4y.

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, 1851. 33tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Office—in the Land Office. no.7y.

JOHN C. BELL,

182 Clay Street,

Next door to the Museum, near Kearney, St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Bring the Measure — For Shades & Carpets.

CARPETS OF ALL KINDS,

FLOOR AND TABLE CLOTHS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREEN BAIZE, PEW CUSHIONS, &c.

☞ A liberal discount will always be made to people from the country. Cheapest Carpet Warehouse on the Pacific Coast. Don't forget the number,

182 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

April 30, 1858. 3m23

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6mo13

LATEST GOLD EXCITEMENT!

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

Olympia, June 18, 1858. 30tf

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & COUNSELLOR.

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor.

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. 1y.44.

Wooden Ware, Brooms,

BASKETS, BRUSHES,

Clothes Lines, Matches, &c.,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE

WOOD & WILLOW WARE ESTABLISHMENT

...OF...

HAWXHURST & SON,

39 Sacramento street, Below Front,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6m13

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

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

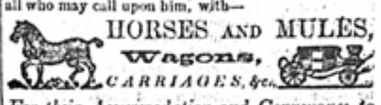
THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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



HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

Washington Hotel.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

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

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-1y.

Land Warrants for sale.

C. E. WILLIAMS.

Olympia, April 16, 1858.

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

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 51f

NOTICE

TO THE CONSUMERS OF

Club House Gin!

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF DALY'S

OLD LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN,

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

"London Club House."

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

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

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

WM. NEWELL & CO., Sole Agents.

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

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pub: 14.

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

Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates assembled at Lecompton, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which constitution is republican; and whereas, at the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and whereas the said constitution and ordinance have been presented to Congress by order of said convention, and admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a State requested; and whereas said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State as herein proposed: Therefore —*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: that the question of admission with the following proposition in lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them or a majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for that purpose, namely: that the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the people of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to-wit: First. That sections number sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, or where either of said sections or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools. Second. That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third. That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof. Fourth. That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State; and, when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature may direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State. Fifth. That five per centum of the nett proceeds of sales of all the public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature shall direct: *Provided*, The foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that said State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States; or with any regulation which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sixth. And that said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "Proposition accepted" or "Proposition rejected." Should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the federal government. But should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in the said proposition; and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State government, by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the federal constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the federal constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union, as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor, United States district attorney, and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its legislature, namely, the president of the council and speaker of the house of representatives, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. And three of them shall constitute a board; and the board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint as judges of election, at each of the several places of voting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting for the purpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and the said Governor shall announce the same by proclamation; and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and places of said election, and to direct the time which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and the said Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States without delay.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the election hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory, over the age of twenty-one years, who possesses the qualifications which were required by the laws of said Territory, for a legal voter at the last general election for the members of the Territorial legislature, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the voter to the right of suffrage in said election. And if any person not so qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at said election, or shall make or cause to be made any false, fictitious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of said election, such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor not less than six months, nor more than three years.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the aforesaid board of commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices; and on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the Territorial laws.

Approved, May 4, 1858.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

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

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

To all whom it may Concern.

E. D. WARBASS HAS THIS DAY MADE AN assignment to me of all his real and personal estate for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to forward them to me at Bellingham Bay as early as practicable.

E. C. FITZHUGH.

April 27, 1858. 3m23

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

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

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

DALY'S
AROMATIC
VALLEY WHISKY!

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

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

Valley Whisky,

as it is sold in bottles only.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

REMOVED.

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

KENDALL CO.

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

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice O. B. McFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the Judges.

Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf no.15

ALTA HOUSE.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.

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

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

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

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

To Whom it may Concern.

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

L. P. FISHER'S
Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

L. Q. WASHINGTON,

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

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

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

REFERS TO

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

Address

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

Feb. 5, 1858. 1ly

H. SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

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

FORWARDING,
Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

PUGET SOUND
DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet.

A. J. POPE,
San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.,
SEATTLE,
King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

LOST,

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

Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,
AND SHAMPOOING
SALOON.

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

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

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

DR. J. L. CZAPKAY'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

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

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

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

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

Communications strictly confidential.

Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE.

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

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

B. F. FILLMORE.

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

CERTIFICATE.

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

KOSSUTH LAJOS,
Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, Jan. 6, 1852.

SPERMATORRHŒA

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

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

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHŒA.

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

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

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

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

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THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

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

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

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

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

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

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

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

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

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

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

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

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

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

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

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

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

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

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

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

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

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