PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

JAMES LODGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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From the Vancouver Chronicle.

Proceedings of the Democratic Territorial Convention.

VANCOUVER, May 13, 1861.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Metropolis Hall, and was called to order by Major Van Bokkelen, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.

Mr. Bagley moved that Mr. Van Bokkelen act as chairman *pro tem.*

Before the question was put, a spirited discussion took place as to the persons who should be entitled to vote. It was finally mutually agreed that the chair should decide the question, the decision not to be subjected to an appeal to the House. The chair decided that no person not actually elected by the people of his county should have a right to vote during the preliminary organization, and that all proxies should be excluded.

The question recurred upon the election of Mr. Van Bokkelen, which was carried. Ayes 18, noes 16.

On motion, Mr. Elson was elected secretary *pro tem.*

On motion of Mr. Bagley, a committee of seven on credentials were ordered to be appointed by the chair.

The chair appointed Messrs. Bagley, Drew, Biles, Elson, Tucker, Owens and Willard said committee.

A motion to appoint a committee on permanent organization was lost.

The Convention then adjonrned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention resumed, and the committee on credentials reported progress, asking leave to sit again.

Leave granted, and, on motion, the convention stood adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M., next day.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by the President *pro tem.*

Mr. Bagley moved that Jefferson's Manual be adopted by the Convention, as governing the manner in which the proceedings should be conducted.

Mr. Catlin moved to lay the motion on the table. Considerable skirmishing took place, with some bitterness of spirit manifested by the parties before a vote was had upon the question. Mr. Biles, of Thurston, claimed a right to vote, but the chairman decided that he had no right, that all persons who claimed seats, whose names were not registered upon the list adopted the preceding day, were excluded from participation during the temporary organization.

The motion of Mr. Catlin was lost.—Ayes 16, noes 18. By the same vote the Convention adopted the question proposing Jefferson's Manual.

Mr. Bagley then presented the following majority report from the committee on credentials, which was read by the President:

Mr. President—Your committee to whom the question of examining credentials was referred, have, upon a full and deliberate consideration of the subject, concluded to submit the subjoined report.

We find the proceedings of the various county meetings to be quite regular and in accordance with the time honored usages of the Democratic party, with the exception of the counties of Clicitat, Snohomish, Shoshone and Walla-walla. In the two first named counties there is no evidence that any election was held, and your committee have recognized the principle that a comunity which fails to take such action as is recommended by the Territorial Central committee, in calling their primary meetings, cannot be very desirous of being considered within the pale of the Democratic party; your committee has therefore decided that the counties of Clicitat and Snohomish are not entitled to seats in this convention.

The most serious question that has presented itself to the minds of your committee, is the difficulty existing in the Walla-walla and Shoshone delegations, and after patiently investigating the subject, it has been concluded upon, for the benefit and success of our party in the future, that both of the above named counties receive such equitable consideration as the facts in the premises will justify. Your committee have had the pleasure of listening to long and able remarks from counsel on both sides, and from facts introduced, we are satisfied that there are now one thousand or more inhabitants in the section of country known as Shoshone county. With such a vast and daily increasing population, it would be a most suicidal course for this convention to pursue, should we refuse to acknowledge their claim upon this body. In addition to these facts, your committee regret they have to report that the parties representing Shoshone and Walla-walla have threatened to support an independent candidate, or leave the convention, unless the contested seats were disposed of to suit their peculiar views. While your committee would, and do most heartily deprecate any such action as is alluded to, yet the prosperity and success of our party, as well as its integrity and principle, are questions of the highest magnitude, and should not be endangered for the capricious purpose of gratifying the spleen of any man or set of men.

Your committee is clearly of the opinion that the future success of our party depends upon receiving the large and continually increasing vote now settling in the mining region of Shoshone county—and in order that the population of that section may not feel agrieved or slighted, we have concluded to allow the claim of Shoshone asking for four delegates, said votes to be cast by Mr. Caples, the remaining four votes to be given to Messrs. Cannady and Barran, as the representatives of Walla-walla.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. BAGLEY,
Chairman.
E. H. TUCKER,
M. S. DREW,
JOHN D. BILES.

Mr. Bagley moved that the report be accepted and adopted, and called for the previous question.

Several members objected, and insisted upon the right to present a minority report, but were ruled out of order by the chair, on the ground that all debate was out of order under a call for the previous question.

The report was then adopted. Ayes 18, noes 16.

As soon as the result was announced, Messrs. Kennedy and Smith of Walla-walla, and Mr. Biles of Thurston, withdrew amid cheers and hisses by persons in the lobby.

Mr. Caples then moved that a committee of five on permanent organization be appointed by the chair. Carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. Caples, Finkbonner, Love, Seaman, Owens.

Mr. Catlin moved to adjourn. Lost. Ayes 15, noes 19.

Mr. Bagley moved that that the committee on permanent organization be instructed to report at 2 o'clock. Carried.

On motion, the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the Convention re-assembled. Mr. President in the chair.

Mr. Caples presented the following report:

Mr. Chairman—The committee on permanent organization, to whom was referred the subject of reporting names for permanent officers of this convention, have had the subject under consideration, and have instructed me to report the names of Hon. J. W. Bagley as President, and Messrs. Seaman of Pierce, and Collins of Kitsap, as Secretaries.

H. L. CAPLES, *Chm'n.*

Mr. Catlin, of Cowlitz, moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock on Wednesday. Motion lost.

Mr. Catlin and Mr. LaDu announced their intention to withdraw.

The report of the committee was then adopted. A committee conducted the newly elected officers to their respective seats.

On assuming the chair, Mr. Bagley made a brief, pointed and eloquent address, which was well received.

On motion of Mr. Gallagher of Pierce, the chair appointed Messrs. Gallagher, Drew, Caples, Fowler and Barron a committee to report resolutions.

The roll was then called, and all mem-members answered either in person or by proxy, except those who had withdrawn, as previously announced.

The following is the correct roll of members entitled to seats. We italicise the names of those who were represented by proxy.

Clarke County — Messrs. Biles, Love, Sohns, Caples, Bozarth, Aird, Gardiner, Knapp.

Clalm—Messrs. Bagley and Boswell.

Chehalis—Messrs. Melville and *Ford.*

Cowlitz—Mr. Seth Catlin.

Jefferson—E. S. Fowler, J. J. H. Van Bokkelen, *T. Page, M. Thorndyke.*

King—C. C. Terry, *James H. Goudy, Frank Matthias.*

Kitsap—M. S. Drew, J. Collius, *B. R. Stone, J. Faulk, J. F. Marks.*

Lewis—G. Palmer, *S. S. Ford.*

Skamania—Henry Sheppard.

Spokane—A. J. Cain, by proxy.

Shoshone—H. L. Caples, having 4 prox.

Thurston—James. Biles, G. K. Willard, W. W. Miller, *B. F. Ruth, A. S. Yantis, C. B. Baker James Longmire, E. Sylvester.*

Sawamish—J. M. Elson.

Missoula—John Owens.

Whatcom—Finkbonner, *Kelly.*

Wahkiakum—Crumline LaDu.

Pierce—Tucker, Gallagher, Seaman, *Judson, Steinburger.*

Pacific—Wm. Busey, H. K. Stevens.

Island—C. Barrington.

Walla-walla—J. M. Cannady, Barron, with two votes each.

Mr. Tucker, of Pierce, moved that the name of Mr. Biles be stricken from the roll. Motion lost.

Mr. Gallagher moved that no gentleman be permitted to cast a proxy vote for any delegate who had withdrawn, and who was here in person to attend the convention. Carried.

Mr. Biles, of Thurston, re-appeard and took his seat amid great applause.

On motion, the prominent candidates for the delegateship were invited to address the convention on the issues of the day.

Gov. Stevens having been called upon, declined, stating that he was not a candidate at present.

Messrs. Lancaster, Strong, and Clark made lengthy speeches, but our limited space will not permit us to report their remarks.

Mr. Garfielde declined speaking, stating that he was not a candidate, but should he deem it advisable to consent to the use of his name for that position, he would willingly impart his views and sentiments on national and local topics.

The convention the adjourned till 10 next day.

THIRD DAY.

Convention called to order, the Chairman, Mr. Bagley, presiding.

The minutes of the previous sessions were read by the Secretary, and several corrections made (they appear in the above reports) and then adopted.

Mr. Gallagher, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following resolutions and moved their adoption:

WHEREAS, Our country is torn by dissensions and in danger of dismemberment by its own citizens, and threatened by a civil and fratricidal war.

AND WHEREAS, The Democratic party of the nation desires and will promote an adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties upon any basis constitutional in itself, and which is just to the people at large, therefore

Be it resolved, By the Democratic Conventio of Washington Territory,

1st. That the Government of the United States is created by the Federal Constitution, and limited in its authority to the subjects enumerated therein; that within those limits it possesses supreme authority, and has the necessary power for self-preservation and the enforcement of its laws.

2d. That the States of this Union are sovereign and independent over every subject not surrendered to the control of the Federal Government by the Constitution, and they have no right to interfere with the domestic institutions of each other.

3d. That the public domain was acquired by the united exertions of the whole people, and is therefore the common property of the nation, held in trust by the General Government for the public use; and all Congressional interference discriminating for or against the interests of the North or the South, in the territories, is unconstitutional in its nature, unwise in its character, and destructive of the peace and harmony of the nation.

4th. That all of the States of the Confederacy are bound by the Constitution of the United States to aid in delivering up all persons held to labor or service by the laws of any States, whether slaves or not, and all legislation which withholds or obstructs such aid is unconstitutional and should be repealed.

5th. That as many of our wisest and most patitriot statesmen and citizens have been unable to understand the Constitution of the United States alike upon the much vexed question of slavery in the Territories, and as the misunderstandings have led to serious difficulties endangering the Union itself, the Democracy of Washington Territory will sanction and approve any amendments to the Constitution in reference thereto, which shall render that instrument clear and unambiguous, secure the rights of the whole people, and terminate the present unhappy difficulties which threatens the integrity of the Union itself.

6th. That it is the duty of all good citizens to support the Goverenment in the execution and enforcement of all constitutional laws in all sections of the Confederacy.

7th. That the constitutional right of secession is a contradiction in terms and does not exist; that secession and revolution are convertible terms, and according to the universal experience and sanction of mankind, no State or community can exercise the natural right of revolution and throw off the government under which they have lived, until tyoanny becomes unsufferable and the evils of revolution inferior to those resulting from the invasion of the people's rights.

8th. That the Democracy of Washington Territory are for the Union, the whole Union, in which our fathers planted the tree of Liberty and watered it with their blood, and will cling to it as the last hope of freedom, and as the great experiment in self-government which is to subvert the despotisms of the earth and lead the nations to liberty and independence.

GEO. GALLAHER, *Ch'm'n.*
M. S. DREW, *Sec'y.*

On motion, the above resolutions were adopted.

Mr. E. H. Barron presented the following resolutions as a minority report of the committee, which was ordered to be published with the proceedings of the Convention:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party has ever been the party of the Union, and is now determined to sacrifice on the altar of patriotism all individual interests and past dissensions, and unite as a band of brothers to restore peace and unity to our common country.

Resolved, That we co-operate with our fellow democrats throughout the country in their patriotic exertions to unite our party, and to avert the dangers which now threaten the dismemberment of this great confederacy of States.

Resolved, That the present lamentable condition of the country finds its origin in the unconstitutional acts and sectional spirit of a great Northern party, the principles of whose organization deny to the people of one class of States the enjoyment and exercise of the same political rights claimed and demanded by another class of States, thus ignoring and destroying the great political truth which is the foundation of our government and the vital principle of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That in the present unhappy condition of affairs our government must be sustained in maintaining the honor and integrity of the nation, as well from domestic as foreign foes. Whilst we discountenance any armed aggression against the South, we hold it to be our imperative duty to resist the aggression of the South against the government; at the same time we are of the opinion that a restoration of good feeling should be and is the parmount policy in every patriotic heart; to that great object should be sacrificed sectional prejudice and the spirit of partizanship, and we will therefore favor any proposition or compromise which will harmonize the opinions of the North and the South, stay the progress of secession, and bring into fraternal relations the now belligerent States.

E. H. BARRON.

A motion was then made to adjourn till 2 o'clock, P. M. Lost.

On motion, it was ordered that the Convention do now proceed to ballot for a candidate to Congress. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Gallagher, it was

Rssolved, That a candidate should receive thirty-one votes in this Convention, it being a clear majority of all delegates chosen, before he be declared nominated.

The first ballot was then taken *viva voce*, with the following result: Lancaster, 14; Hyatt, 15; Brooke, 3; Hubbs, 3; Lander, 1; Clark, 1; Strong, 6; Walker, 7: and Garfielde, 3.

On motion of Mr. Finkbonner, the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock, and was called to order by the President. Roll called; no absentees.

The Convention proceeded to ballot, but without making a choice. A great number of persons were voted for, amomg whom the following were the most prominent: Lancaster, Garfielde, Strong, McFadden, Tilton, Clark, Hyatt, Sam. Smith, Brooke Mullan, Hubbs, Owen, Barron, Lander, Van Bokkelen, Simms, Biles and Caples. The vote given for each individual could not be considered as indicative of his strength.

The 16th ballot stood as follows: Lancaster, 18; Garfielde, 7; Clark, 20; Barron, 3; and Hyatt, 4. At 5 o'clock the committee adjourned till 12 o'clock to day.

FOURTH DAY.

The Convention was called to order by the President, Mr. Bagley, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 16th inst.

Mr. Miller of Thurston, was permitted to cast the proxy votes of Messrs. Biles and Willard of the same county, and E. S. Fowler the proxies for Mr. Melville and Mr. Bozwell.

Roll called by the Secretary,—no absentees. Minutes of the previous day were read, and on motion of Mr. Gallagher, adopted. *Ayes* 27; *Noes* 25.

Mr. Elson (by Smith proxy) moved to reconsider the motion of Mr. Caples, adopted the previous days, which ordered the alphabetical arrangement of names on the roll.

Mr. Gallagher moved to lay the above motion on the table. Carried. Ayes 33, Noes 22.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress.

Six ballots were then taken without any result.

Mr. Van Bokkelen moved to adjourn till 2 o'clock, P. M. Lost. Ayes 11; Noes 34. Declined voting 8.

The 23rd ballot resulted as follows:—Garfielde 27, Clark 17, J. A. Simms 4, Lancaster 1, Declined voting 4. Whole number of votes cast 53. Necessary to a choice 31. No election.

On motion of Mr. Gallagher, the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. Ayes 28; Noes 23.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock. Mr. President in the Chair.

The Convention then proceeded to the 24th ballot, with the following result: Lancaster 29, Garfielde 5, Strong 12; declining to vote 2.

Mr. Lancaster begged leave to address the Convention. He felt satisfied that the last vote given him was a complimentary one; that he felt satisfied he had not sufficient strength to be nominated, and that some one must withdraw. He sincerely thanked his friends for their support, but would withdraw his name, pledging himself, however, to use all his efforts for the election of the nominee, whoever he might be. (Applause.)

Upon the 25th ballot Garfielde received 33 votes, and Strong 18. Declined to vote 2.

Mr. Garfielde having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared by the President duly nominated by the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory.

The vote stood as follows:

For Garfielde:—Messrs. Aird, Bozwell, Bozarth, Busey, Caples, (5 votes,) Collins, Drew, Ford of Chehalis, Ford of Lewis, Fowler, Faulk, Gallagher, Gardiner, Judson, Love, Melville, Marks, Page, Palmer, Sohns, Stone, Sheppard, Seaman, Steinberger, Stevens, Thorndyke, Tucker, Van Bokkelen, and Mr. President—33.

For Strong:—Biles of Clark, Biles of Thurston, Baker, Barron, (2 votes,) Cain, Elson, Goudy, Knapp, Longmyre, Mathias, Miller, Owens, Ruth, Sylvester, Terry, Willard and Yantis—18.

Messrs. Finkbonner and Kelly declined voting.

Mr. Gallagher moved that the nomination be declared unanimous. Motion carried unanimously.

On motion, the President appointed Messrs. Drew, Owens and Hyatt as a committee to inform Mr. Garfielde of his nomination.

Mr. Garfielde made an eloquent speech in response.

Mr. Barron moved that the Hon. I. I. Stevens be invited to address the Convention. Carried unanimously.

On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. Barron, Gallagher and Owens to wait upon the Hon. gentleman, and introduce him to the Convention.

The Governor was greeted with uproarous applause and made a stirring speech of some length, a synopsis of which we will publish in our next issue. He announced his intention to abide by the nomination, and exert all his endeavors to secure a successful issue of the campaign.

Mr. Smith moved that the next Territorial Convention, two years hence, be held at Seattle. Carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Caples, the President appointed the following gentlemen as a Democratic Territorial Central Committee for the succeeding two years: Messrs. Drew, Gallagher, Caples, Barron, Terry, Fowler and Worden.

On motion of Mr. Owens, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the Hon. J. Bagley, for the impartial manner in which he presided over the sessions of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Barron, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

SIGNIFICANT EVENT IN TEXAS—EX CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON ELECTED TO THE STATE SENATE.—Various sources of information from Texas indicate the unpopularity of secession, and of the wish on the part of thousands of citizens to live under the stars and stripes. Elsewhere the position assumed by Governor Houston is alluded to with the preparations in progress to reinstate the authority of the General Government in Texas. Some of the employés of the Overland Mail Company, who have passed through St. Louis, state that the people are decidedly opposed to secession, and will rally to the support of Governor Houston, or any other leader who will sustain the Union. It will be remembered that several days ago, old San Jacinto and Hon. A. J. Hamilton, late M. C. from Texas, made speeches at Austin, denouncing the State Convention. He (Hamilton) is said to have used language unsurpassed in boldness and fierceness. He proclaimed his intention to denounce the Convention until the usurpers should make speaking a crime. Hamilton dared them to refer the Montgomery Constitution to the people. The most significant event, however, is yet to come. A few days after this remarkable speech—remarkable for the circumstances under which it was delivered—a vacancy occurred in the Texas State Senate, whereupon the Union men brought out Hamilton and elected him by a large majority. This was in counties which gave Breckinridge nearly a thousand majority; and what is more significant, it was where the people daily see and feel the workings of revolution.

FORT BENTON MILITARY ROAD.—The Dalles *Mountaineer* of the 8th gives the following information in regard to this important undertaking:

The operations for the completion of the Military road from Walla-walla to Fort Benton, on the Missouri river, will be resumed about the 10th of May, and the party rendezvous on the Spokane river, near Antoine Plante's, where work in the Bitter Root Mountains will be begun. Lieut Wickliffe will command the escort to the work, and Dr. Taylor of the army will be in general charge of the Hospital Department. The party go prepared for a period of fifteen months, and will winter in the Hellsgate or Bitter Root valley, and reach the Missouri river by July, 1862. The works consist principally in the construction of bridges along the Cœur d'Alene, St. Regis Borgia and Hellsgate rivers, and a new location of thirty miles from Antoine Plante to the Cœur d'Alene Mission, in order to avoid the marshy grounds of St. Joseph's bottom. The impression is that the road will be completed for the overland mail from St. Paul to the Dalles by the summer of 1862. Lieut Mullan has ample funds, and will prosecute the work until the winter's snow compel the party to seek a mild wintering valley.

☞ A knitting loom has lately been invented by J. B. Aiken, of Franklin, N. H. It has been invented but a year or two, yet there are now made on the loom more than two millions of dollars worth of knit goods annually in this country, and the introduction of the loom into Europe is meeting with marked success. A family knitting machine has recently been invented. It is no larger than a sewing machine, simple as a case knife, not liable to get out of order, can be operated by a child, will knit home-spun yarn, and weave a handsome stocking. Its ordinary movement is at the speed of five thousand stitches in a minute. It can be driven at the interesting velocity of sixty thousand stitches a minute, and make perfect work.

☞ It makes a great deal of difference whether glasses are used under or over the nose.

Proclamation of Jeff. Davis.

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has, by proclamation, announced his intention of invading the Confederacy with an armed force, for the purpose of capturing its fortresses, and thereby subverting its independence, and subjecting the free people thereof to the dominion of a foreign power; and whereas, it has thus becomes the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invasion, and defend the rights and liberties of the people by all means which the laws of nations and usages of civilized warfare place at its disposal:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, inviting all those who may desire by service in private armed vessels on the high seas, to aid this Government in resisting so wanton and wicked an aggression, to make application for commissions, or letters of marque or reprisal, to be issued under the seal of these Confederate States; and I do further notify all persons applying for letters of marque to make a statement in writing, giving the name and suitable description of the character, tonnage and force of the vessel, name of the place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of crew, and to sign such statement, and deliver the same to the Secretary of State, or Collector of the port of entry of these Confederate States, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State; and I do fully notify all applicants aforesaid, before any commission or letter of marque is issued to any vessel, or the owner or owners thereof, or the commander for the time being, they will be required to give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of $5,000, or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of $10,000, with the condition that the owners, officers and crew, who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel, shall observe the laws of these Confederate States, and the instructions given them for the regulation of their conduct, that shall satisfy all damages done contrary to the tenor thereof, by such vessel during her commission, and deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States. And I do further specially enjoin on all persons holding office, civil and military, under the authority of the Confederate States, that they be vigilant and zealons in the discharge of the duties incident thereto. And I do moreover exhort the good people of these Confederate States as they love their country, as they prize their Government, as they feel the wrongs of the past and those now threatened in an aggravated form by those whose enmity is more implacable because unprovoked, they exert themselves in preserving order, in prompting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting, invigorating all the measures which may be adopted for a common defense, and by which, under the blessings of Divine Providence, we may hope for a speedy, just and honorable peace.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and have caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be attached, this 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ROBERT TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

POPULATION OF THE MINES.—Dr. Thibado, whose report we published a short time since, relative to the Nez Perces mines, informs us that in his opinion, there will be in the mining districts east of the Cascades before next December, not less than 10,000 persons. He believes that the character of the mines will justify that amount of population to go there, basing their hopes upon the business connected with mining.

The Dr. has been over the Nez Perces country pretty thoroughly, and been a resident at the Agency for some time, and his opinions are entitled to credit.

He says that there are many miners there now who formerly went up Frazer river and traders suffered much from the exactions of men and traders there, who took advantage of their destitution to extort from them the most fabulous prices.

They think that if any of those men ever cross their path in the Nez Perces country, they will get even with them.

There now seems to be a fair business principle in full operation in the mines, and the miners themselves seem disposed not to countenance aught than such deportment as will reder them a peaceful and prosperous community.—*Times.*

☞ "I have had no reason to change in sentiment since I made use of these expressions, and think I have given evidence of consistency in my public acts. I believe then as I do now, that the only means of preserving the American Union was honorable compromises and respect for the Constitutional rights of every section. I believe in the Government using all its Constitutional power to preserve itself and resist aggression. I did not then believe, nor do I now, that an aggressive war should be waged upon any section of the confederacy, nor do I believe that this Union can be preserved by a coercive policy. The future will reveal the soundness of this position."—*Gov. Downey, of California.*

☞ Only great minds can bear greatness, it makes small ones giddy.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

THURSTON COUNTY.

For Representatives,
U. G. WARBASS, OLIVER SHEAD,
B. F. RUTH, A. S. YANTIS.

For County Commissioners,
C. B. BAKER, JOSEPH CORNELL.

For County Treasurer,
ABRAHAM FRANKEL.

LEWIS COUNTY.

For Representative,
T. R. WINSTON.

For County Commissioner,
J. C. DAVIS.

For Sheriff,
JAMES A. NEWLAND.

For Assessor,
CHARLES VAN WORMER.

ISLAND AND WHATCOM.

For Joint Councilman,
COL. B. F. SHAW.

MISSOULA COUNTY.

For Joint Councilman,
CALEB E. IRWINE.

For Representative,
CHRYSTY P. HIGGINS,

For County Commissioners,
M. W. TIPTON, H. VAN DORN.
GRANVILLE STUART.

For Sheriff,
DAVID PATTEE.

For County Auditor,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

For County Treasurer,
ALBERT J. BATCHELDER.

For Probate Judge,
HENRY CLOVEN.

SAWAMISH COUNTY.

For Representative.
EDWARD A. WILSON.
[Other nominations not known.]

COWLITZ AND WAHKIAKUM.

For Joint Representative,
JAMES B. LA DU.

COWLITZ COUNTY.

For Judge of Probate,
JAMES CATLIN.

For County Commissioner,
GEO. BARLOW.

For County Auditor,
WILLIAM KING.

For Assessor,
JAMES REDPATH.

For Coroner,
CRUMLINE LA DU.

PIERCE COUNTY.

For Councilman,
FRANK CLARK.

For Representatives,
JOHN A. PACKARD, JOHN H. SETTLE,
[Other nominations not known.]

CLARKE COUNTY.

For Representatives,
JOHN AIRD, C. C. BOZARTH.
J. H. NEYCE, P. L. GARDNER.

For County Commissioner,
SOLOMON STRONG.

For Assessor,
M. E. GOODWIN.

For Coroner,
J. JAMISON.

WALLA-WALLA, SHOSHONE AND MISSOULA COUNTIES.

For Joint Councilman,
A. J. CAIN.

WALLA-WALLA COUNTY.

For Representatives,
LOUIS A. MULLAN, M. J. NOYES,
[Other nominations not known.]

WENATCHEE MINES.—The latest reports from the Wenatchee mines appear to be very favorable. While there is but little said about them, there are nevertheless parties there engaged in the business of mining who are doing well. We make the following extract from a letter, under date of 19th instant, from Rockland, opposite the Dalles:

"A man by the name of Bothwell left this place yesterday for the Wenatchee country. He tells me that he would not take something handsome for his chances. I have seen plenty of specimens from there, and my impression is that the Wenatchee is by far the best mining district, and I am sure that in a short time, we will be in receipt of gold dust. There is also a report here that a quartz lead has been struck on Engles' Creek, a small tributary of the Wenatchee. These mines are only about one hundred and fifty miles from here, and probably the same distance from Seattle."

There does not appear to have been much dust come down as yet from the Wenatchee mines, from which we would infer that the mining country is not very large, nor been worked a great deal.

☞ Judge Logan, of Illinois, an old and valued friend of the President, is spoken of in connection with the place on the supreme bench made vacant by the death of Judge McLean.

The Convention.

The result of the recent Convention at Vancouver has been an unfortunate one for the Democratic party. However painful the duty, however unpleasant the task, the operations and organization of that Convention are subject to such grave censure, that no journal fully cognizant of what was done at Vancouver can consistently support its nominee, Mr. Garfielde.

And here let us say, that this body contained very many of the best men in the Territory, who, although powerless against the appliances used, endeavored faithfully to perform their mission, and thus truly represent their constituents.

It would not, therefore, be just nor proper to enter into any wholesale denunciations of the members of the Convention.

Such unfairness was made use of in the preliminary organization, so fraudulent was the representation, so unjust and arbitrary were the decisions of the chair, so shameless was the general corruption practiced, that no Democrat is bound to support the nominee; and when such political action succeeds, when such a nominee is chosen in such a way, it is better that men should absolve themselves from the falseness of a "party position," and set to work earnestly to reform the evil when it is small, rather than suffer, for sake of a pretended unity, an endorsement of wrong, which would eventually place the party power in the hands and under the entire control of a few unscrupulous men, who, in a short time, could and would use that power for special and corrupt legislation, and individual advancement.

In writing thus, we believe that we do but echo the sentiments of the Democracy, and find ourselves side by side in this position with such Democrats as Cannady of Walla Walla, Catlin of Cowlitz, Lloyd Brooke of Clarke, and many other leading men whom we do not now name, who entirely repudiate the so-called nominee of the Shoshone Convention.

In the organization of the Convention, Walla Walla was entitled to eight delegates, according to the usual ratio of representation, and Shoshone none, yet *four* votes were taken from Walla Walla and given to a citizen of *Clarke* county to cast. At this disfranchisement of his county, Mr. Cannady, of Walla Walla, very properly withdrew from the Convention, refusing to be bound by their action. This change was made, we are informed, by delegates on the mere assertion of a letter from Shoshone; and here let us remark, that we have heard members of the Convention say that there were strong evidences that this letter was *forged*.

Shoshone had no better title to the representation given her, taken from Walla Walla, than a county west of the coast range would to a representation taken from Thurston.

This move, however, gave a certain party a ruling power during all subsequent action—in permanent organization, in the reports on credentials, decisions, etc.

The first usurpation was in the preliminary organization—*ruling out proxies. Thurston county was therefore not represented in that Convention, and in common with several counties, her Democracy was disfranchised;* and yet we are called on, no matter what wrong we suffered, no matter what unfairness was used, to support the nominee. It cannot and will not be done, is the almost universal voice of our people. In Olympia, we know of only half a dozen votes that the nominee will get, and from all parts of the Territory we hear but one sentiment—that no Democrat is bound by the action of the Shoshone Convention. This article, written hastily and necessarily brief and crude, does not clearly show all the objectionable features of the Convention, but what information it lacks may be supplied by the different county delegates, not one of whom that we have seen does not condemn emphatically the manner and matter of the proceedings of the "big council" at Vancouver.

☞ Mr. Isaac Wood has just completed his large brewery at this place, and is now making cream ale in quantities large enough to fully supply all demands. All the arrangements of this establishment are complete, having been built by experienced persons.

☞ We are informed by a political letter from Skamania county, that the people are entirely dissatisfied with the workings and result of the Shoshone Convention.—The writer says: "That Convention treated our delegate very meanly. Some take the ground that they are not bound by the Convention." This feeling is wide spread and universal.

☞ C. B. D. Simonton has been appointed Commercial Agent at Panama, an office worth twenty-five hundred dollars, and with little to do. He is a brother of the notorious Simonton with whom Old Abe "played Jackson," by attempting to shield Col. Baker from Simonton's rude and disgraceful but strictly truthful assault.

☞ The Republican Convention met here at the Capitol on last Monday, and nominated Col. William Wallace, our prospective Governor, as a candidate for the Delegateship to Congress. The session was a stormy one, there being a serious division about the platform. No principles, except in behalf of the Union, was adopted. The Chicago Platform was repudiated by the body on a vote taken with referrence to its adoption. Several of the members contended that if they repudiated "Chicago," they ceased to be the Republican Party, as that platform alone contained the distinctive features of the party.

☞ Messrs. Lander, the Union candidate; Evans, on behalf of Col. Wallace, the Republican candidate, and Garfielde, the Shoshone candidate, left on the steamer last Monday, on a canvassing tour down the Sound.

MEXICO.—The minister to Mexico, Mr. Corwin, will advocate a new policy during his mission. His instructions are very full in regard to the position the Government will take, and no time will be lost by Mr. Corwin in trying to counteract the efforts of an agent from the Confederate States. The policy of the present administration will be to impress the Mexicans that we have no desire nor wish to annex any part of their country, and to assure them that we are willing to expressly stipulate this in the most solemn and formal manner. In return, a favorable political and commercial treaty is sought. Mr. Corwin ought to be very successful with Mexicans. He gave them aid and comfort during our war with them.

☞ The latest news from the Nez Perces country is not so favorable. The snow was on the ground, and the weather was so inclement that the miners were unable to do much in the way of prospecting and working the claims. About 1000 miners were on the ground.

From the Portland Times, May 22d.

Reliable from the Nez Perces Mines.

The following letters were received by Mrs. Collins from her husband on Monday night. Mr. Collins had started for the mines more than a week ago. The writer of the first is well known here, as one of the party who made the first discovery of gold in that district, and the other is a gentleman formerly connected in business with O. Humason, Esq., at the Dalles.—The letters are both fair and candid statements of the facts:

PIERCE CITY, May 5th, 1861.

MR. COLLINS, Dear Sir:—I will write you a few lines as the express leaves here to-morrow morning for Walla Walla. I suppose there is quite one thousand men here now. We have had high water here for the last three weeks, owing to the rapid melting of the snow, but the water is running down some now. Our company worked three weeks in March and averaged from $9 to $13 per day to the hand; but we had snow and bad weather to contend with.—There are a great many men that come in here disappointed with the mines, but the largest portion of them remain here. It has been a very bad time to prospect this spring, but we that have been here all winter are well satisfied with what we have seen. I am satisfied that the gold country is extensive, but it will require much patience, perseverance, and hope to prospect the mountains. Provisions are reasonable enough here now, and I think will be all summer. Wages are five dollars per day. Mr. Fairchild is up here now, taking a look at the country, and I believe he is very well pleased so far. Pierce City is laid out, and is fast improving on the log cabin order. Lumber is a scarce article here now, all the whip saws in the country are in use, lumber 20c per foot. There is a good opening for a saw mill here, but I don't like the business. Every thing here is new, and nearly every fellow that comes along says, "can't you tell me where to get a good claim." W. F. BASSETT.

ORO FINO DIGGINGS, May 5th, '61.

WM. COLLINS—Dear Sir:—Mr. Bassett has written you that I am well pleased with this place. If by that is meant the prospects of this country as a gold region, I am very well satisfied indeed, not having any doubt either as to the richness or extent of the mines. This is a rough country, and a person coming here to mine must make up his mind to hard work and a heavy timbered country to contend with. I believe that in the immediate vicinity of the present diggings 1000 men will be employed this summer in mining, and probably 500 more in various other employments that is on the claims already taken, and we hear every day of prospects being discovered in new places, and claims taken up. So far nobody has prospected in any stream except the waters of the Oro Fino creek, that I have heard of. I think they will find as good diggings on other creeks this summer. Gold in paying quantities has been found in the hills in several places.

Bassett and the other members of his company have their fortunes before them, I think, and their claims are no better than numbers of others. A person coming here to mine, should, in my opinion, make up his mind to an absence from the valley of a year, and not get discouraged the first week of his stay. In short, the gold is here. I suppose there is as much as $1000 per day being now taken out of gulches about here, and nobody hardly at work. The claims on this creek are, I believe, nearly all taken up. Claims are selling at from $100 to $500. Wages are $5 per day.

J. H. FAIRCHILD.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO APRIL 4th!

New Levies of Troops by the President!

Miscellaneous Items.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 13.

ST. LOUIS, May 3, 1861.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling out 83,000 additional troops of volunteers for three years service, and 25,000 seamen and 40,000 regulars for five years' service.

Eighteen thousand troops were reported to be in Washington April 29th.

Gen. Scott says the city is safe against all attacks. Troops were arriving daily.

Gen. Harney was released by order of the Virginia authorities and sent to Washington.

Buchanan had no idea of going to Europe or running to Canada. His nephew has enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment.

An United States Armory is to be located at Rock Island, Illinois, similar to the one at Harper's Ferry.

Gov. Curtin's message to the Pennsylvania Legislature speaks of the unexampled promptness and patriotism which has ever been shown by the people in responding to the President's call. Says the Government must be sustained, and the road through Baltimore must be kept open; recommends fifteen new regiments of cavalry or infantry.

Advices from Annapolis says Forts in the vicinity are garrisoned by the United States troops.

Both houses of the Maryland Legislature have passed resolutions affirming the right of the Government to March through Maryland to defend the Capital.

Virginians are moving all the machinery at Harper's Ferry to Richmond.

A gentleman arrived at Washington from Richmond says that 15000 troops are going towards Virginia from the South.

It is reported that 15 members of the Virginia Convention voted against the ordinance of secession, but it was kept a secret.

The Chicago Journal's correspondent says there is great destitution and starvation in Mississippi, and many were going North.

Four thousand troops were to occupy Cairo, Illinois. Fear was entertained of an attack upon the Tennessee troops.

Union sentiment is said to prevail at Baltimore, and the Stars and Stripes were waving on the public buildings.

Reports from Charleston say the war mortality list is very large. A gentleman who arrived on the schooner *Pitts* says three hundred were killed and several wounded in the Fort Sumter affair, but the Charleston people swore to keep it secret.

It is said Martial law will not be proclaimed in Washington, unless there is further cause.

King, Minister to Rome, and Schultz, Minister to Austria, are said to have had leave of absence granted to command a regiment of volunteers.

There is no truth about a reported armistice.

It is reported that Gov. Letcher would issue a message forbidding the passage of the Southern army through Virginia, to attack Washington.

Gov. Black, of Nebraska, has issued a call for troops, for the service of the United States.

Adams, Minister to England; Clay to Russia, and Hammond to Sweden, left for Europe, May 1st, per steamer *Niagara*.

The *Tribune's* Washington despatches say the policy of the Administration is war, and the Cabinet is a unit.

The Navy Yard at Norfolk is to be retaken and re-built.

The people of Western Virginia are strong for the Union, and want arms to defend themselves against the secessionists. They won't submit to be taxed under the Southern Confederacy.

Capt. Oaks, from Texas, reports that the troops South are in a state of efficiency.

Capt. Armstrong has been suspended for three years, without pay.

The President declares he will enforce the blockade of all the Southern ports.

Intelligence has been received that Minister Faulkner had presented the Southern commissioners to the Emperor of France.

Dallas refused to do so, until he heard from the government at Washington.

The Legislature of Missouri met May 1st. Gov. Jeckson sent a message condemning a war policy, and declared that the policy of Missouri was not to go out of the Union, at least for the present. He recommend the arming and getting ready for the emergency, and thinks the border States should preserve armed neutrality.

The railroads in Maryland are open for travel and free communication to Washington.

It is reported that 454 Federal troops, under Maj. Sibley, had been captured by Col. Van Dorn. Being pursued by steamers, Sibley surrendered.

ONE DAY LATER!

ST. LOUIS, May 4.

The application just made by some of the diplomatic corps at the State Department, at Washington, the following points were ascertained:

First—Vessels in the blockaded ports at the time the blockade took effect, will be allowed a reasonable time to depart.

Second—Vessels bringing emigrants, though they have no notice of the blockade at their departure, will not be allowed to enter the blockaded ports. That class of persons coming to the United States chiefly to settle in the upper part of the Mississippi valley, it will be better for them to enter an open port than to incur the dangers and casualties incident to the insurrection.

The North Carolina Legislature met yesterday. The Assembly speedily organized. A bill was introduced calling a Convention to assemble on the 20th of May, and passed unanimously. There was no reference of its action to the people. The confederate flag was flying over the capitol.

North Carolina is virtually out of the Union. The Governor has organized a camp of instruction at Raleigh, and says the Northern Government is now concentrating a large force in the District of Columbia, ostensibly to protect the Capitol, but such a force cannot be allowed to remain within the bounds of Maryland, or on the borders of Virginia, without endangering the liberties of the people of those States; and if they be conquered and overcome, we will become the next prey to the invaders. Policy, then, as well as the feelings of brotherhood, increased by the common interests, requires us to exert our energies in defense of Virginia and Maryland. Every battle fought there will be a battle fought in behalf of North Carolina, and therefore troops should be speedily sent.

A Kentucky regiment of 400 men is enroute for Lynchburg.

The Government has determined to station a large number of men at Pittsburg.

President Davis will take command in person as General-in-Chief of the forces gathering in Virginia.

The principal officers in command at Washington are Col. Mansfield, Commander; Major Burman, Chief Engineer; Maj. Backer, Chief Quarter Master Department; Lieut. Beckweth, Chief Subsistence Department, and Surgeon Lund, of the Medical Department.

The 67th regiment still guard the railroad from Washington junction and Annapolis.

The garrison at Fort Monroe number 1000 Massachusetts men and 300 regulars. Five thousand Virginians were on the opposite side.

The Virginians are erecting batteries at the entrance of Hampton Roads.

It is ascertained that Virginia does not meditate an attack on Washington, the subject being for the consideration of the Confederate States. Their introducing troops into Virginia is said to be in anticipation of a declaration of war by Congress, as it was expected the large gathering of troops at Washington ultimately intended an invasion of the South.

The steamer *Bradford*, of the Baltimore and Boston line will sail to-morrow with a full cargo for Baltimore. She is forbidden calling at Norfolk.

In the Maryland Legislature yesterday, the committee on Federal Relations reported on the subject of a communication from the Mayor of Baltimore relative to a railroad communication between Baltimore and other points. The following is an abstract:

The committee consider the interruption of travel an aggravated evil, but if facilities of invasion are offered to fanatical and excited multitudes from the North, who publicly threaten our destruction, it could hardly be consistent with prudence to open channels of intercourse with the Northern States. They cannot be officially re-established without a sufficient guarantee for safety and peace. The report animadverts on the course of the General Government, in stationing troops at Annapolis, and seizing the road to Washington, and consider such a course as treating Maryland like a conquered province. It is therefore the duty of the Legislature to ascertain the position which the General Government is determined to pursue towards the State. The committee concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be appointed Commissioners to confer with President Lincoln with regard to the present and any proposed occupation of this State by the General Government; also to ascertain whether arrangements are practical for the maintenance of the peace and honor of Maryland.

Resolution adopted by both branches of the Legislature.

The Union demonstration at Lexington, Mo., was broken up by secessionists. One Union man was shot but not seriously hurt. There was to be a Union meeting there at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but it has been suppressed by secessionists. A secession flag was flying in front of the court house.

The 69th Regiment is stationed all along the road to Washington in squads within hailing distance of each other.

A captain of the 69th regiment arrested a spy at Annapolis, on Wednesday, from Montgomery with important dispatches. He is a brother of Crandall of Hoboken, New York, who was killed by a Cuban some time ago. He will probably be hanged.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* has left Washington, fearing arrest. The populace were axious to lynch him.

Major Dodge's battalion left Boston yesterday on the steamer *Cambridge* for Fort Monroe.

It is reliably stated from Annapolis junction, that the 69th regiment caught a man attempting to draw spikes from the rails, and shot him in obedience to orders. They also arrested two spies.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived at Annapolis May 1st, with the New York 1st Zouaves on board. A great demonstration was made on their landing. The Zouaves are greatly disappointed in not being allowed to visit Baltimore.

The war movements from the South indicate an intention to attack Washington. The latest advices from Montgomery, to the 23d of April, are to the effect that two regiments of Alabama had started North. The entire force under arms in Alabama is 5,500 men.

The Petersburg, Va., *Express* of the 26th April, says that 600 men passed through that place for Richmond, the day before. On the same day, the first regiment of South Caroiina volunteers started for Richmond.

A. H. Stevens, Vice President of the bogus Republic, addressed the people of Richmond, on the 26th of April, and his remarks look to aggressive hostilities against the government.

In North Carolina, several thousand men were in arms. Gov. Ellis made no secret of their destination being Washington.

Gov. Letcher says that Washington is to be attacked by the Confederate States, but does not approve of it.

All accounts agree that the South was arming for fight, and the country bristled with bayonets. Over 10,000 men from the cotton States were certainly in Virginia on the 1st of May.

Munitions of war were going South to Pickens, for the use of the besiegers. Gen. Bragg writes from Pensacola, under date of April 26th, that he was not prepared to attack the forts for some days, but was strengthening his batteries. Pickens had been reinforced to 1,800 men, and five ships of war were in the offing.

On the part of the Administration, great energy is displayed. 158,000 land troops are call for in all. Pennsylvania contributes thirty-eight regiments.

Workmen in the Washington Navy Yard have been arrested for filling shells with sand, and will be shot, if convicted.

A man who acted as pilot when the New York Seventh Regiment came into the Chesepeake, was hung from a war vessel at Annapolis, for trying to wreck the transports that carried the troops.

Gen. Butler's command shot several men engaged in tearing up the railroad, near Annapolis.

Col. Baker's regiment of Californians numbered 500, and were still in New York.

A Home Guard is to be established in New York, numbering 20,000.

The people of Western Virginia are for the Union, and ask the General Government to arm them. Some military companies there refuse to obey Gov. Letcher's orders. The merchants of Wheeling will pay no licenses to a secession treasury.

Capt. Jones, of the sloop *Isabel*, who was charched with dispatches from Lieut. Slemmer, to the War Department, was hung at Scoaba, Alabama, about the 15th of April, by the secessionists.

There is a report of disaffection among the negroes in South Carolina. Frequent evidences of a disposition to revolt are shown among the negroes all over the South.

The report in regard to a heavy loss of men at Fort Sumter is confirmed. It is vrriously stated at from 300 to 1000 men. The testimony is positive.

☞ Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary of State, it appears, have issued a proclamation, calling upon the loyal States for an army of 75,000 men for the retaking of all the United States forts, arsenals, armories, and other United States property seized by the Southern forces within the last few months. We acknowledge, as we have said, the Administration's legal authority to recover, if it can, its property grasped by the Southern spoilers, but its practical attempt to exercise that right in the mode it proposes, would, if there should be no effective interposition, between the belligerent powers, bring upon our whole country calamities as awful as any recorded in modern or in ancient history. Such calamities must be averted if it is in the power of wise and good and patriotic men to avert them. And here comes, according to our solemn conviction, the mission of the Border Slave States. We believe that the duty of these important States is rendered plain and palpable in the lurid and baleful light of passing events. If we were to go with the South, or if we were to go with the North, the struggle between the two sections into which the whole country would then be divided could not fail to bring on throughout the continent a reign of blood and famine, and terror, that would in all probility extend beyond the years of our lives and the lives of our children.

In this dreadful exigency, the Border Slave States, if they are wise, will take their position firm and steadfast between the North and the South, and in doing so confer a mighty blessing upon both, besides securing their own comparative welfare and prosperity. Let us of the Border Slave States, at the very earliest practical moment, band ourselves together for the preservation of peace, so far as in us lies, between our Northern brethren and our Southern brethren. Let us be the friends of both, but let us be independent of both. They can declare war if they will, but we shall have had no agency in the accursed work, and we shall possess a right, a sacred right, to prevent our soil from being stained and poluted by it. We can say to the United States Government that we occupy a neutral territory, and that they shall not send troops across it for the invasion of the South, and we can say to the Government of the Confederate States that they shall not send troops across it for the invasion of the North. We can keep them apart until they have time to recover from their excited passions and return to their senses.—*Louisville Journal.*

CONDITION OF ST. LOUIS.—We find the following in the St. Louis correspondence of the *Bulletin:*

"The next great depository of arms is the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, and it will in due time be the subject of a bloody and desperate struggle. Half the inhabitants of this city may be counted upon as unconditionally for the Union, and ready and willing, if compelled, to seize arms in its defense. The arsenal has a Federal garrison of troops, who have constructed a ditch and thrown up a breastwork inside of a lofty and strong stone wall, which incloses the buildings and thirty-five acres of ground. The populous State of Illinois, lying in sight of us, in full sympathy with the Federal authority, and now having numberless corps of volunteers forming in her principal towns to meet the requisition of President Lincoln, may throw reinforcements rapidly into the city to aid the Unionists in a struggle. On the opposite hand, we have a Secession Governer, and Legislature favoring secession *per se*, and constantly exercising their brains how to capture the arsenal, and thus imitate their models of the far South. They have, too, a corps of desperate partisans in our midst and a Secession police and Police Commissioners, who have unlimited and arbitary authority in the city. They know that the State is without arms for the coming struggle, and that with the possession of the arsenal and its immense supplies she will be all-powerful. There is therefore the strongest possible incentive to take it, and the Union party of the city have no assurance against a complete expulsion from the State, unless the place is retained in Federal possession. St. Louis has the material and the incentive for a fiercer and deadlier struggle in her midst than any other State in either of the contending sections. A rumor falsely circulated to the effect that an order had arrived from the War Department to put 5,000 muskets at the disposal of the Union party, created the most intense excitement. It was only allayed by a committee of citizens who called on the commanding officer, and received his word of honor that the rumor was untrue in every respect."

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE ON THE CRISIS.—At Concord, N. H., on the night of the 20th ult., Ex-President Pierce made an eloquent and patriotic speech, of which the following is an extract, in which it will be seen that that distinguished citizen does "not believe aggression by arms is a suitable or possible remedy for the existing evils:"

I, for one, will never cease to hope as long as the fratricidal strife is not more fully developed than at the present time, that some event, some power, may yet intervene to save us from the worst calamity that ever depended over a nation. The opinions of many of the vast crowd before me, with regard to the cause which has produced the present condition of public affairs, are known to me, and mine are well known to you. *I do not believe aggression by arms is a suitable or possible remedy for the existing evils.* Still, neither of these matters ought to be considered now; they may well be waived, nay, they must be, until we have seen each other through our present trials and future dangers. Should the hope which I have expressed not be realized, which, may be, a beneficent Providence forbid! and a war of aggression is to be waged against the National Capital and the North, then there is no way for us as citizens of the old thirteen States but to stand together and uphold the flag to the last, with all the rights which pertain to it, and with the fidelity and endurance of brave men. I would counsel you to stand together with one mind and one heart, calm, faithful and determined, but give no counsel to passion and violence, which are really unjust, and, often in periods like these, be the harbingers of domestic strife—be just to yourselves, just to others, true to your country, and may God, who has so signally blessed our fathers, graciously interpose in this hour of darkness, and save both extremities of the country, and to cause the old flag to be upheld by all hands and all hearts.

CALIFORNIA TREASURE SHIPMENTS IN DANGER.—For many months the Charleston *Mercury* and other lesser lights among the Southern organs, have been indulging in ominous hints about the seizure of the California treasure ships by Southern privateers, in case of open hostilities between the two sections. It now appears that these hints were not altogether without foundation. By the Pony Express just in, private despatches have been received to the effect that the insurance companies have suspended issuing policies on California treasure, having received information of the presence of Southern privateers. This news must have the effect to increase the exasperation in this State against the Seceding States. Privateering, even when conducted strictly according to the laws of nations as heretofore existing, must be regarded as very little above piracy. So long ago as the days of Benjamin Franklin, that philanthropist and philosopher wrote in favor of its abolition. A few years ago, at a grand International Congress in Paris, the principal powers of Europe agreed to abolish the practice hereafter in their wars. The United States did not subscribe to the treaty, because she desired a still further concession to liberal ideas. She demanded that it should also be agreed that private property on the seas should be unmolested in time of war—just as private property on land is respected by honorable combatants now. That point is still an open one—and, in the meantime, the United States recognizes the legitimacy, under international law, of letters of marque. But this fact must not be lost sight of: hostile nations may possess the power of commissioning privateers; but if a vessel should attempt to play that *role* without a commission from a recognized power, such a vessel must be regarded by all the world as a pirate and freebooter, and the navies of all nations—English, French, Spanish and Russian, as well as American—will make it their business to overhaul the dishonest craft and hang up her officers and men to the yard-arm. Now, the "Confederate States" is not known among the nations of the earth. Commissions from Jeff. Davis will not be respected. The Palmetto, or other Southern flag, will be no better on the Gulf or the Caribbean than the death's-head and cross-bones of Capt. Kidd. If vessels bearing unrecognized flags make any demonstration against our ships, they will soon be hunted down, and those who navigate them hung. The day for pirates is gone. The Gulf of Mexico is too small a puddle for another Morgan to swim in long.

To show our readers the alarm that prevails in relation to this matter on the other side, we insert here a despatch received yesterday by business houses in this city. It is as follows:

New York, April 16.—Insurance on treasure is advanced to 3 per cent.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

From the Portland Times.

PORTLAND, May 16, 1861.

ED. TIMES—*Dear Sir:*—As the interest felt by the citizens of Oregon and Washington, with regard to the most practicable route for emigrants crossing the Rocky Mountains, is great and continually increasing, I would respectfully offer for your consideration the following facts:

1st. The best, shortest and safest route from the Missouri river into Washington Territory and Oregon is by the way of Fort Laramie; thence by three forks of Missouri to the Deer Lodge Valley, intersecting Lieut. Mullan's road to Walla Walla. This route, leaving Platte river at or a little above Fort Laramie, bears N. N. W. along the Black Hills, passing over an open country, with an abundance of wood, water and grass at convenient distances for camping purposes; thence through the Wind River Mountains, by open defiles, crossing some of the head branches of that river, to the high plateaus of the Rocky Mountains. From this point, two routes have been suggested by men well acquainted with the country, the one bearing N. W. along the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; crosses the Yellowstone river near the lake of that name; thence N. W. to the head waters of the Mussleshell river; thence over the Belt Mountains (by a good gap) due West to the three forks of the Missouri river. The other route crosses the main chain of the Rocky Mountains to the waters of Snake river, passing which it recrosses the mountains to the waters of the Missouri, following down to the three forks. This is the route strongly recommend by Col. James Bridger, (the "prince of guides chief of mountains,") as the best and most direct, being almost a direct line from the Missouri. Both, however, are good natural highways, wanting only to be marked by the wheels of an emigrant train. From the forks of the Missouri, the route passes up the valley of the Wisdom or Beaver Head river, in a Southeasterly direction, for a short distance; thence across the lowest gap in the Rocky Mountains into the Deer Lodge prairies, at the lower end of which it intersects with Lieut. Mullan's road.

2d. The distance from Fort Laramie to the three forks of the Missouri, as estimated by Bridger, Rogers, Jack Robison, and other inteligent mountaineers, does not exceed 400 miles; from the three forks of the Missouri to Deer Lodge Valley, 150—making 550 miles from Deer Lodge Valley. By Lieut. Mullan's road to Walla Walla, 440; making 990 from Fort Laramie to Walla Walla.

3d. There is by this route good camps every few miles, with plenty of pure water, an abundance of wood, and grass inexhaustible.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes: "Gen. Scott is hard at work, and at 40 years of age never displayed more vigor than he does now. He does not doubt that the rebellion will soon be suppressed, now that the Government's hand is put boldly to the work. He says that if he can see his country freed once more from the perils of nullification, he is prepared to close his eyes in peace."

Gov. Letcher has been informed that if any Confederate troops advance on Washington, Richmond and Norfolk will be seized.

☞ Lieut. Mullan has organized his party for work on the Fort Benton Military Road, and left Walla Walla.

☞ The livery of Old Abe's servants is a mulberry suit, with a silver lace hat band.

☞ We are authorized to announce Hon. EDWARD LANDER as a Union candidate for Delegate to Congress.

DIED,

At the residence of Wm. Cock, on the 23d inst., Mr. JOHN K. HALL, aged 33 years.

MARRIED,

On the 19th inst., at the residence of Wm. Campbell, Esq., by Rev. B. C. Lippincott, Mr. ISAAC ELLIS, of Port Gamble, and Miss MARTHA A. CONNER, near Olympia, and all of W. T.

Church Notices.

☞ The Rev. R. J. Evans will hereafter preach twice on each first, second and fourth Sabbath of each month, at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., in the old Land Office, and on each third Sabbath in the month at 11 A. M., at Chambers' Prairie. All are invited to attend.

Services in St. John's Chapel, Olympia, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock. Also Bible Class every Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

☞ Divine service will be held in the M. E. Church of this city every Sabbath moreing at 11 o'clock, and evening at 6½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

Mrs. Winslow,

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

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE Of Dr. L. Czapkay, is already, secured in a position which places it, as its proprietor, far above the assaults of envy and professional malice. In the schools of France, the highest prizes are often awarded to practitioners in this department of medical science, and they occupy with others, an equally lofty position in the profession. Ricord is an illustrious example, a shining light among the philosophical stars of his age in Europe, and Dr. Czapkay has fully equalled him in this country, as a proof of which, the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, and the honorary *ad eundem* degree. Selecting this as his field of operation, although qualified as a graduate of the University of Pesth, and the late Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Revolutionary army, for more extended labors. Dr. L. J. Czapkay has bent his earnest attention to the cure of Chronic and private diseases, in which he has become so great an expert that he is now regarded as the leader in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to their readers in the most exclusive journals. The Doctor's offices are at his medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff, nearly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

☞ We ask particular attention of our readers to the sworn certificates of remarkable cures, in another column of this paper.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PRIVATE MEDICAL and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultation, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

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

Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
3m 14] San Francisco, Cal.

For Delegate to Congress.

MR. LODGE—You will please announce Col. M. T SIMMONS as a candidate for Delegate to Congress. 13tf

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Persons having enrolled their names as Militia, will meet in the town of Olympia on Saturday, May 25th, 1861, for the purpose of organizing a company and electing company officers, &c.

G. HAYS, Enrolling Officer.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between L. & S. BETTMAN, under the name of BETTMAN BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—L. Bettman having withdrawn from the firm.

L. BETTMAN, }
S. BETTMAN, } Bettman Brothers.

Olympia, May 21st, 1861. 1w

All persons having claims against the late firm of Bettman Brothers, will present them to the undersigned for settlement; and those who are indebted to them, will please come and pay up if they want to save expenses. The undersigned can always be found at the old stand of Bettman Brothers.

S. BETTMAN.

Washington Territory Militia.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, }
Seattle, W. T., May 14th, 1861. }

To facilitate the enrollment and organization of the Militia, in accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor, the following named gentlemen are respectfully requested to open muster rolls in their respective counties, for the enrollment of all persons liable to militia duty, and forward said rolls semi-monthly to the Adjutant General. They will also report the organization of each company, with the names of the officers elected.

All persons capable of bearing arms and liable to militia duty, will immediately forward their names to one of the gentlemen designated in their respective counties:

Missoula County—H. M. Chase, —— Tipton.
Spokane County—Post Master at Colville.
Shoshone County—John M. Cannady.
Clickatat County—John B. Dickerson, Wm. Wright.
Walla Walla County—A. J. Simms, J. M. Cannady, —— Ledgard.
Skamania County—J. L. Ferguson.
Clarke County—W. G. Langford, J. D. Biles, H. L. Caples.
Cowlitz County—A. R. Burbank.
Wahkiakum County—W. H. Harris.
Pacific County—John Briscoe.
Chehalis County—T. J. Carter.
Lewis County—Henry Miles.
Thurston County—Gilmore Hays.
Sawamish County—F. C. Purdy.
Pierce County—John A. Settle, John M. Chapman.
King County—T. J. Hinkley, Martin Givler.
Kitsap County—Wm. Renton, H. C. Wilson, M. Blinn.
Jefferson County—Fred. A. Wilson, Paul K. Hubbs.
Island County—S. D. Howe. J. T. Turner.
Clalm County—Maj. Boswell.
Whatcom County—J. G. Hyatt.
Snohomish County—J. D. Fowler, E. C. Ferguson.

By order of the Governor.

FRANK MATTHIAS,
Adjutant General.
By J. W. JOHNSON,
Assist. Ad'jt. Gen.

26-tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OLYMPIA, W. T.
OFFICE—On Fourth Street, one door below Main.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed President of the Board of Commissioners appointed to make selections of the lands reserved by Congress for University purposes, to make entry of their selections in the Land Office, and to sell the same at a price not less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre, as per law passed January 11, 1861, is now prepared to receive proposals from all persons who wish to purchase surveyed lands in Washington Territory, in quantities not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in one body.

The titles to all lands sold will conform to the laws of the United States and of this Territory.

All necessary information concerning fractions of sections, legal sub-divisions and plats of townships, &c., can be obtained upon application to Mr. A. M. Poe, Locating Agent, Olympia, W. T.

DANIEL BAGLEY,
President of the Board of Commissioners.
March 15, 1861. 8w17

Attention!

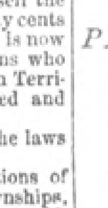
To all Persons Indebted to the Pioneer and Democrat.

DURING MY ABSENCE IN THE ATLANTIC States, I have given power of attorney to T. F. McELROY to receive and receipt for all moneys due me for subscription, advertising and job work.

I call upon all to make immediate payment. Mr. McElroy can always be found at the office of the Pioneer and Democrat. Those at a distance can remit to him by mail.

EDWARD FURSTE,
Late Editor and Proprietor of Pioneer and Democrat.
Olympia, Dec. 22, 1860. 6tf

BLACKSMITHING.



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

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

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

H. WINSOR.
Olympia, Aug. 31, 1860. 41tf

PETER G. & L. Q. WASHINGTON,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES FOR THE PROSEcution of claims on the Government at Washington, D. C. They attend promptly to collections as well as pre-emption, donation and other land claims, &c. Their charges will be moderate and proportioned to the nature of the service rendered.

Congress, in adopting the report of the Third Auditor, fixing rates of allowance for supplies and services in the late Indian War, has authorized him to increase the former, upon proper proof of the actual cash value of the articles. It will save time for claimants to advise us what they consider and can prove to have been the value of the articles supplied at the time they respectively furnished them.

References—Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington Territory; Hon. J. W. Nesmith, Hon. Lancing Stout and Gen. Jo. Lane, Oregon; and Hon. Milton S. Latham, of California.

Address—
PETER G. & L. Q. WASHINGTON,
3m25 Washington, D. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISSUED by the Clerk of the District Court for the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, in favor of Wm. E. Miles and against James Flin, defendant, and John C. Carroll, garnishee, I have levied upon and seized and taken into execution the following described property, to-wit:

Three hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less, situated on the Grand Prairie, in Lewis county, W. T., bounded on the east by Geo. Drew, and on the north and west by Fred. A. Clarke, and on the south by Joseph Mannen.

I shall proceed to sell the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, and accruing costs, (subject to a mortgage of about one hundred and forty-nine dollars, held by F. Dauln) at the court house door in Lewis county, Washington Territory, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 3d day of June, 1861.

M. D. ROUNDTREE,
Sheriff of Lewis County, W. T.
Cowlitz, April 30, 1861. 4w25

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

JULIEN GUYOT,
(Successor to L. A. Blanc,)
Olympia, W. T.,

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

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

Repaired in the best manner by himself, and

Warranted for One Year.

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

Olympia, March 15, 1861. 6m17

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
TYPE, PRESSES, PRINTING MATERIAL,
INK, CARD STOCK &c.,
Nos. 411 *to* 417 *Clay Stseet,*
(Opposite Frank Baker's)
15y SAN FRANCISCO.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW S YLE
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

NO LEATHER PAD USED ON NEW STYLE MACHINE!

THE NEW STYLE HEMMER
AND
TRANSPARENT CLOTH PRESSER!
ARE ATTACHED TO THE
IMPROVED MACHINE!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

THE MISSION
WOOLEN MILLS
USE
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
IN MAKING UP OVER SHIRTS,
COATS AND SUITS, &c.
They now use from 40 to 50
Constantly, and are Turning
out the Finest Goods in the
MARKET.

☞ Send for a Circular.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery street,
25tf San Francisco.

LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!!

SUNSHINE KNOCKED INTO THE SHADE!

Pictures taken in Cloudy or Rainy Weather as well as in Sunshine!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING JUST COMPLETED his large and extensive SKY LIGHT, and having REFITTED and REFURNISHED his extensive and commodious AMBROTYPING ROOMS in Olympia, would respectfully inform all those who desire good, durable and true PICTURES, that an opportunity is now offered them of securing them at a cost within the reach of all.

Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, and all kinds of pictures pertaining to the art, taken at the shortest notice.

Children taken in ONE SECOND.

Views taken.

Secure the shadow ere the substance fades,
Let Nature copy that which Nature made.

Call and examine specimens.

Rooms in Wright's new building, on Fourth Street, one door from the corner of Main.

E. M. SAMMIS.
Olympia, Feb. 8, 1861. 12tf

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
County of Thurston. } ss.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

A. M. A. Blanchet
vs
Fred. A. Clarke and George D. Clarke.

TO GEORGE D. CLARKE:

You are hereby notified that A. M. A. Blanchet has filed a complaint against you and Fred. A. Clarke in said court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court, which shall commence more than three months after the 12th day of April, 1861, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain judgment against you for the principal and interest of two promissory notes made by you and said Fred. A. Clarke to the plaintiff at Cowlitz, Lewis county, on the 7th day of July, 1859, amounting in the whole to the sum of seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and two cents, together with the interest accruing, and the costs of this suit.

HENRY M. McGILL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Olympia, April 6, 1861. 3m21

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A MEIGS.
Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

HENRY M. McGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,
3-y Olympia, W. T.

GREAT BARGAINS AT Skookum Chuck!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, would inform the public that he is determined to close out his present stock of merchandise

At less than Cost Prices

for cash, or its equivalent.

All those knowing themselves indebted to me, either by note or account, will call and settle the same before the first day of June, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

HARRISON COATS.
Skookum Chuck, March 29, 1861. 2m19

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS.

In townships 7, 8 and 9 North, Range 35 East. Approved Jan. 26, 1861.

In townships 7 and 9 North, Range 36 East. Approved Jan. 26, 1861.

In township 8 North, Range 36 East. Approved January 17, 1861.

In townships 7, 8 and 9 North, Range 37 East. Approved January 17, 1861.

In township 9 North, Range 38 East. Approved Jan. 17, 1861.

In township 3 and 4 North, Range 15 East. Approved March 25, 1861.

In township 3 and 4 North, Range 16 East. Approved March 25, 1861.

The aforesaid townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved at the date above specified, all claimants under the pre-emption act of 1841, who settled before survey, are requested to file their declaratory statements within six months from the date of their approval.

Pre-emption claimants settling after survey, must file their statements within three months after settlement.

All claimants under the donation law are requested to send in, before the first day of October next, a precise description of the land claimed by them, showing the metes and bounds, and the area of the land, and a connection with the Government lines. It will be necessary for those who do not wish to take by legal subdivisions, to have their claims surveyed by authority of the Surveyor General.

ISAAC W. SMITH,
Register.
J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE,
Receiver.
Olympia, April 5, 1861. 6w20

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS indebted to us,

BY NOTE OR ACCOUNT,

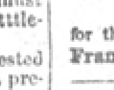
to call and settle. We will take WHEAT, OATS, BUTTER or EGGS, in payment of accounts at current rates. All accounts not paid before the first day of January, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. We have adopted the cash system, and shall hereafter decline to credit. We have a full assortment of

Groceries, Hard-ware, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,

which we shall sell for cash or produce at greatly reduced prices.

C. CROSBY & CO.
Tum Water, Oct. 31, 1860. 50tf

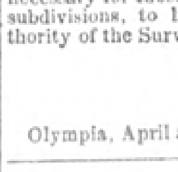
I. O. of O. F.



☞ THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, I. O. of O. F., are held every Saturday evening of each week, at 6 o'clock, in Barne's New Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend. SAM. DEAVENPORT, N. G.

PAINTER & CO.,



Practical Printers and Dealers in
Type, Presses, Printing Materials,
INK, PAPER, CARDS, &C.
510 Clay Street, above Sansome,
San Francisco.

J. B. PAINTER, }
J. M. PAINTER, }
T. F. PAINTER. } ☞ Offices fitted out with dispatch.

19ly

☞ We are constantly receiving NEW BOOKS, which we will sell at the lowest prices.

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

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

REMOVED

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

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

and all other articles in his line of business.

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

J. H. KELLETT.
Olympia, Oct. 19, 1860. 6m32

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at,

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

H. A. JUDSON. T. M. REED.

H. A. Judson & Co.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Clothing, etc., etc.

TERMS CASH. Country produce at all times taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market rates allowed.

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 6m5.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

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

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

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

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

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

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

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

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,
132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!!

SUNSHINE KNOCKED INTO THE SHADE!

Pictures taken in Cloudy or Rainy Weather as well as in Sunshine!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING JUST COMPLETed his large and extensive SKY LIGHT, and having REFITTED and REFURNISHED his extensive and commodious AMBROTYPING ROOMS in Olympia, would respectfully inform all those who desire good, durable and true PICTURES, that an opportunity is now offered them of securing them at a cost within the reach of all.

Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, and all kinds of pictures pertaining to the art, taken at the shortest notice.

Children taken in ONE SECOND.

Views taken.

Secure the shadow ere the substance fades,
Let Nature copy that which Nature made.

Call and examine specimens.

Rooms in Wright's new building, on Fourth Street, one door from the corner of Main.

E. M. SAMMIS.

Olympia, Feb. 8, 1861. 12tf

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Thurston. }

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

A. M. A. Blanchet
vs
Fred. A. Clarke and George D. Clarke.

TO GEORGE D. CLARKE:

You are hereby notified that A. M. A. Blanchet has filed a complaint against you and Fred. A. Clarke in said court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court, which shall commence more than three months after the 12th day of April, 1861, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain judgment against you for the principal and interest of two promissory notes made by you and said Fred. A. Clarke to the plaintiff at Cowlitz, Lewis county, on the 7th day of July, 1859, amounting in the whole to the sum of seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and two cents, together with the interest accruing, and the costs of this suit.

HENRY M. McGILL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Olympia, April 6, 1861. 3m21

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

HENRY M. McGILL,

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

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

GREAT BARGAINS AT Skookum Chuck!!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, would inform the public that he is determined to close out his present stock of merchandise

At less than Cost Prices

for cash, or its equivalent.

All those knowing themselves indebted to me, either by note or account, will call and settle the same before the first day of June, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

HARRISON COATS.

Skookum Chuck, March 29, 1861. 2m19

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS.

In townships 7, 8 and 9 North, Range 35 East. Approved Jan. 26, 1861.

In townships 7 and 9 North, Range 36 East. Approved Jan. 26, 1861.

In township 8 North, Range 36 East. Approved January 17, 1861.

In townships 7, 8 and 9 North, Range 37 East. Approved January 17, 1861.

In township 9 North, Range 38 East. Approved Jan. 17, 1861.

In township 3 and 4 North, Range 15 East. Approved March 25, 1861.

In township 3 and 4 North, Range 16 East. Approved March 25, 1861.

The aforesaid townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved at the date above specified, all claimants under the pre-emption act of 1841, who settled before survey, are requested to file their declaratory statements within six months from the date of their approval.

Pre-emption claimants settling after survey, must file their statements within three months after settlement.

All claimants under the donation law are requested to send in, before the first day of October next, a precise description of the land claimed by them, showing the metes and bounds, and the area of the land, and a connection with the Government lines. It will be necessary for those who do not wish to take by legal subdivisions, to have their claims surveyed by authority of the Surveyor General.

ISAAC W. SMITH,
Register.
J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE,
Receiver.

Olympia, April 5, 1861. 6w20

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS indebted to us,

BY NOTE OR ACCOUNT,

to call and settle. We will take WHEAT, OATS, BUTTER or EGGS, in payment of accounts at current rates. All accounts not paid before the first day of January, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. We have adopted the cash system, and shall hereafter decline to credit. We have a full assortment of

Groceries, Hard-ware, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,

which we shall sell for cash or produce at greatly reduced prices.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Oct. 31, 1860. 50tf

I. O. of O. F.

☞ THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, I. O. of O. F., are held every Saturday evening of each week, at 6 o'clock, in Barne's New Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend.

SAM. DEAVENPORT, N. G.

PAINTER & CO.,

Practical Printers and Dealers in

Type, Presses, Printing Materials,

INK, PAPER, CARDS, &C.

510 Clay Street, above Sansome,
San Francisco.

J. B. PAINTER,
J. M. PAINTER,
T. P. PAINTER.

☞ Offices fitted out with dispatch.

19ly

☞ We are constantly receiving NEW BOOKS, which we will sell at the lowest prices.

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

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

H. WINSOR.

Olympia, Aug. 31, 1860. 41tf

FOR RENT.

THE PROPERTY HERETOFORE KNOWN AS Sim. Plomondon's, Cowlitz Prairie, Lewis County, containing 343 acres, more or less, of excellent land, house, barn, &c.

Apply to Mr. L. Dubean, Cowlitz Prairie, or to the Mission, Vancouver, Clarke county. To a good tenant, the terms willbe made very reasonable.

April 19, 1862. 22tf

D. PHILLIPS & SON,

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

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

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

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

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

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

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

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT,

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

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

REBECCA HOWARD.

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

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

OF ALL KINDS.

1861.

REAPERS AND COMBINED MACHINES.

We now offer for sale the celebrated

NEW YORK REAPER AND NEW YORK REAPER AND MOWER,

Made expressly for California, by Warder & Child, at Springfield, Ohio.

We have sold the above make of machines for the last five years, with increased sales every year. One hundred and seventy-six of these Reapers were sold last season, all of which gave the most perfect satisfaction, as being the most DURABLE, LIGHT RUNNING, and COMPLETE Reaper and Mower in use. Extra parts always on hand.

Also, KETCHUM'S MOWER. Improved for 1861. Said to be the best single Mower ever made.

Also, THE VERMONT MOWER AND REAPER. A light draft. Cuts five feet: suitable for small farms.

Also, HALL'S, PITTS' & RUSSELL'S THRESHERS; POWERS, Etc.

BRADLEY'S PATENT HORSE RAKES. A boy can use them.

SPRING STEEL TEETH WHEEL HORSE RAKES.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKES (all sizes.)

Hay and Barley Rakes, Barley Forks, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths (all kinds), Grain Cradles, Seed Sowers, Cultivators, Farm or Plantation Mills, (for grinding feed—best in use,) Brown's Burr Stone Mills, Hand Mills, Horse Carts, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Grindstones (all sizes, in casks or single), Large Road Plows, Road Scrapers, etc.

All of which are offered for sale at the lowest city prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
Cor. Washington and Davis streets,
3m21 San Francisco.

NOW LANDING,

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

Brown Drills and Sheetings.

30-Inch Shirtings.

ASSORTED WIDTHS.

BLANKETS,

ALL GRADES AND COLORS.

PRINTS AND DELAINES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

DRESS AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

ALEXANDER'S GENUINE KID GLOVES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS.

FLANNELS, HOSIERY, &c.

House Furnishing Goods.

Brussels and 3-Ply Carpets,

NEW PATTERNS.

Paper Hangings.

DRUGGETS.

MATTINGS, HOLLANDS, HEMP CARPETS.

AGENCY FOR

Jewett's and Comon's Oil Cloths.

For sale for Cash, or to first class, prompt paying trade, at a discount from market rates.

FRANK BAKER,
6m21 110 and 112 Clay Street.

NEW STORE AND NEW FIRM AT TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff, Moxlie & Co., *Proprietors,*

HAVE THE LARGEST amount of the best

TREES

—from one to four years old—in the Territory, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Nursery in the country.

☞ Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia,
F. McNATT, Seattle.

Olympia, Oct. 26, 1860. 6m49

A. J. CAIN. E. L. BRIDGES.

CAIN & BRIDGES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WALLA-WALLA, W. T.

☞ Particular attention given to land and collection business.

April 19, 1861. 22ly

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

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

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

NOTICE!

DONATIONS AND PRE-EMPTIONS.

MANY DONATION CLAIMS ARE STILL ON file in the Register's office, upon which final proof has not yet been made. Those desiring to complete their final proofs without the trouble and expense of a personal attendance at the Land office, can get the forms prepared, with the necessary data furnished from the original notifications, with full instructions, by applying to me by letter. Charge $3.

Pre-emption claimants desiring to prove up without the personal attendance at the Land office of their witnesses, can have the necessary affidavits furnished by applying as above. Charge $3—*always in advance.*

All letters asking for information will be answered without charge.

Three Land Warrants for sale—(160 acres each)—price $130 each.

Plats, certificates, &c., furnished as heretofore.

A. M. POE,
14tf Olympia, W. T.

French, Wilson & Co.,

MAKE THE BEST

CLOTHING.

Furnishing Goods, all Kinds,

Retailing for cash, at Wholesale Prices.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
CARPET BAGS,
UMBRELLAS,
ETC.,

TO BE

FOUND IN ANY RETAIL HOUSE IN CALIFORNIA.

Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
Next door to the What Cheer House,
And No. 323 Montgomery street, near California, in Tucker's Building, San Francisco.

Manufacturing Establishment, No. 102 Liberty street, New York.

P. S.—Measures taken for Goods from our house in New York, and delivered to any part of this State without charge. 9-15y

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ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA.

For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Price, $1 50 per box, sent free by post; $13 00 per dozen boxes, free per Express.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

6m04

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Olympia, Washington Ter'tory

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

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

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

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

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

Orders respectfully solicited.

A. B. Gove

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

He has now on hand a complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

A. B. GOVE.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40tf

New Goods!

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

100 Cast and Steel Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking

STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup, in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.

250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

—Also—

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

Gents Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' thick and light Shoes;
Ladies' Gaiters.

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*

11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

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

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCREY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y

G. K. Willard & Son.

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1858. 9tf

NEW RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

Wm. Mitchell, Proprietor.

MR. MITCHELL WOLD INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has opened a new

RESTAURANT

at the stand occupied by Mitchell & Stewart, where he will be most happy to see his friends.

No pains nor expense will be spared to accommodate his customers. Meals at all hours, day and night, served in the best style. Terms low.

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 5y

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

WINSOR & LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street,*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

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

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

STEAMER RANGER.

THE STEAMER RANGER BEING NOW IN good running order, is well prepared to do all kinds of freighting and towing on the most favorable terms.

All parties having claims against her must present them before the 15th December next, else they will not be allowed.

Address Milas Galliher, at Steilacoom, or the Captain on board.

November 30, 1860. 2tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTE IS TO furnish competent and well qualified Teachers for Schools and Families, and Teachers with desirable situations.

Also, School Merchandise. The most modern style of Desks and Chairs for school rooms, at the lowest prices.

Among the many articles now for sale are the Adamantine Slates, Slate Globes, Philosophical Charts and new Outline Maps.

School Property bought and sold on commission.

Circulars of all the Private Schools kept an hand.

Parents seeking for Schools are invited to call and select.

The EDUCATION HERALD, issued monthly expressly for teachers, can be had at this office.

W. HOLT, Agent,
73 Montgomery street, corner of Pine, San Francisco.

Teachers, School committees and Trustees, will please to send forward their orders for School Merchandise to the American School Institute, where they will be promptly filled at the lowest prices.

3m8

Dr. L. J. Czapkay's

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

Sacramento street, Below Montgomery,

[Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Com.'s Office,]

SAN FRANCISCO.

Established in 1854, for the permanent cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and for the suppression of Quackery.

ATTENDING AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., late of the Hungarian Revolutionary war, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, late Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

☞ Particular attention paid to the treatment of diseases peculiar to Women and Children. ☜

OFFICE HOURS:—From 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise free.

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

A TRIBUTE OF MERITED WORTH.

The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is so often met with in life, that testimonials, prompted by finer feelings of the heart, are oases in the life of those who sacrifice their best days in philanthropic devotion to the alleviation of the life of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing pœans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanism. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to "shuffle off his mortal coil;" who looked forward to his dissolution with that pleasure which only those weighed down by the heavy hand of disease can. Contrary to hope, the ability of a skillful physician has restored him to his former health relieved from his terrible situation, and impelled by gratitude, he makes known his case, and his remedial agent, and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperatively command its publicity and it is given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician, of whom scores of like cases can be cited.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

The almost miraculous cure that has been effected in my case, prompts me to impart to those of my fellow creatures who may be suffering from like affliction, the source of relief, with a short description of my case. Several years ago, my health began to fail. I was attacked by general weakness and debility, which reduced me to the mere shadow of my former self. At that stage I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fell destroyer, Consumption, had already seized upon my vitals. I was daily drawing closer to the tomb; my physicians held out no hope of recovery; my strength had wasted, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was informed by my physicians that they could do nothing for me except to smooth my path to the grave, when most fortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, and am now a well and perfectly sound man. It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude I experience when realizing the immeasurable service I have received at the hands of Dr. Czapkay, and I feel rejoiced that it is at least in my power to tender this feeble recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for whatever may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. Czapkay "There is balm in Gilead, and there is a physician there."

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1859. City and county of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

The undersigned is personally acquainted with Henry Wessling, and knows that the circumstances related in the foregoing certificate are true. He saw Henry Wessling during his illness, and bears willing testimony to the fact of his remarkable cure by Dr. L. J. Czapkay.

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1859. City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

Which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, to the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, San Francisco, for publication:

Philadelphia, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your Journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay.—When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M. D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these, the degree was granted. The *ad eundem* degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives us new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your Journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on Yours, very respectfully,

H. RAND,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

Below we publish the certificates of three of the sufferers from the pangs of disease, who, having recovered their former health, and impelled by gratitude make known their cases and remedial agent, and their statements are authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command their publication, and we commend their perusal to the attention of all afflicted.

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE—CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most 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 passion in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed by the dayly 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, my symptoms became more alarming in their torture; and being told by one that my disease being principally confined to the brain, medicine 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, I 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 the result, I resolved to place myself under his care, and by a strict obedience to all his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pain in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous reaction 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 exciting, and at times pleasurable dreams by night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and in fact, in two months after having consulted the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life—that life which, a short time ago, I contemplated to end with my own hand.

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snares of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merits 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.

[L. S.] B. F. FILMORE.

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

[L. S.] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub.

CARD.

Prompted by an honest desire of my heart, I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves a commendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but that of humanity also. About two years ago, I suddenly, and from causes unknown to me, was seized with a fit of epilepsy, which, owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, soon became such (as I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of any physician. I was frequently, while in pursuit of my calling thrown down to the ground without the slightest warning; and although insensible to the agonies, I yet despised the miseries of my life, and soon learned to look upon those who would render assistance or shelter me from danger as enemies who sought to prolong the existence of my miseries. While in this state, and having, previous to my affliction, tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to attempt seeking aid of a physician, and, by recommendation, called upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay. I told him of my circumstances, and of my inability to reward him for his services, regardless of which, however, he at once undertook my case, and with the blessing of God, I was once more restored to perfect health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I enjoy at present, and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I consider it due to myself and all afflicted, to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed.

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

State of California, county of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of Aug., A. D. 1856.

[L. S.] GILBERT A. GRANT, Not. Pub.

A CARD.

I, the undersigned, having been under the treatment of Dr. L. J. Czapkay, although unsolicited, feel called upon to give publicity to the efficacy of his treatment hoping that by doing so I may be instrumental in preventing others from the fearful suffering and misery which I experienced, and which so often result from the pernicious practice of pretenders. My disease has been that of physical and mental debility, which follows in consequence of indiscretions in youth. The agonies which I endured, are perhaps, unnecessary for me to detail, they are known to those who have experienced them. Suffice it to say, that having called the services of Dr. L. J. Czapkay into requisition, all the expectations which I may have formed of him were more than realized. I would therefore recommend Dr. Czapkay to all who may find themselves afflicted with that dreadful malady; my object in so doing being sympathy for suffering humanity, and a heartfelt desire of relieving them.

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer,

State of California, City and county of San Francisco. On this 31st day of July, A. D. 1856, before me, Wm. C. Jewett, Notary Public, personally appeared D. J. Dahlee, known to me, who being duly sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the card herewith signed by him are true.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

[L. S.] WM. C. JEWETT, Not. Pub.

SPERMATORRHOEA,

Or local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, love of solitude, timidity, self distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eye, pimples on the face, sexual or other infirmities in man, are cured by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new (unknown to others) and hence the great success. All consultations by letter or otherwise, free.

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