PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

The Song of Seventy.

I am not old,—I cannot be old,
Though threescore years and ten
Have wasted away, like a tale that is told,
The lives of other men:

I am not old; though friends and foes
Alike have gone to their graves,
And left me alone to my joys or my woes,
As a rock in the midst of the waves:

I am not old,—I cannot be old,
Though tottering, wrinkled, and gray;
Though my eyes are dim, and my marrow is cold.
Call me not old to-day.

For, early memories round me throng,
Old times, and manners, and men,
As I look behind on my journey so long
Of threescore miles and ten;

I look behind, and am once more young,
Buoyant, and brave, and bold,
And my heart can sing, as of yore it sung,
Before they called me old.

I do not see her—the old wife there—
Shrivelled, and haggard, and gray,
But I look on her blooming, and soft, and fair,
As she was on her wedding day.

I do not see you, daughters and sons,
In the likeness of women and men,
But I kiss you now as I kissed you once,
My fond little children then:

And, as my own grandson rides on my knee,
Or plays with his hoop or kite,
I can well recollect I was merry as he—
The bright eyed little wight!

'Tis not long since,—it cannot be long,—
My years so soon were spent,
Since I was a boy, both straight and strong,
Yet now am I feeble and bent.

A dream, a dream,—it is all a dream!
A strange, sad dream, good sooth;
For old as I am, and old as I seem,
My heart is full of youth;

Eye hath not seen, tongue hath not told,
And ear hath not heard it sung,
How buoyant and bold, though it seem to grow old,
Is the heart, for ever young.

For ever young,—though life's old age,
Hath every nerve unstrung;
The *heart*, the *heart* is a heritage
That keeps the old man young!

"Hub Me, Shipmate."

We are indebted to the *Journal of Health* for the following timely and sensible remarks, which we heartily endorse, and warmly commend to the attention of our readers:

Passing along Broadway, some time ago, a vehicle was arrested by some slight obstruction, and the horses were not quite able to start it; the driver saw at once that but very little aid was needed, and turning to another Jehu, who was coming behind him, said, "*Hub me, shipmate!*" The other saw as instantly what was required, and, without a moment's hesitation or stop, so guided his own horses as to make the hub of his own carriage strike lightly against that of the other, and each giving his own animals a touch of the whip, both carriages moved on almost as easily as if nothing had happened. How many times in the great Broadway of life might men "hub" one another without incommoding themselves! A friendly act done, an obligation incurred, some future act of kindness provoked, at the expense of a word, or only a single moment's time. The most of us regard omnibus drivers as rather rough specimens of humanity; but ever since the incident above related, we have seen a moral beauty in the expression, "*Hub me, shipmvte.*" When a man takes a newspaper or periodical, he usually becomes attached to it, begins to feel that the editor is his friend; and as often as the publication comes, he derives from the work of its some interesting items of news, some amusing statement, or some profitable idea or suggestion. This is repeated a dozen, fifty, or hundreds of times a year, for which the dollar or two, or five, of subscription price is not the shadow of a compensation singly. Under the circumstances, we appeal to each reader of this article, in behalf of any publication which he receives, to help it to a new subscriber, as often as an opportunity is afforded, by a single word of approbation or solicitation. There are many persons who have so much of the milk of human kindness in them that they would take a paper sooner than refuse; and for that courtesy you have chances of doing them a service, just in proportion to the real worth of the publication commended. To each present subscriber to our Journal we venture the appeal, with some confidence—"HUB ME, SHIPMATE."

Pacific Railroad.

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF THURSTON COUNTY IN FAVOR OF THE NORTHERN ROUTE.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Olympia, held at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, September 29th, 1858, on motion of R. M. Walker, Elwood Evans, Esq., was called to the chair; and, on motion of Gen. W. W. Miller, R. M. Walker was elected Secretary.

The meeting being thus organized, the chairman was called upon to state the object of the meeting, to which call Mr. Evans responded in some brief remarks.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the chairman appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Which committee was constituted as follows:—R. M. Walker, Gen. Miller, T. M. Reed, Wm. N. Ayers and Dr. G. K. Willard.

The committee, after having retired, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The recent unprecedented and rapid development of the gold mines on the northwest coast in Washington Territory and the British Possessions, and the great rush of miners there from California, presents an anomalous and extraordinary condition of things, calling for the prompt action of the Federal Government in opening and protecting the overland routes to these mines from the Mississippi valley, and

WHEREAS, The nearest and most direct route to these mines from the upper Mississippi and the great lakes, is that surveyed by Gov. Stevens in 1853, 1854 and 1855, connecting the navigable waters of the Missouri and Columbia—furnishing to emigrants from the States, both a water route by the Missouri to Fort Benton, and a land route to the same point from St. Paul; and on debouching from the mountain region, connecting with trails leading either to Fort Colville, the heart of the mining region east of the Cascade mountains, and thence to Thompson and Frazer rivers, or to the Columbia valley, or direct to Puget Sound, and

WHEREAS, The recent Indian disturbances in this Territory having suspended the operations of Lieut. Mullen who, receiving orders some months since, had arrived in the Columbia valley, organized his party, and was actually on his way from the Dalles to open a wagon road from Fort Walla-walla to Fort Benton—the only portion of the route where work is indispensible to open a summer emigrant road practicable for wagons—and which disturbances threaten to close access to these regions, both by the Northern and South Pass routes.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That it is the duty of the general government to prosecute with vigor and with all the strength which it can apply, the Indian war, to the end that the Indians in arms may feel the strength and power of our government, and may be reduced to unconditional submission to its authority.

Resolved, That ample appropriations should be made to open a wagon road from St. Paul, by the line of the Missouri and Columbia, to Puget Sound—giving access to the gold fields of the northwest; and that appropriations should also be made to place light draught steamers, of great power and suitable construction, on the upper Missouri and Columbia rivers, and thereby determine practically all the facts in reference to the navigability of these rivers for steamers.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the appropriations which have been made for opening wagon roads from the Mississippi valley to California, and that we ask in the spirit of justice, that similar appropriations be made connecting the great northwest of the Mississippi valley with the prolific and teeming northwest of the Pacific coast.

Resolved, That Congress, by an act approved March 3d, 1855, having established a mail route from St. Anthony, on the Mississippi river, to Puget Sound, a mail service should at once be put on this line, it being that of the proposed wagon road.

Resolved, That in any scheme of a Pacific railroad, we must urge the paramount advantages of the northern route surveyed by Gov. Stevens, in a material point of view, the question being whether the great railroad line connecting the basin of the St. Lawrence and the upper Mississippi, and the waters of the Pacific flanking the newly discovered gold region, shall run through American or foreign territory. This route, moreover, is the shortest route connecting water lines across the territory of the United States—passes through the most fertile region—is in nearer connection with Europe and Asia, and is backed up directly by the largest railroad enterprise and capital of the country. The experience of the Grand Trunk and other railroads of Canada, and three of the northern States, show conclusively how futile are the objections to the northern route as regards snow and cold, and the ability of the country to push its railroad system to the shores of the Pacific.

Resolved, That in our judgment the government should give equivalent aid in any scheme of a Pacific railroad, to at least three roads; that this aid should consist of grants of land and the capitalizing the amounts which the government must of necessity pay to send its mails, troops, supplies, and munitions of war on the several lines; that beyond this the general government should not go; that with this aid, the whole undertaking should be left open to the free competition of our railroad genious and enterprise, and that it should be emphatically the work of the people, and not of the government of the country.

Resolved, That a line of military posts should be established for the protection of the northern route. In which connection, it is worthy of mention that the great rivers of this route, the Missouri and Columbia, furnishes the means of supply by steamers. The mouth of the Yellowstone and the Great Falls of the Missouri, on the former river, and Fort Walla-walla and Fort Colville on the latter, are points at which large posts are indispensable; and these are probably the only points at which large posts are required west of the State of Minnesota, as far as the main Columbia. The intermediate country can be held by moveable troops operating from these posts, according to circumstances.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the discovery of gold fields in the British possessions on Frazer river, and the establishing of the colony of British Columbia, will insure a rapid settlement of that region; and in view also of the fact that steps have already been taken for the survey of a railroad route through English territory, from Canada to the Pacific, it behooves our government to be up and doing, and to extend to our people such aid in grants of land, &c., as will enable them to push a line of road through our own territory to this northwest coast, to the end that the commercial supremacy of the Pacific may be insured to our nation.

Resolved, That our delegate in Congress be requested to urge the passage of an act granting lands to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, incorporated by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, passed January 28th, 1857. The Legislature of Washington Territory having, by said act of incorporation, granted the right of way through said territory.

Which preamble and resolution, on motion of Edmund Sylvester, Esq., were unanimously adopted.

On motion of A. J. Moses, said committee on resolutions were continued as an Executive Committee, to call a future meeting, if deemed best, and were instructed to procure speakers to address said future meeting.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to furnish the proceedings of this meeting for publication in the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the above named Executive committee.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Chairman.

R. M. WALKER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Aug. 3d*, 1858.

Ed. Pioneer and Democrat:

At last the government and people this side have discovered the whereabouts of Washington Territory, and that it is a fit place for the habitation of others than the aborigines and Hudson Bay Company's traders. The gold discoveries upon Frazer river has produced a great excitement all over the land, and is the important theme of conversation everywhere; and if no very discouraging news should reach here this fall, there will be an immense emigration to the coast in the spring. At the present time, there are three or four vessels at New York and one in Boston up for Puget Sound, and no doubt will sail soon with a full freight of passengers and merchandise. The Minnesota people are taking active steps to open the route through the British possessions, claiming a superiority for it, from being able to get water transportation most of the distance by means of its fine Lakes and Rivers; but that is to be tested. Already, parties have formed at various points with the view of taking this route.

There is no doubt that a large emigration will, in the spring, take their departure by way of the Missouri river, and the route of GOV. STEVENS' proposed Rail-road. The Governor is taking active steps in representing the practicability and advantages of this route. As a matter of course, a Northern Pacific Rail-road is much discussed now, as having entire precedence over any other proposed lines—the snows, and other imaginary obstructions, having vanished, in view of the probability of the English getting the start of us in this great enterprise.

The phases of political affairs are so varying that it is impossible, at present, to ascribe to them any definite coloring. The policy of Mr. DOUGLAS—to rule or ruin—to appease private griefs at the sacrifice of the party that has carried the ship of state through so many perilous storms—is the only disturbing element that now threatens the complete success of the Democratic party. As he admits himself the Kansas question is a dead issue, and why resurrect the carcase, when there is no possible chance of breathing any life into it? Should he continue the course he is now pursuing, Illinois will be given to the Republicans; and possibly Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York—if not wholly, enough so to give the next Congress to the opposition. Indiana will be firm. The opposition now consists of the fag ends of all parties, and should they control the next Congress, strenuous efforts will, as already have been made, to consolidate for the race in '60. The Administration is much stronger than it was a few weeks ago, and is gaining strength every day, and may yet overcome sufficiently the effects of party treason in the last Congress to secure the next; if so, the success of the party in '60, is certain.

As you will learn from other sources, the Governor has pitched into the Hudson's Bay Company in a very hadsome style; and it is owing to his able exposition of the illegality of their exactions of American miners, that decisive action was obtained from the Government in the appointment of Mr. JOHN NUGENT, a gentleman eminently qualified and deserving of the important trust given to him.

STEPTOE'S defeat created great feeling here, and our Indian affairs are receiving serious consideration by the proper officials, and I doubt not some decisive and effective policy will be adopted.

The election in Kansas came off yesterday, and there are no hopes expressed of the adoption of Lecompton with the land ordinance, which I very much regret, as it may operate against the admission of Oregon. Kansas will not then be admitted until she has a population for representation, and Oregon, not having it, doubts may exist as to the propriety of her admission until she too has the requisite population—particularly as the Republicans will endeavor to form another constitution in Kansas, and ask admission if Oregon is admitted.

There is already a good deal of speculation rife as to how the emigration to Washington is going to effect her political complexion, as it is anticipated she will soon be knocking at the door for admission.

Truly your friend, &c.,
ONE OF YOU.

From the San Francisco Herald, Sept. 12th.

Indian Affairs—Treaties, &c.

According to the tenor of our advices, General Clarke has determined to prosecute the Indian war in Oregon with that vigor and determination which, if displayed by the General formerly in command of the Pacific Division, would have prevented the chronicling now of the renewal of Indian hostilities. It is time that the savages were made to feel the weight of the military arm of the government. The infliction of a severe chastisement now will operate as much for the good of the Indians as the whites. But while the exigencies of the case demand that the campaign which has just been commenced should not eventuate in mere "child's play," and that a wholesome terror should be instilled into the minds of the Indians, some regard should be paid to the rights to which they are in justice entitled. It must be admitted that they have not been treated by the government with the liberality and fair dealing which they had a right to expect. It may not be generally known that by treaties concluded more than three years ago, there were ceded to the Indian tribes of Oregon and Washington Territories 6,545,380 acres of land, together with $2,052,000 in money, and schools, mills, carpenters, physicians, etc., for twenty years—that these treaties were signed by the Indian Agents in good faith, and that up to the present time no action has been taken upon them by the Senate of the United States. The following is a list of the treaties made with the Indians of Washington and Oregon Territories, but not yet ratified by the United States Senate, copied from the *Portland Standard:*

Duwamish, Snohomish, *et al.*—Located in Washington; treaty, January 22, 1855; 5,297,780 acres acquired; 61,980 acres reserved; 942 souls in tribe. Consideration agreed to be paid: $150,000, in thirty years; $15,000 for removal; a school, physician, smith, carpenter and farmer, and shops for twenty years.

Makah—Located in Washington; treaty, January 31, 1855; 236,320 acres acquired; 7,680 acres reserved; 597 souls. Consideration: $30,000, in twenty years; $3000 for removal; school, physician, smith, carpenter and farmer, and shops for twenty years.

Clams, etc.—Located in Washington; treaty, January 26, 1855; 1,087,040 acres acquired; 3840 acres reserved; 1316 souls. Consideration: $60,000, in twenty years; $6000 for removal; school, physician, smith, carpenter, etc.

Quilleyutes, Quiniaults—Located in Washington; treaties, January 25 and July 31, 1855, 868,480 acres acquired; President to select reserve; 293 souls. Consideration: $27,000; smith, carpenter, teacher and physician with shops for twenty years—estimated at $100,000.

Flatheads, Kootenays, etc.—Located in Washington; treaty, July 16, 1855; 14,720,000 acres acquired; 1,280,000 acres reserved; 1700 souls. Consideration: $120,000; school, buildings, books, smith, carpenter, wagon-maker, and shops; two farmers, one saw mill, one flour mill, hospital and physician—all for twenty years.

Des Chutes, Upper and Lower—Located in Oregon; treaty, June 25, 1855; 8,110,000 acres acquired; 614,400 acres reserved; 1740 souls. Consideration: $150,000; one saw mill and miller, one flour mill and miller, school house and teacher, smith, wagon and plough-maker, and shops, superintendent of farming and a farmer; houses for each employee.

Walla-wallas, Cayuses and Umatilas—Located in Oregon and Washington; treaty, June 6, 1855; 4,012,800 acres acquired; 512,000 acres reserved; 1500 souls. Consideration: $150,000; two school houses, two teachers, blacksmith, wagon maker, carpenter, and shops, two millers, superintendent of farming and a farmer, for twenty years; for each chief, a house and salary of $500 for twenty years, and ploughing and fencing of five acres for each.

Molallas or Molels—Located in Oregon; treaty, December 21, 1855; 792,960 acres acquired, to be located with Umpquas. Consideration: $310,000, in mills, shops, etc.

Yakima, Palouse, etc.—Located in Washington; treaty, June 9, 1855; 10,820,000 acres acquired; 788,120 acres reserved; 3900 souls. Consideration: $200,000; two schools, three teachers, tinner, blacksmith, gun-maker, carpenter and wheelright, and three farmers, two millers and a physician—estimated at $300,000.

Nez Perces—Located in Oregon and Washington; treaty June 11, 1855; 15,480,000 acres acquired; 3,278,080 acres reserved; 3300 souls. Consideration: $200,000, besides shops, schools, workmen and teachers for twenty years—estimated cost of which is $381,000.

☞ The leaves of arbor vitæ bruised and bound upon corns are said to relieve and cure them.

From the Oregonian.

Continued Brilliant Success of the U S. Troops under Col. Wright.

TWO OTHER BATTLES FOUGHT AND WON!

Indians Flying and Suing for Peace!!

Suffering of Troops, &c.

Camp at Cœur d'Alene Mission, W. T.,
September 16, 1858.

EDITOR OREGONIAN—You last heard of the expedition against hostile Northern Indians from our camp at the Four Lakes, since which we have passed through scenes of much interest, and of an exciting character. The battle of the Four Lakes, fought Sept. 1st, compelled the command to rest in camp until the morning of the 5th, when we resumed our march for the Spokane river, over the Spokane Plains. Early on the march the Indians had assembled to five or six hundred, and soon evinced a determination to impede our progress and give us battle. Our column being closed, and train well guarded, the foot companies of artillery were thrown out on either flank, under Capt. Keys; the howitzer, under Lieut. White, placed in position, with Capt. Winder's company supporting it; dragoons, under Maj. Grier, held back. Soon a volley from the enemy announced that the battle had begun, but not before they had formed a third of a circle around us, and at every point set fire to the grass, and the wind blowing high and against us, soon the command was enveloped in fire and smoke, which afforded a complete cover for the enemy, who, taking advantage of it, fired volley after volley. Soon the advance was sounded, and the men, now flushed with the success and victory at the Four Lakes, each determined that our enemy should either leave the field or bite the dust. Emerging from the smoke and flame, which was now enveloping and threatening the whole train, they showed fine proofs of the *lex talionis*, and poured volley after volley, which told with deadly effect, and drove the enemy from the Plain to the timber, which lay to their rear about a fourth of a mile. The howitzer moving up under Lieut. White, under the general direction of Lieut. Mullan, mowed down the enemy and drove him in dismay from cover to cover, doing as much damage by frightening them by its whistling and explosion as by its more deadly effects. The column and train being well guarded, Capts. Ord and Hardie, Lients. Tyler and Gibson are deployed through the timber, which now swarmed with the red devils, bellowing and yelling like fiends from Hades. Lieut. Gregg, with one company of dragoons, follows in the rear on the left, and Maj. Grier, with his own and Lieut. Pender's company, on the right, each awaiting a favorable moment, when the enemy would move into a more open region, to charge down with their commands which had already dealt such deadly blows in the battle of the Four Lakes. The enemy takes cover behind trees and stones, and lie concealed in dangerous, difficult ravines and canyons; but men never moved more steadily, or confronted danger more terrible in better order, than did the troops of the 3d artillery. But steadily, unwaveringly, as in a drill, they advanced, halted, fired, scaled difficult wall of pedrigal, and drove the Indians from cover to cover till the woods for four miles were cleared to the right and left. The firing was warm on each side, and the Indians were now flying in confusion to our front, but still loth to leave the field to us; and marshaling their now scattered fragments, determined once more to contest for what they had now lost, and with this view, groups of from four to twenty gathered at points in our front. But before this took place, finding a favorable occasion, Maj. Grier, with his squadron of his own and Lieut. Pender's company, sounds the charge, and like lightning the now anxious men and horses move over the ground, and soon overtake, cut down, and leave upon the field an enemy that was so exulting. But they had not yet left the field, but as the woods skirted us on all sides, they gathered in their scattered fragments and once more came to the attack. Again troops are thrown out to right and left, and again we moved steadily onward and drove them again before us, and the command continued to fight for seven consecutive hours over a line of sixteen miles, without water, and firing at every point.

We killed two chiefs, and many other Indians, wounded a large number, and killed and captured many horses. On one of the dead bodies was found by Lieut. Tyler's company the pistol worn by Lieut. Gaston in Steptoe's battle, his horse, saddle and all falling a booty to the company.

About four o'clock the command struck the Spokane river, much exhausted and broken down. Only one man was wounded in the fight, none killed; which may be regarded as the most wonderful thing on record, for the firing by the enemy was warm and long. But our long-ranged rifles placed them at great disadvantage, and they had to give way before us. We made camp on the Spokane, where, being much exhausted, we rested the next day to recruit men and animals. Never did men fight bolder or braver. The blood of men slain without cause or provocation seemed to impel each individual soldier to a surer aim, and with a determination to make safe his enemy, lowered his rifle and caused each his man to know that we were fast becoming their masters. Col. Wright, with his staff, Dr. Hammond, Capt. Kirkham, Lieut. Mullan and Lieut. Owen, were moving from point to point over the field, while Maj. Grier, and his ever ready dragoons, spread dismay among the Indians. Lieut. Pender acted during the fight with marked gallantry—coming up with an Indian, with his hand hurling him from his saddle, and then dispatching him. Lieut. Tyler's company and Captain Ord did most effective service, and bore in all probability the greatest brunt of the battle. But each and all deserved the highest credit, for the enemy was braver and bolder than Indian enemies usually are, and only left the field from the most dire necessity. The ever active and energetic Capt. Keyes, with his line of skirmishers, assisted by his adjutant, Lieut. Kipp, moved from end to end of his line, near a mile long, and did most gallant service, the balls whistling round him at every point. Col. Wright made a narrow escape from being shot while the balls told through our ranks throughout its length during the early action. Capt. Dent's and Lieut. Davidson's companies, and the friendly Indians under Lieut. Mullan, guarded the train, that now moved on like a piece of machinery.

Gaining the river, we found our enemy on the opposite bank, flying to his camp, with his bands of loose horses with him, to gain points far from our reach. The Indians, however, still hovered around us on the opposite bank, watching our movements, and axious to know our next steps, for they had tried both plain and forest, and being worsted in each, must have been now at loss to know how to move next. Garry, the Spokane chief, sent in for permission to enter our camp, to explain his position and connection with the affair of Col. Steptoe, which was granted him, and he entered our second camp on the Spokane.

Leaving this camp on hearing our enemies were in force above on the Spokane, we determined to move up, which was done along the south bank of the Spokane for a distance of six miles. On the first day's march we passed the great Spokane Falls, a most beautiful sheet of water, where the whole river having a fall of from forty to fifty feet, comes plunging over an inclined ledge of rocks, through a high, narrow basaltic canyon, with beautiful fore and back grounds, affording a landscape that the artist might truly envy.

Reaching our new camp, some of the hostiles coming in, two of them were made prisoners, one being Polahtken, the chief of the Spokanes. One proving to be one of the murderers of the miners on the Palouse in early spring, was hung.

Moving our camp the next day, we came upon a large camp of Cœur d'Alenes and Palouses traveling, when preparations were again made for battle, but finding the Indians in hasty retreat, the dragoons, under Maj. Grier, and the friendly Indians, under Lieut. Mullan, were sent in advance, and, after a pursuit of six miles, overtook them, drove them from the field, and captured a band of eight hundred horses and a band of horned stock.

The command were again compelled to remain in camp two days to kill the horses captured, as they would not only be in our way, but we wanted to inflict a blow upon the enemy, and hence determined to shoot them; and after picking out one hundred of the best, seven hundred beautiful horses and mares were driven in a corral and left dead. Maj. Grier with his command was again sent out, and burnt a village and seven barns of wheat. The command then moved towards the Cœur d'Alene Mission, burning fences and fields, and every vestige of improvement by the roadside, when the Indians sent in by one of the Fathers to sue for peace. The Palouses and Spokanes have fled. The Cœur d'Alenes are coming in, acknowledge their action, and will abide the result. They were our bravest enemies, and fought well.

We may remain here for several days, and thence start for Col. Steptoe's battle-ground. Four Cœur d'Alenes bare this express to the settlements. We await anxiously the news from more civilized sections. We are now in the mountain fastnesses. Weather cold at night. Short rations. Men almost barefoot, but the command in good spirits, for our successes have been unprecedented in Indian warfare. One complete series of brilliant successes, without as yet one reverse. Col. Wright thus far has received the encomiums of all, and that a kind Providence, and a prudent, discreet, sound judgment on his part may hereafter guide the remainder of his acts while on this expedition, is the only wish of

CŒUR D'ALENE.

☞ 'May I leave some tracts?' asked a medical missionary of a lady, who responded to his knock.

'Leave some tracks—certainly you may,' said she, looking at him most benignly over her specs, 'leave them with the heel toward the house, if you please.'

WIDOWS—Poor things! for the best wife in the world may be a widow, and no fault of hers—are subject to all manner of rude jokes. Samuel Veller was positively savage on 'em, and the old satirists are as fierce as Dickens. A Western writer defines a widow as 'one who knows what's what, and desires further information on the subject.' Saucy observation.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1858.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Indian Affairs—Treaties, &c.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found an article from the San Francisco *Herald*, under the above heading, in which the bad faith of the government is referred to, in the non-fulfillment of the treaty stipulations entered into by its agents during the years 1854-5, with the various Indian tribes of this and Oregon Territory, for the extinguishment of their title to the lands therein. Until within a few months past, that the military as well as the civil power of the government, has played a most reprehensible part in the management of its Indian policy on this portion of the Pacific is a fact, which, to minds of common intelligence, familiar with past transactions in the premises, no argument is necessary to render more apparent. From August, 1846—the date of our treaty with Great Britain, concerning our northwestern boundary—until August, 1848, the date of the Oregon Organic Act, this country, so to speak, was without laws; yet inducements were held out for American settlements here, and a small colony had already collected together, assumed the occupation of the soil, began to flourish and collect the comforts of life around them. And, although the Oregon Organic Act provided that nothing therein contained should "be construed to impair the rights of person or property then pertaining to the Indians in said territory, *so long as such rights should remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians*," &c., yet in September, 1850—two years afterwards—before any treaties were made with the Indians in this direction, or any initiatory steps thereto adopted, Congress assumed exclusive jurisdiction and control over the public lands in the enactment of the Donation law—inviting to a home *upon Indian lands*, that heavy immigration and settlement which followed for two or three subsequent years. No one, we presume, will undertake to say that it was the intention of government to invite its citizens to these far off possessions, to the end that they might on their arrival, be welcomed with "bloody hands" and introduced to "inhospitable graves," by the at least *nominal* possessors of the soil, which has been too frequently the case—having left a melancholy record of past events; yet no intelligent person, of enlarged and liberal views, will maintain that government has done its duty in the premises—in failing to extinguish the Indian title in advance of settlement, or at least as an accompanyment of the Donation Act. The way for a peaceful immigration and settlement should have been prepared, and the military arm of the government should have been ready to enforce the rights of the immigrant in the quiet possession of the soil, guaranteed by the civil power in treaty contract with the Indians. Yet such has not been the case. Although the country has been gradually filling up with settlers since 1846, no treaties were ever formed with the Indians north of the Columbia river until the winter of 1854-5—and of those then entered into, but one—that of "Medicine Creek"—have as yet been confirmed by the United States Senate! Why this is so, we are at a loss to conjecture. It is an enigma to us, more difficult of solution than any other sin of omission or commission of government, since the commencement of its administration of affairs upon this portion of the coast, and the charge of *bad faith* against its authorities in the premises, cannot be successfully rebutted.

Thus, for a period of twelve years, the Pacific possessions in this direction, south of the 49° of latitude, have been pointed to as American—as a desirable home for our hardy, enterprising and adventurous people. For ten years a territorial government has been extended over those possessions, and eight years ago Congress had directed public surveys to be made over them, and passed an act making liberal donations of land to actual settlers. Thus, the country, under the sanction of government, was settled before any steps were taken to extinguish the Indian title, and it has now been near four years since the various tribes on Puget Sound have been treated with—parties to four different treaties—but one of which, before alluded to, has been confirmed. Practically, there has been no Indian intercourse law in either territory. The Indian has not his land—it is in the hands of the white man, under the authoritative sanction of his government; and the same government refuses to ratify the treaties of compensation made by its commissioners, under its positive instructions, to remedy the injustice of appropriating originally, by the Donation Act, the lands of the Indians without their consent.

In view of the fact that a war has almost invariably followed the formation of treaties with the Indians, it may not have been considered as of primary importance whether treatics were concluded prior to, simultaneous with, or after a permanent settlement had been made to a considerable extent. The history of the past was conclusive that a war, sooner or later, would be inevitable, and perhaps it was wise to defer all cause for a hostile out-break as long as possible. The cold shoulder given by government to these territories in the prosecution of the Indian war of 1855-6, is well understood to have been caused by the misrepresentations of the *then* commandant of the Pacific Military Department, and his misguided adherents, and is therefore pardonable; but why it is that treaties entered into three and four years ago in good faith, by the agents of government, have not been confirmed, is a matter that we cannot comprehend—particularly as the treaty of "Medicine Creek," which has been confirmed, is a fair transcript of all that had been entered into by Gov. STEVENS.

It is true, that the Indian war to which we have referred, and the many misrepresentations made concerning it, and the treaties that had been formed immediately preceding the out-break, (made too, by prominent and influential officers of the army,) may have had the effect of inducing government to defer action in their ratification, until fully satisfied of their merits and informed of the circumstances under which they were concluded. Be that as it may, there can certainly now be no further apology for delay, either in ratifying the treaties or repudiating them, and causing others to be made. If the recent brilliant achievements of the regular military forces east of the Cascades, over the hostile Indians there, be followed up, a permanent peace will soon be established, and those savages will be glad to quarter themselves on the reservations long since concluded upon, and submit to the terms of agreement then entered into. Thus far, during the present war, the Indians on Puget Sound have remained perfectly quiet and friendly—evincing no disposition whatever to join the hostiles east of the Cascade mountains; and if the treaties entered into with them are not ratified by the Senate, at the approaching session of Congress, they can have abundant cause for charging a want of faith upon our government, and well despair of ever receiving from it a compensation for the lands which they have ceded to it.

It has been asserted that the Indians are dissatisfied with the treaties which they entered into; that they regret having bargained away their lands, and were ignorant of the extent and nature of the surrender they had made; that they would not submit to the terms of their treaties, provided they were ratified by the government, &c., &c. What the feelings of the Indians east of the Cascades may be concerning their treaties, we cannot speak from a personal knowledge; but that the great body of Indians on Puget Sound are anxious that their treaties should be speedily confirmed, we can speak positively, as will more fully appear by the following:

In May last, Col. M. T. SIMMONS, Indian Agent for the District of Puget Sound, visited all the local reservations and agencies within his district, with a quantity of goods for presents to the old and infirm of the tribes living along the waters of the Sound. His purpose was to assemble the Indians together, listen to their grievances, and remedy them if possible; to give them good advice, and present the goods to them as a reward for their quiet and peaceful conduct towards the citizens. Having chartered a small vessel for the excursion, on invitation of Col. SIMMONS, we became one of the party that accompanied him throughout, and kept a careful memorandum of the different "talks" that took place between the agent and the chief men of the different tribes. Our object in transcribing the speeches of the Indians for publication, is only to show that they are really anxious to have their treaties ratified—yet, to do this fully, we find it better to give their exact language on other subjects in that connection, in order that their views concerning their treaties may be the better understood.

On leaving Olympia, May 15th, our first visit was made to Fort Kitsap location, the station of local agent G. A. PAGE, where were congregated about 400 of the natives, including their principal chiefs. Col. S. addressed them in Chenook, in a short but very appropriate speech, telling them that he had not forgotten them; that they must not be discouraged or become melancholy because their treaties had not been concluded; that our delegate in Congress had written to him that he hoped, and believed they would be ratified ere long. Having admonished them about drinking liquor, and various other matters, he signified that he was ready to hear anything they had to say, when "Seattle," a venerable Chief and fast friend of the whites, arose and spoke as follows:

"I want you to understand what I say. I do not drink rum, neither does Now-e-ches, (another Chief,) and we constantly advise our people not to do so. I am not a bad man. I am, and always have been, a friend of the whites. I listen to what Mr. Page says to me, and I do not steal—nor do I or any of my people kill the whites. Oh! Mr. Simmons! why don't our papers come back to us? You always say you hope they will soon come back—but they do not. I fear we are forgotten, or that we are to be cheated out of our lands. I have been very poor and hungry all winter, and am very sick now. In a little while I will die. I should like to be paid for my land before I die. Many of my people died during the cold, scarce winter, without getting their pay. When I die, my people will be very poor—they will have no property, no Chief, and no one to talk for them. You must not forget them, Mr. Simmons, when I am gone. We are ashamed when we think that the Puyallups [a party to the treaty of "Medicine Creek"] have their papers. They fought against the whites, whilst we, who have never been angry with them, got nothing. When we get our pay, we want it in money. The Indians are not bad, it is the mean white people that are bad to us. If any person writes that we do not want our papers concluded, they lie. Oh! Mr. Simmons! you see I am very sick. I want you to write quickly to your great Chief what I say. I have done."

"Seattle" and the Indians here assembled, were of the Duwamish and other tribes, parties to the treaty of "Point Elliott." Upon the evening of the same day (May 16th), we arrived at Skaget Head, a location under the supervision of Capt. R. C. FAY, and an assistant. Here some 800 Indians were assembled, of the Skagets, Snohomishes, Snoqualmies, etc., parties also to the treaty of "Point Elliott." In a few words, Col. Simmons told them the object of his visit—the nature of the presents he had brought them—for whom they were designed, &c. After giving them some healthy admonition about their excesses in the use of liquor, he expressed a wish to hear from them; in answer to which, "Hetty Kanim," a sub-Chief of the Snoqualmies, spoke as follows:

"I am but a sub-Chief, but I am chosen by my people to speak for them to-day. I will speak what I think, and I want any of the drinking Indians that hear me to-day, contradict me if they can. Liquor is killing our people off fast. Our young men spend their money that they work for, for liquor; then they get crazy and kill each other, and sometimes kill their wives and children. We old men do not drink, and we beg our boys not to trade with the "cultus Boston" that sell it. We have all agreed to tell our agent when any liquor boats are about, and to help him arrest the men that sell it. I will now talk about our treaties: When is the great father that lives across the far mountains going to send us our papers back? Four summers have now passed since you and Gov. Stevens told us we would get pay for our lands. We remember well what you said to us then over there (pointing to "Point Elliott"), and our hearts are very sick because you do not do as you promised. We saw the Nisqually's and Puyallups get their annuity paid them last year, and our hearts were sick because we could get nothing. We never fought the whites—they did. If you whites pay the Indians that fight you, it must be good to fight. We consider it good to have good white people amongst us; our young women can gather berries and clams, and our young men can fish and hunt, and sell what they get to the whites. We are willing that the whites shall take the timber, but we want the game and fish—and we want our reserves where there is plenty of deer and fish, and good land for potatoes. We want our great father to know what our hearts are, and we want you to send our talk to him at once. I have done."

"Hiram," a Snoqualmie, then spoke:

"We want our treaty to be concluded as soon as possible; we are tired of waiting. Our reasons are, that our old people, and there are many of them, are dying. Look at those two old men and women, they have only a little while to live, and they want to get their pay for their lands. The white people have taken it—and you, Mr. Simmons promised us that we should be paid—you and Gov. Stevens. Suspense is killing us. We are afraid to plant potatoes on the river bottoms, lest some bad white man should come and make us leave the place. You know what we are, Mr. Simmons. You were the first American we ever knew, and our children remember you as long as they remember any thing. I was but a boy when I first knew you. You know we do not want to drink liquor, but we cannot help it when the bad "Bostons" bring it to us. When our treaty was made, we told our hearts to you and Gov. Stevens. They have not changed since. I have done."

"Bonaparte," a Snohomish Chief, then spoke as follows:

"What I have to say is not of much consequence. My children have all been killed by rum, and I am very poor. I believe what Mr. Simmons tells about our treaty, but most of the Indians think he lies. My heart is not asleep. I have known Mr. Simmons a long time, and he never lied to me, and I think he will tell the great father how much we want our pay. I have done."

The Lummies, Clalms, Makahs, etc, parties to the treaties of "Point-no-Point" and "Neah Bay," were then visited, at Bellingham Bay, New Dunginess, and Neah Bay, or "Waddah," but as the speeches of all the Indians at those different places were the same in substance as those already given—that is, they all urged the ratification of their treaties in the most earnest terms—we do not consider it necessary to further extend this article by giving place to them. We would observe, however, for the information of those not accustomed to deal with Indian character, that these same Indians that deplore drinking so much in their speeches, and lay all the blame on the whites (who undoubtedly deserve all they get), will get drunk, and lay all kinds of plans to get liquor. The old man "Seattle" is an exception.

After reading the foregoing, we think that all well-disposed and thinking people, will agree with us that humanity as well as justice, makes it the imperative duty of government to adopt some plan by which the Indians can be separated from the whites—allotted to their reservations, and provided for as contemplated in the treaties with them. In witnessing, year after year, the encroachments of the "pale face" upon their hunting and fishing grounds, when he could at any time, with all ease, have crushed out our infant settlements, has given evidence of extraordinary forbearance on their part: and we think their kindness and consideration should be remembered and returned, now that we have the power, and particularly when our duty is so plainly pointed out to us by their deplorable situation. We think the speediest, best, and only way of settling all their difficulties, is the ratifications of the treaties. The agents will then have the means in their hands of supplying all that we now think is wanting to enable them to govern these unhappy creatures, and to lay the ground work of civilization for their children to improve upon.

Notwithstanding we have spun out this article much beyond our intended limits, yet we cannot close without bearing witness to the extraordinary influence and control exercised by Col. SIMMONS over the various Indian tribes within his district. Everywhere, during our excursion, he was recived with marked respect, and treated with the utmost consideration. His manner towards them forbids an approach of vulgar familiarity; and whilst he impresses upon them the fact that they would do well to regard his council, he at once commands their respect and confidence, whilst at the same time they are impressed with a healthy amount of fear. His manner of addressing them is free, bold, dignified, and peculiarly indicative of sincerity. His delivery is excellent, and he is never at a loss for words. His manner of settling local difficulties amongt them is prompt and impressive, and whilst in his presence at least, his word is regarded as law, from which no appeal is desired. We regard Col. S. as a natural personification of an Indian Agent, and do not know the man that could advantageously supply his place. These remarks are equally applicable to Judge S. S. FORD, Sr., Special Agent for the Chehalis tribe.

LATEST FROM PUGET SOUND BAR!

ENCOURAGING FROM FRAZER RIVER!!

Since our issue of last week, containing a statement of one of our citizens, Mr. WM. BILLINGS, concerning the gold mines on Frazer river—referring particularly to Puget Sound Bar—that gentleman has received a letter from one of his partners, Mr. ASHER FITCH, from which we have been permitted to make the following extracts. The statements here made are certainly of a very cheering character, and what is the more satisfactory, the most implicit confidence can be reposed in their strict truthfulness. As we remarked last week, a number of citizens of this county are at work on this bar, and it will be highly gratifying to their friends to learn that they are now in a fair way of realizing handsome returns for their labor. The parties referred to in this letter—Messrs. GRAHAM and FOSTER are citizens of Seattle. Capt. HEEBNER, THOS. PRATHER and JOS. FOSTER, constituting one company. Mr. BILLINGS has two partners—his brother, RUSSEL B., and Mr. FITCH. We learn that a number of our citizens think of accompanying Mr. BILLINGS on his return to the diggings. The letter is as follows:

"PUGET SOUND BAR, FRAZER RIVER,
"September 16, 1858.

"TO MR. WM. BILLINGS—*Dear Sir:*—There has been a great change in this place since you left. The Governor [Douglas] has visited the bar this week, and we had church last Sunday, and will have preaching again to-morrow. But I suppose you want to know about the mines. They are paying very well at present. Mr. Graham is making from an ounce to $75 per day. Foster's company is making from $20 to $50 per day to the man. Russel [brother of Mr. B.] and myself have been doing very well this week. We have made from $20 to $50 each, per day. We have taken out $500 this week, and our expenses have been $100. All the rest on the bar are doing well.

"The river is falling slowly, but has not gone down enough yet to tell whether there is any pay on the outside of the bar or not, but we hope for the best. We do not expect to make as much next week as we have this, but would not give any man two cents to warrant us each $100. We shall look for you back here in five weeks from this date. Tell Cornelius to throw down his ox whip and start for the mines."

"ASHER FITCH."

United States vs. Schooner "Lord Raglan."

This cause, in admiralty, was tried before Hon. E. C. FITZHUGH, Associate Justice for 3d Judicial District, at a special term held at Port Townsend on the 22d September. Messrs. KENDALL and SPEAR appeared for the United States, and Messrs. SABATT and GARFIELDE for the schooner.

The facts as elicited by the evidence are as follows: The schooner was sailing under the Mexican flag, and had a "Sea Letter" from Sonora, and a manifest from Victoria, but no clearance. She was seized by the revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis* while entering Bellingham Bay, and was libelled for not entering at Port Townsend, and for having a surplus of goods to the amount of over $1400 over and above the manifest.

The Judge, in rendering a decision, remarked that as it was the first case of any importance that had come before him, and as the vessel was commanded by an Italian, who had a very imperfect knowldege of English, he should be very lenient, but it must not be considered as a precedent.

Goods to the amount of $800 were condemned as forfeited to the government, and a fine of $500, and costs amounting to $250, imposed upon the vessel. The fine has since been paid, and the condemned goods delivered to the Marshal.

FRUIT, FRUIT TREES, &c.—For the past few weeks, the Olympia market has contained an abundant supply of the finest apples—principally of Oregon culture, in connection with which, California has contributed a supply of large, delicious melons—fine clusters of grapes, and other fruits. In a few years this Territory will produce an abundant home supply, at least of apples, and have a large surplus for exportation. Of late, horticulture has been engaged in very extensively by our farmers generally—nearly all of whom have thrifty orchards of young fruit trees. And in speaking of fruit and fruit trees, we are reminded that Messrs. GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, of this county, have in their extensive nurseries on Grand Mound and adjoining the town of Olympia, a boundless variety of the finest grafted fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery and flowers; of which fact, see their advertisement. "ROBERT" authorizes us to say that he cannot be *undersold* by his friend and horticultural competitor in Pierce county; that he has an endless variety of everything in the nursery line, which will be found in the highest state of cultivation; warranted to be what they are represented, and which will be disposed of on as advantageous terms as can be obtained on the Pacific coast.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of this county on the 29th ult., on the subject of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in connection with the protection of that route, by the military arm of the government, to insure safety to the overland immigration to this Territory, &c. The preamble and resolutions are couched in strong, bold and respectful language, and each one conveys truthfully and distinctly the subject matter sought to be embodied in it; and we hope ere long to see the whole, universal *American* north and west thoroughly aroused to the importance of this stupendous national railroad enterprise. Should it be possible for Congress, at the approaching session, to get rid of that incubus—that *cancer* upon the body politic—the Kansas difficulty, with the irritable and unprofitable debates to which it gives rise, there is not at the present time a matter of higher importance that can come before that body, for practical legislation, than that of a railroad to the Pacific.

Never since the period that the project of a national Pacific railroad was conceived, has there been a time when the action of Congress has been so loudly demanded in the premises as at present, and unless Congress and the government make a speedy and decisive move in the matter, present appearances indicate conclusively that it will be recorded to the everlasting shame of *progressive* America that we have been anticipated in this great enterprise by "old fogy" England, and our northern Canadian neighbors. Evidence has been accumulating for the last year, and more, that Great Britain designs to connect her American possessions from ocean to ocean by railway, and of late the most powerful of all inducements—*gold*—has given an impetus to the project before unfelt and undreamed of. The British ministry and Parliament are now all attention to the interests of the crown upon this portion of the continent. The Frazer river district of country and Vancouver's Island is receiving extraordinary attention. A railroad route over British soil is now being surveyed from Canada to the Pacific, under the authority of government. A bill for colonizing British Columbia has been approved by the authorities of the mother country, and in the foreshadowing of British policy in this direction, the construction of a British railroad is most prominently presented in the programme. It is simply a question for Congress to determine whether they will permit British capital and enterprise to anticipate an American movement in this enterprise or not.

Let matters at present eventuate as they may, we feel fully satisfied that both a British and American Northern Pacific Railroad will be constructed at no very distant day, unless the Canadas are absorbed by the U. S. government. In a recent speech in Parliament, during the debate on the New Colony [British Columbia] bill, the Colonial Secretary. Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, used the following language:

"I do believe that the day will come, and that many now present will live to see it, when a portion at least of the lands on the other side of the Rocky Mountains being also brought into colonization and guarded by free institutions, one direct line of railway communication will unite the Pacific to the Atlantic."

The government of the United States wants a sure overland communication with the Pacific as soon as possible, and the advantages presented by the Northern route are so great, and the inducements so many, that there should be no hesitation on the part of Congress in making such provision for its construction as asked for in the resolution to which we have referred. Great political as well as commercial considerations are imperatively demanding its construction. It is wanted for the facility of reaching the possessions of the United States on the Pacific—for promoting the growth of the interior Territories—for consolidating the interests and feelings of our extended country by closer intercommunication; and we want it for purposes of lessening our dependence on the Isthmus routes of travel, which have been constantly involving us in conflicts of State necessity abroad, which are greatly embarrassing to the peaceful workings of our system at home. More than twenty States have already passed resolutions in favor of a railroad connecting the Mississippi with the Pacific. For years it was but a disideratum; it has now become a thing of prime necessity. The population of the Pacific coast has now increased until it exceeds half a million, and the American commerce on the Pacific has advanced at a corresponding rapid rate. The government but recently has been paying for the transportation of troops and supplies to Utah, and is now paying for the transportation of mails, &c., to the Pacific, a large per cent. per annum of what would be the entire cost of the road as estimated by Gov. STEVENS and the engineers that accompanied his survey. The opening of Japan, and the great commercial changes which are about to be effected in China by the belligerent action of the British government, will add immensely to the importance of this thoroughfare over the American continent.

The element of time, in the construction of a road, is a high consideration in favor of any route. That which can be soonest completed, even if it were at some additional cost, should be preferred for that reason. The preference ought to be decisive, when, with the great advantage of time, from the shortness of the line, the easier grades, and the superior facilities for construction concur with the least cost. These advantages are all offered by the northern route, *via* St. Paul to Puget Sound, or the valley of the Columbia. The article which we published last week from the *American Railroad Journal* is conclusive on this subject, not only as truthfully representing the fertility of our northern territory, and its adaptability to compact settlement for hundreds of miles together, but in also assuming that, from the fact that the Missouri and Columbia rivers are navigable for steamers within 450 miles of each other, the time required to build the whole road (1800 miles) is simply the time required to build the intermediate section between the navigable waters of those rivers—450 miles. That the route over which the northern railroad has been surveyed, passes through a country having an immense amount of arable land more than any other—with more abundant wood and timber, and less deficiency of water than any oother—with the least sum of ascents and descents, and with no serious obstructions not common to any other route, is a well ascertained and acknowledged fact, and its throughout construction is only a question of time.

The Pacific Railroad is the most gigantic enterprise of the kind the world has ever known, and once completed, is destined to revolutionize the trade, travel and commerce of the earth. The very day the last bar of this road is laid, will commence the absolute verification of the words of the poet:

"The empire of the sea has passed away from Albion's shore,
Columbia rules the ocean now—Britannia ruled of yore."

Military Operations Against the Indians.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found a somewhat detailed account of the late action of the command under Col. WRIGHT with the Indians on "Spokane Plains," a partial account of which was published last week. This second brilliant victory obtained by the regulars over the hostiles, has clothed the aspect of our Indian relations in habilaments that they were not wont to wear under the auspices of the *late* military commandant of the Pacific Department; and the ground which was lost or rather abandoned, in the campaign of 1855-6, has been most gloriously retrieved,—the honor of the American flag has been vindicated, and the prestige of American valor has been most triumphantly sustained. The achievement of a few more such victories—the striking of a few more such blows, and the hostile bands east of the Cascades will be reduced to that state of unconditional submission that should have been acquired three years ago. Gen. CLARKE appears to be exactly *the* man to occupy the position to which he has been assigned, and it is as unfortunate for the citizens of these territories as for the general government that he was not assigned to the command of this department years ago; the expense of the present war would thus, doubtless, have been obviated, and the cost of the late volunteer service would have perhaps stood at a greatly reduced figure. Gen. Clarke, thus far, has made this an Indian campaign *as is* a campaign,—a complete series of triumphs, without bungle or bluster. He has never struck until he has had everything in readiness, and then he has made nothing but "ten-strikes." Probably as large, and in every way as well appointed a force, was never got in readiness and concentrated in the field in as short a time, as has been the present commands under Col. WRIGHT and Maj. GARNETT. And yet, whilst every movement has been conducted with celerity and dispatch, system, order and quietness has prevailed throughout. The forces have been fitted out well and becomingly—not as for a pleasure excursion, but with all the appliances necessary to encounter a prolonged "rough and tumble" with the self-confident red-skins. Gen. Clarke has not *advertised* to the world that his head-quarters would be in his saddle, neither has he *advertised* to the Indians that on a certain day he would fight, thresh and subdue them; but, without swagger, parade or ostentation, he has made such rapid and decisive movements as to afford our gallant officers and men an opportunity of striking home upon the enemy with telling and terrible effect.

The gallant conduct of Col. Wright, Maj. Garnett, and all the officers and men who were engaged in the late brilliant victories, is warmly applauded by our citizens, and confidence in the military arm of our government upon this coast is being fully restored. It is now becoming manifest that no peace with the Indians will be acknowledged by Gen. Clarke, so long as the great leaders and instigaters of the war are at large, and certainly no fret-work of a treaty will be patched up by that officer, or under his direction predicated upon the demands of the Indians. A peace is as good as conquered now, and the officers and troops have good cause to congratulate themselves that the Indians consented to measure strength with them on two different fields of contest. We fear, however, the battle of "Spokane Plains" will close the open engagements of the Indians—perhaps for all time is this direction.

Vancouver Trail.

The *Oregonian* of the 7th ult., contains a communication from Mr. E. N. SAWTELL, announcing the completion of the trail through the Cascade mountains from Vancouver to the open country east, and stating that a government pack-train had already passed over it from Fort Vancouver to Fort Simcoe. The opening of a trail in the direction indicated at this time, is doubtless to be credited to the gold excitement of the past season—as, otherwise, it would probably not have been opened at so early a day. Much credit is due the citizens of Clarke county for the energy with which this work was entered upon, and the thoroughness and rapidity with which it was pushed to completion. They have added an important link in the chain which unites the eastern with the western interests of our territory, and cannot prove otherwise than highly beneficial as an outlet for the stock-grower, and a thoroughfare for government transportation. Through the north, south and centre, is the Cascade range now pierced with good, practicable trails, leading to the broad prairies of the Walla-walla, Yakima, and the Spokane—the country which is destined to be the great pasture land—to contain the immense herds of our stock-growers—to be the vast corral or slaughter-house, so to speak, for the future supply of Washington and a large portion of Oregon Territory. The day is not very far distant, when all those trails will be converted into wagon roads, upon all of which the bustle and hum of business will startle the unbroken solitudes through which they now lead.

We make the following extracts from the letter to which we have referred:

"I am confident that when this trail shall have become once opened, it will be one of the best in the country. All that it needs to accomplish this is travel, as it is well known that an old trail is always easier on animals than one newly opened, as the hills both ascending and descending, become worn and thereby give much better footing. In two very necessary attributes this trail possesses great advantages—feed and water. The longest distance between grass which could be depended on for large companies, being thirty-five miles from this end of the trail, although there is not a mile of this distance which is not plentifully covered with huckleberry browse, of which our animals eat very freely. The hills on this trail are not near so formidable as they would naturally be supposed to be. The longest and worst one to ascend can easily be circumnavigated. This will bring it on level ground without increasing the distance, on the principle that the bale of a bucket is as long when standing up as it would be lying down. Another thing worth mentioning is the fact that there has been no logs left in the trail which animals cannot very easily step over. Old packers are always down on a trail where there are many large logs, as nothing so much strains an animal as jumping with heavy packs on. The distance from Vancouver to Simcoe is estimated by those who have traveled it to be 105 miles. Mr. French, as has been before stated in your paper, rode this in 27 hours, and has since assured me that he could have ridden it in even less time had he been properly mounted.

To sum it all up in a nut-shell, the trail is probably as good a one as there is in the country, and with the requisite expense can be constructed into a very good wagon road."

From Oregon.

Our dates from Oregon are up to Sept. 29th. Several exchanges failed to reach us through the last mail. No local news of special interest. The defeat of the Indians on "Spokane Plains" is confirmed; in addition to which, a correspondent of the *Standard* says that "Maj. GARNETT, with his command, returned to Fort Simcoe, on Wednesday last. Another heavy bereavement has fallen upon this gallant soldier Last week we chronicled the sad news of Mrs. Garnett's death, and now the mournful intelligence is brought of the death of Maj. G.'s infant son and only child."

Also, that "an Indian sent by Kamiakin with a present of horses to incite the Klikatat Indians to war, was caught in the vicinity, confessed his errand, and expiated his crime by death by the cord."

Hons. L. F. GROVER and DELAZON SMITH, Representative and Senator elect to Congress, took their departure last week for Washington City, on the steamer *Oregon*.

The wheat crop in Oregon is represented as being one third larger than last year, and the farmers seem disposed to hold on for greatly increased prices.

The steamboat *Latona* is being refitted and thoroughly appointed to run between Portland and the Cascades. She is a stern wheel boat of the first class, with good accommodations.

The Yamhill races were to have commenced on Monday of last week, to continue for six days.

Hayward & Co., of Salem, have established an Express line of stages between Portland and Salem. The trip through is made in one day.

Several of those who went to Frazer river with Capt. David McLaughlin's company, have returned. None of them give anything like a flattering account of the diggings in that country. Mr. William Wright, one of the number wounded in an engagement with the Indians near the kanion on the Oakanagan, arrived on the *Conclitz* on Saturday. He has entirely recovered, and reports the others wounded to be convalescent.

Stock Whitley, a celebrated chief of the Des Chutes, is in confinement at Fort Vancouver. The old fellow is as morose as a caged grizzly.

The above items are taken from the Oregon *Standard* of the 29th ult.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CONSTITUTION!"

Latest from the Frazer River Region!

By the arrival of U. S. Mail steamer *Constitution*, Capt. A. B. Gove, on Tuesday evening, we have one weeks later news from the Frazer river mines. To purser Molthrop, and Freeman & Co.'s Express, we are indebted for copies of the Victoria *Gazette* up to the 2d October. The news from the upper Frazer mines is by no means favorable, and the exodus of adventurers back to California is on the increase as the fall season advances. Hundreds are but awaiting an opportunity for a passage back. In many instances, the miners on the bars near Fort Yale are preparing to desert their claims. The steamers have nearly all withdrawn from the Frazer river trade. At Hill's, Emory's, Texas, and other bars, the miners were running sluices back into the banks from the bed of the river, under the top dirt, and working the sluices with good success. There had been quite a number of robberies committed at Forts Hope and Yale.

The steamer *Wilson G. Hunt* arrived at Victoria, on the 1st inst., with 75 passengers. There was little gold dust consigned to or coming through the Express Companies, though there was from $10,000 to $15,000 worth in the hands of passengers. Several of the miners who came down had $2,000 and upwards in dust.

The steamer *Umatilla* has been taken to San Francisco; the *Julia* has left for the Columbia, and it is said that the *Wilson G. Hunt* will shortly visit Olympia, after which she will go into winter quarters—leaving all the Frazer river business to the *Enterprise* and *Maria*.

The land in the vicinity of, and including "Old Fort Langley," is to be surveyed for a town, under the direction of the Colonial Surveyor, and lots sold at public auction on the 20th October instant. The upset price is fixed at $100 per single lot of 64 feet front by 120 feet in depth.

The Indians recently murdered a man near Bellevue Island. A number of deaths from drowning are recorded. "Tippery Bill," the murderer of Collins, was at Port Townsend. Rumors of the discovery of rich dry diggings below Fort Hope were afloat. On the arrival of Gov. Douglas at Fort Yale, the price of flour in the H. B. Co.'s store was put down from $13 to $10 per cwt. At the present time, provisions are selling at Fort Yale as follows:—Flour, per bbl., $10; pork, retail, 37½ cts per lb.; bacon, 40a45 cts.; beans, 6 cts.; potatoes, 8 cts.; onions, 8 cts.; corned beef, 25 cts.; fresh beef, 50 cts.; California butter, 57 cts.

The cost of landing goods at Fort Hope, exclusive of incidental expenses and personal supervision, is forty dollars per ton. From Fort Hope to Yale, thirty dollars, making in all seventy dollars per ton, and ten per cent. duty on Victoria cost.

The route to the upper Frazer, *via* the Lillooet-Harrison rivers and lakes, is not yet opened; and it is feared that the road-cutting expedition would construct nothing more than a pack trail after all. The following is a table of distances on that route:

	Miles.
From Victoria to Sand-heads of Frazer river	45
From Sand-heads to Fort Langley	35
Fort Langley to mouth of Harrison river	30
Harrison river to Lake	10
Length of Harrison Lake	40
Ainsworth's Inlet to Port Douglas	2½
Port Douglas to large Lillooet Lake (by trail)	38
Length of large Lillooet Lake	20
Trail from Lillooet Lake to Lake Anderson	30
Length of Lake Anderson	19
Portage to Seton Lake	1½
Length of Seton Lake	21
Portage from Seton Lake to Frazer river	3
Total distance	315

Notwithstanding the late unfavorable reports from upper Frazer river, the *Gazette* is not discouraged, but thinks that the bars there, when reached, will prove richer than those below, from a variety of reasons:

First, the upper river is nearer the source of the gold, as is proved by the coarseness of the particles found. *Second*, the banks pay better, and the "wash" from them into the stream should therefore be richer than from the sides of the lower river. *Third*, the stream is smaller, and all California experience goes to show that the narrow, shallow rivers are the most remunerative to the miner. *Fourth*, the tributaries of the upper Frazer are known to be highly auriferous, while on the banks of the streams running into the lower river only the "color" is found, &c., &c.

How the Aborigines Settle Titles to Real Estate.—Two Indians were recently arrested by the military authorities in the neighborhood of Whatcom, for fighting. On investigation, it turned out that the affray grew out of a dispute as to who should own the brick house in that town after the last score or two of whites should leave the vicinity. Single combat is certainly an effective if not a civilized mode of settling a disputed ownership of property.—*Vic. Gaz.*

A *second* brick building is nearly finished at Victoria, so says the *Gazette*. When the Harrison-Lillooet route shall have been declared opened, the Indians there will have *two* brick buildings for which to fight or contend for ownership about. We understand that the Whatcom brick house Indian difficulty has been settled. The completion of *trails* appears to be attended with "*gone in*" results in that direction.

☞ We would say something about the Comet that has been on exhibition every clear evening for some time, "brandishing its crystal tresses in the sky," but that we are entirely unacquainted with anything concerning those "peculiar institutions."

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

Bellingham Bay Marine Report.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 10.—Bark Brontes, Newall, from San Francisco, with freight.
Sept. 11.—Bark Gold Hunter, Barry, from Olympia, with 180 head of cattle and lumber for S. D. Williams.
Schr. Wild Duck, Ross, from Port Townsend, with freight
Schr. Amelia, Losing, from Victoria, with passengers.
Steamer Constitution, Gove, from the Sound, with U. S. mails.
14.—Bellingham Bay Scow, Jones, from Victoria, with freight and passengers to Roeder.
Schr. Mary, Clawser, from Port Town-end.
15—Wild Duck, from Point Roberts.
Schr. Adelade, Allen, from Victoria with passengers.
Steamer Leviathan, Bulger, from the Sound with passengers.
16—Steamer Ranger, from Port Townsend.
17—Schr. Amelia, Loring, from Victoria, with passengers and freight.
Schr. Long Island, Willotram, from Port Townsend, with freight and passengers.
18—Steamer Active, Alden, cruising on the Sound.
Steamer Constitution, Gove, U. S. mails and passengers.
19—Schr. Eclipse, Barrington, from Oak Harbor.
20—Schr. Lizzie Roberts, Taylor, from Port Townsend, with passengers.
Schr. I. I. Stevens, Spitall, from Port Townsend.
23—Sloop Leonidas, Allen, from Victoria, with passengers.
25.—Steamer Oregon, Patterson, from San Francisco, with military stores for the Bellingham Bay military post.
Schr. I. I. Stevens, Spitall, from Point Roberts.
25—Steamer Constitution, Gove, from the Sound, with the U. S. mails and passengers.

SAILED.

Sept. 10—Schr. Wild Duch.
12—Steamer Constitution, Gove, U S mails for the Sound.
Steamer Ranger, Port Townsend.
16—Bark Brontes, Newell, ports on the Sound.
Sloop Adelade, Allen, Victoria.
Steamer Active, Alden, on a cruise.
Bark Gold Hunter, Barry, Victoria and San Francisco.
Sep. 18—Schr. Long Island, Willotram, for Victoria and San Francisco.
Schr. Lizzie Roberts, Taylor, for Port Townsend.
20—Steamer Santa Cruz, Ray, for Victoria and San Francisco.
Steamer Constitution, Gove, U. S. mails, for the Sound.
23—Sloop Leonidas, Allen, for Victoria, with passengers.
Schr. A. Y. Trask, Tucker, Port Townsend.
24—Schr. Eclipse, Phillips, Coveland.
25—Steamer Oregon, Patterson, bound to San Francisco with passengers.
Schr. I. I. Stevens, Spitall, Point Roberts.
Steamer Constitution, Gove, for Olympia, with U. S. mails and passengers.
30—Clipper Scow Live Yankee, Capt. Moses Hurd, bound for Olympia with 200 head of stock, 100 tons of merchandise and several passengers.

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

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

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

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED will, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, on his own premises in Sawamish county, W. T., offer for sale to the highest bidder the perishable property that has come into his hands of the late Jacob O. Eckler, deceased, consisting of two small lots of hogs as they run, one bull three years old, one cooking stove and fixtures, one grind stone, one trunk with some books, one rifle gun may or may not be offered for sale, together with some other little articles not necessary to mention. All sums under five dollars cash in hand, and all sums over five dollars, a credit of two months will be given, and notes with approved security as the law directs, will be required.

By order of the Judge of Probate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of September, A. D. 1858.

3t46 WM. M. MORROW, Administrator.

100 HEAD Of Prime Beef Cattle FOR SALE.

ONE HURDRED HEAD OF PRIME BEEF CATtle, at $40 per head, or at a stipulated sum per cwt., as may be agreed upon with the parties wishing to purchase.

FREDERICK RABJOHNS,
Commission Merchant,
Washington Hotel.

Olympia, Oct. 8, 1858. 46tf

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned having been appointed Executor of the estate of JAMES GARDINER, deceased, late of Thurston county, Washington Territory, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them within one year from this date.

WM. A. GARDINER,
Executor.

Skookum Chuck, Thurston Co., Sept. 25, 1858.—4t45

Judicial Notice.

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of Thurston. }

Olympia, Sept. 16, 1858.

The undersigned, a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of said Territory, being assembled at Olympia on the eighteenth day of September, 1858, in addition to the term already provided by law, do appoint a term of the District Court for the Third Judicial District, to be held at Penh's Cove, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1858, and to continue for two weeks, unless sooner adjourned, in accordance with the 5th section of the act of Congress, approved August 16, 1856.

O. B. McFADDEN, Chief Justice.
4t44 WM. STRONG, Associate Justice.

5000 BUSHELS OF OATS WANTED.

FIVE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF OATS WANTed, to be delivered at the wharf at Olympia or Steilacoom, in quantities not less than 1000 bushels, for which signed and sealed proposals will be received, at a stipulated price per bushel, up to the 20th day of October next. Address

FREDERICK RABJOHNS,
Commission Merchant,
4t44 Washington Hotel.

☞ Prompt payment on Delivery.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS
AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.
Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

DR. L. J. 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, Gonorrœa, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences of self-abuse. In the first stages of Syphilitic or Gonorrœal 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 DYSENTEY 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 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.

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 mi-fortune.

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, dullnes 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 mithod 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 Prophylacticum, (self-disinfecting agent), a sure preventative against gonorrhœa and syphilitic diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all venereal, scrofulous, gangrenous and cancerous ulcers, foted discarges from vagina, uteras and urethra, and all cutaneus eruptions and diseases. As inoculation is a preventative against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum a preventative against syphilitical and gonorrhœa 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. Czapky's Prophylacticum. 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. 3m45

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

The Washington Nursery.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully inform his friends, patrons, and intending purchasers, that notwithstanding all the great excitement about Frazer river, Passes, Roads and Trails he has withstood the temptation, for the purpose of supplying the wants the of people with as good a selection of

FRUIT TREES,

and the largest trees, ever offered to the public on the Pacific coast. I say the best trees—no guss about it—FORTY THOUSAND TREES, from one to three years' growth from the grait. For particulars see catalogue. So now have your orchard ground ready; if you have not, you had better begin, for I intend to open the sale of trees on the first day of November. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the undersigned by post-paid letters, or at any of the stores in Steilacoom.

N. B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTISON,
Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.
Sept. 20, 1858. 6m44

WEST OLYMPIA NURSERY.

20,000

FRUIT TREES, OF SUITABLE SIZE FOR transplanting, consisting of the varieties most in demand, and from one to four years growth, are now ready for sale at the West Olympia Nursery.

Particular attention paid to orders from a distance.

B. F. BROWN.
Sept. 15, 1858. 6m43

STEAMER COWLITZ.

THE STEAMER *COWLITZ*, CHAS. HOLMAN, Captain, will run, on and after this date, as a regular packet between

Portland and Monticello,

Cowlitz River, leaving Portland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8 o'clock; returning, will leave Monticello every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, connecting with the canoes and stages to and from Olympia.

The *Cowlitz* will run regular to the above time until further notice, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

Sept. 13, 1858. 3m13

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.,
Proprietors.

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

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.
Olympia, Sept. 01, 1858. n42-1y.

Just Received,

EX SCHOONER L. P. FOSTER,
On Consignment,

75 BARRELS SANDWICH ISLAND BEEF, SYRUP, MOLASSES and SUGAR, for sale low, by FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 16, 1858. 2m39.

B. F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WHATCOM, W. T.

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

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

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

JOB B. SEAMANS,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
STEILCOOM, W. T.,

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

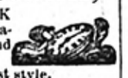
RICHARD LANE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

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

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,



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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.
Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

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

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, HARDBREAD, 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.

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

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.
December 25, 1857. 5tf

100 PACK SADDLES FOR SALE AT WRIGHT'S SADDLE & HARNESS MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA.

ALSO,

RIDING SADDLES;
PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY HARNESS;
CALIFORNIA SADDLE TREES;
SADDLE BAGS AND WALLETS;
WHIP STOCKS AND LASHES;
RIDING, TEAM & BUGGY WHIPS;
HALTERS, RIDING BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES;
BRASS AND SILVER PLATED SPURS;
BLOCK AND BENT STIRRUPS;
CURRY COMBS, HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES;
PLOW AND STAGE CHAINS;
RIDING BRIDLE BITS & BUCKLES;
REIN AND BREAST SNAPS;
HARNESS BITS AND BUCKLES;
BREECHING RINGS AND LOOPS;
HOOKS AND TERRETS;
PLOW AND TEAM HAMES;
&c., &c., &c. 3m42

LIVERY STABLE.

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

My 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, I stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.

Stabling, as heretofore, at customory rates.

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

Give me a call.

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

Register's and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

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

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

WM. A. STRICKLER, *Register*,
S. GARFIELDE, *Receiver*.
Sept. 6, 1858. 4w42

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

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

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

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

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of JACOB O. ECKLER, deceased, late of Sawamish County, Washington Territory. Now all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within one year from this date, or they will be forever barred.

By order of the Judge of Probate.

WM. M. MORROW,
Administrator.

Oakland, Sawamish Co., W. T., Sept. 13, 1858.—4t45

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

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

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

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

H. WINSOR,

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL
CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

Washington Hotel.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4th, 1857 n21y

E. H. Wilson, *San Francisco.* | W. G. Dunlap, *Olympia.*

WILSON & DUNLAP,

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

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

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

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

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

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

AT
Point Roberts and Whatcom!

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES!

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK has 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

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

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

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

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

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pub: 35.

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

[CONCLUDED.]

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA.

For defraying the expenses incurred in taking the census of the Territory of Minnesota, under the act approved twenty-sixth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, The compensation to the officers taking the same shall not exceed that allowed by the acts of twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and fifty, and thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty, to those who took the census of California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico.

JUDICIARY.

For salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and eight associate justices, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the district judges, one hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, six thousand dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court and the orphans' court, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

For salaries of the Attorney General, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books, and binding, for the office of the Attorney General, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of deficient State reports and statutes for the office of the Attorney General, one thousand dollars.

For fuel and labor for the office of the Attorney General, one thousand dollars.

For furniture and bookcases for office of the Attorney General, one thousand dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, twelve thousand dollars.

For services of special counsel, and other extraordinary expenses, in defending the title of the United States to public property in California, forty thousand dollars.

For the employment of such number of clerks, not exceeding three, by the district attorney of the northern district of California, as may be necessary to transcribe the records of the district court, in land cases, upon which appeals have been or may be taken to the Supreme Court, such sum as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, provided the compensation shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars a month for each; and that such clerks shall not be employed under the authority of this act, after the third day of March eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys, eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the marshals, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salaries of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia of one thousand dollars, and of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans of five hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of five of the additional clerks authorized by the acts of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and paid under acts of twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act for the safe keeping, collecting, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars, in addition to premium received on transfer drafts: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with traveling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM LANDS.

To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several States and Territories:

For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecution for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, one million dollars.

PENITENTIARY.

For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and matron of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, twelve thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-five cents.

For compensation of two additional guards, hereby authorized, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation, in part, for the messenger in charge of the main furnace in the Capitol, four hundred and twenty dollars.

For stationery, blank books, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of twenty-two laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol Square, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol Square, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's House, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings, lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenters' shops, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of four draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty cents.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the auxiliary guard, and for fuel and oil for lamps, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For furnace-keeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the estimates for the various executive departments shall designate not only the amount required to be appropriated for the next fiscal year, but also the amount of the outstanding appropriation, if there be any, which will probably be required to be used for each particular item of expenditure.

Approved 2 June, 1858.

DALY'S VALLEY WHISKY.

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

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

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

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

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

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

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

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

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

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

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

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.

Story Bro. & Co. DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES ECT. 105 CLAY ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.
ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO
Adams' Boston Brushes.
ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.
FOREST RIVER DO.
TIEMANN'S and other Colors.
GLUES, BRONZES
GOLD LEAF, &C.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

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

M. LOUISSON. I. LIGHTNER. A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,
PROPRIETORS.

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

FRUITS, FLOWERS,
AND
Ornamental Shrubbery,

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

APPLES—60 varieties, from a Golden Sweet to a Newtown Pippin.

PEARS—40 varieties, from a Summer Beauty to a Winter Nellis.

CHERRIES—22 varieties, from a Black Morrello to a Bigarreau.

PLUMS—9 varieties, such as the Washington, Jefferson, Green Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, &c., &c.

MINOR FRUITS.

ENGLISH RASPBERRIES—5 varieties.
ENGLISH STRAWBERRIES—6 varieties.
CURRANTS—2 varieties for sale: White and Red Dutch. Five varieties more under propagation.

Also, 3000 two year old trees—Apple, Cherry and Plum—for sale at the lowest market price. Old fruits will not be dressed up in new names in this establishment.

FLOWRING.

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

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

Terms—Cash on delivery.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 6m38.

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

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

Also, Artichokes—very productive.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Dec. 18, 1857.

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

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

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 Sehome.

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

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Longaker, *Surgeon Dentist*,

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

Office at the Pacific House, Olympia.

Olympia, Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf

LIVERY STABLE.

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

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

L. Q. WASHINGTON,

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

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

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

REFERS TO

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

Address

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

Feb. 5, 1858. 11y

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

ACCOMMODATION,
AT
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

New and Brilliant!

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

Boarding House,

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

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

May 15, 1858. 25tf

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.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,
AND SHAMPOOING
SALOON.

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

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

LOST,

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

Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &C, &C.,

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

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

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

BARNES & AYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hardware,
STOVES & TIN-WARE,
Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Offic

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

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 merchandise, 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.

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.

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

ALTA HOUSE.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

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

For sale by R. E. BREWSTER & CO.,
3m32 Cor. Clay and Front st., San Francisco.

Graefenberg Co. Family Medicines

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

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

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

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

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

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

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

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

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

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

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

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

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

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

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

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

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

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

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

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

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

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

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

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

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

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

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

Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

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

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

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

January 15, 1858.-n8-ly.

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

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

United States District Court.

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

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

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

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

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

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