E. Evans

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. 8. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1860. NO. 35.

The Pioneer and Democrat

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00; for six months, $3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.

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Additional News by last Mail.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS AND IOWA!

General News.

THE TORNADO.

CHICAGO, June 5.—From telegraphic dispatches received last night and this morning, we learn the following particulars of the tornado on Sunday evening:

The first part of it was between Marion and Cedar Rapids, in Linn county, Iowa, going northwest and southeast, in three different veins—crossing the track of the Chicago and Nebraska Railroad several times at Lisbon, where the depot buildings and all the warehouses in the village were completely demolished. A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, was lifted bodily from the track and dashed to pieces before reaching here. We learn that sixteen persons were killed from this point. One vein of the storm passed north of Merchantsville, demolishing everything in its course, and killing sixteen persons. It then passed south of the Railroad, near Dewitt, killing twenty-seven persons—sixteen of them belonging to the family of Thomas Halthfeld. It then passed south of Romosa and destroyed the house of David Millard, killing him and several of his family. It then struck the town of Camanche, on the Mississippi river, at which point the loss of life was much greater than at first stated.—From all accounts there cannot be less than fifty killed. Reports tell of others; but the bodies have not been found. There are also one hundred and twenty-five wounded, some fatally, and ten more persons are missing. A large lumber raft from the Chippewa river, manned by a crew of twenty-four men, and having two women on board, lay tied up opposite Camanche at the time, and was completely scattered, and twenty-one of the men and both of the women were lost. The names of the dead at Camanche, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows: Mrs. Amelia Davis and son, G. Westpate, Hannah Currin and child, A. Horft, Mary Graleaf, Elizabeth Rathbon, D. Wagener, D. Saltonbury, Philip Reper, Margaret Fass, Mary Fass, Ela Watson, Mrs. Geo. Darnham, Mrs. Jos. Slatebury, Geo. Asht, H. M. Kenrich, T. D. Bigelow, Jacob Mercele, Aug. Mercele and child, Mary Croup, a child of W. White. The others have not been identified. Six persons of the family of H. Sessions. The property of the Millard house was badly injured. The tornado is known to have traversed a distance of 90 miles in Iowa, and 170 miles in Illinois, doing an incalcul. ble amount of damage to property. Not less than one hundred and fifty persons lost their lives. During the entire day, yesterday, trains were run every hour from Clinton to the scenes of the disaster. Through the aid of efficient committees much relief was rendered to the sufferers.

THE TELEGRAPH BILL.

ST. JOSEPH, June 5.—The Pacific Telegraph Aid bill has passed both branches of Congress, having been so amended as to require sealed proposals to be advertised for fifty days after the passage of the Act—the contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, upon the condition that it shall not exceed $40,000 per annum; Congress retaining the discretion to alter or amend the law. It is also provided that the line is to start from the west bank of the Mississippi.

Major Babbit, Quartermaster's Department, is ordered to Fort Vancouver, there to relieve Capt. Ingalls, same Department, from duty in the Department of Oregon. The latter officer, on being relieved, is directed to repair to the city of Washington for the purpose of settling his public accounts.

The defeat of the Mexican treaty is considered a national calamity. Mr. Buchanan's instructions to Mr. McLane direct him to remain at Vera Cruz, and do the best we can in the meantime for the protection of American interests, but not to encourage in the Mexican Government the slightest hope for any diplomatic connection with us. What the result will be, time alone can prove, but it is confidently anticipated by the Administration that we shall be involved in difficulties before the meeting of the next session of Congress, as the rejection of the McLane treaty will embolden the marauders attached to Miramon's interest in their forays upon our frontier, which will lead to a collision which must involve the countries.

Among the new delegates from Alabama to the Baltimore Convention, are John Forsyth, Nick Davis, Hilliard. Winston, Bradley, etc. Georgia sends Gardner of Augusta, Judge Warren, Ex-Gov. Johnson and some of the most prominent men in the State.

The Methodist Conference, before it adjourned, settled the Slavery question, by declaring a new Chapter in itself declarative of principles. It needs no explanatory clause. All Annual Conferences, except the California and Oregon, required hereafter to pay the expenses of delegates.

The people of Pike's Peak were preparing for an attack from the Indians, which it was anticipated would be made on the 5th inst.

Advices from Santa Fe to the 21st May, state that the Navajo Indians had made an attack on Fort Defiance, a few days before, and came near taking it, as it was unexpected. Through their mismanagement they were discovered and repulsed. Troops are engaged scouring the country. This side no Indians are to be found.

CONTINUED TROUBLES ON THE TEXAN FRONTIER.—The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 17th ult., takes the following despondent view of the state of affairs on the frontier:

The condition of the Rio Grande frontier is no better than it was in December, and there is little prospect of any immediate improvement. True there are four companies of U. S. cavalry between Brownsville and Rio Grande City, commanded by brave and efficient officers, rendering it unsafe for outlaws to cross in large bodies Such, however, is not the kind of warfare that Cortinas has chosen to adopt. He has sworn in his wrath that since he cannot enlarge the dominions of the serpent-clutching eagle by removing the boundaries of Mexico eastward, he will not allow Americans to enjoy any privileges in the valley of the Rio Grande. It is very easy for his guerrilla bands to carry his threats into execution. Such is the nature of the country that no military force is sufficient to prevent these guerrilla incursions across the river, and Americans will not be safe on their ranchos until other steps are taken for their security. A fact connected with these valley ranchos, not generally known in the interior States, is that a field untilled for two seasons becomes a chaparel too dense to be penetrated in any way save by a grubber. It cannot be plowed, and the original labor of preparing it for the plow has to be done over, so that the labor of years is all lost by two years' neglect.

☞ Hon. E. R. Geary, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, reached the Dalles on Thursday, 28th ult., on his return from a trip to the country in the neighborhood of Harney Lake. Mr. G. had gone out, in company with Indian Agent Abbott, for the purpose of treating with the Snake Indians, but all his overtures were rejected, and he was compelled to return without having accomplished anything towards the pacification of the hostile bands that infest that country. The Indian interpreter sent out to tender presents in the name of the Superintendent, was rudely repulsed, and told that if he had "powder and ball" they would accept them, but that nothing else belonging to the white man was wanted. Evidently we are to have trouble with those Indians, and the sooner measures are taken for their chastisement the better it will be for the peace of the whole upper country.—*Mountaineer.*

ANOTHER NORTHERN WOMAN FOUND MURDERED.—Capt. Robertson, of Whidby's Island, informs us that on Friday, 22d ult., his sons found the body of a Northern Indian woman lying on the beach. The deceased had been stabbed in breast in several places. The only clothing on the woman was a white chemise. The murder had evidently been of very recent date, as the body was not offensive. The body was decently buried by the young men. We are, as yet, unable to discover who were the perpetrators of this murder. But it only adds to the list of crimes which is sure to bring vengeance on the flatheads.

Since writing the above, Capt. Robertson informs us that two more bodies of murdered females have been washed ashore on the beach near the same place. This makes three dead bodies found within ten days.—*Port Townsend Register, July 4.*

LOUISIANA DEMOCRACY AND THE BALTIMORE NOMINEES.—The Democracy of Louisiana do not seem to be very ultra in their disunion intentions. Instead of committing themselves to the seceders' ticket, if one should be nominated, they appear to be making activ e preparations to give the Baltimore nominee an enthusiastic support. As a significant indication of the feeling in New Orleans, we may mention that the Democratic Clubs in that city have employed an artist of considerable reputation—E. W. Perry—to paint the portraits of the Baltimore nominees for President and Vice President, as soon as those nominations are made, to ornament the Democratic headquarters during the canvass. The same artist is at present engaged in painting a full-length portrait of John Slidell, taken standing at his desk in the Senate Chamber, which has been ordered by some of the New Orleans friends and admirers of the Louisiana Senator. It is to cost $1,000.

☞ Blondin's ropes are stretched across the gorge at Niagara, between the Suspension Bridge and the Monteagle House. The inclosures are also finished—giving accommodations for 20,000 people.

Later from China and Japan.

The American ship *Lizzie Spalding* arrived at San Francisco on the 2d inst. from Hongkong, bringing news to the 7th of May.

HOW THE WAR PROGRESSES—OCCUPATION OF CHUSAN BY THE ALLIES.

The news up to 7th May states that transports with troops for the war of the allies (England and France) against China were daily arriving at Hongkong. His Excellency, Sir Hope Grant and staff had returned there from the North.

The Sikh Irregular cavalry had been reviewed, when they exhibited great skill in handling the spear. They were expected to prove very formidable antagonists to the Tartar Cavalry. A trial of the Armstrong guns had taken place, which scarcely satisfied the public expectation of their precision and force.

Nothing more was known of the the character of the "ultimatum" submitted by the allies to the Chinese authorities; but it must have been of a defiant character, as the matter seemed now to be placed in the hands of the military and naval commanders.

By the middle of May, the whole of the expeditionary force was expected to have sailed from Hongkong for the North. A proportion had already been removed to Chusan. That island, the largest and healthiest in the Chusan Archipelago, had been quietly occupied by the allies. The Chinese inhabitants received their invaders with pleasure, as they anticipated only local benefit from their expenditures. The most favorable part of the island has been yielded up to the French by the British.

It was stated that Sangolinsin was continuing his preparations to resist the allies, not merely along the shores of the Gulf of Pechele, but at Tientszin.

AFFAIRS AT CANTON, ETC.—At Canton and its vicinity, rebellious disturbances continued, but the Imperialists were suppressing them by force, and, some said, by the expenditure of money. Trade was said to be reviving.

At all the other ports, matters remained tranquil, and no apprehension seemed to be entertained by the foreign residents of any danger resulting from the present hostile relations of the allies with the Chinese Government.

MATTERS AT SHANGHAE.—Further accounts of rebel movements had been received from Shanghae. Two district cities, Kintang and Lih-Yang had been taken by the rebels. The disturbances were felt at Shanghae, and trade continued depressed.

THE COOLIE TRADE REVIVING.—The coolie trade, which had slackened for a time, was reviving at Swatow and Amoy. Fearful tragedies on board the ships "Kitty Simpson," "Staghound," and "Gov. Morton," bound thence to Havana, were chronicled.

LATEST FROM JAPAN.

The China *Chronicle* of 7th May says:—Our accounts from Japan, represent affairs there in the most unsettled state; the hands of the executive seem weakly, and totally unable to repress the different elements of confusion. The Legations have all their police officers doubled, and foreign officials are recommended to confine themselves to their residences. In our last news, it was stated that an attempt had been made to slay the Regent by the Prince of Meto's men; it is probable that this may be the commencement of a war of succession—the Prince of Meto being a pretender to the Tycoon's office—or a fued between him and the Regent. It is not known whether the Regent has been actually killed or only wounded. It must be almost a hopeless expectation to think of preserving diplomatic relations or establish trade with that country in its present condition.

COLD.—For every mile that we leave the surface of the earth, temperature falls five degrees. At forty-five miles distance from the globe we get beyond the atmosphere and enter, strickly speaking, into the regions of space, where temperature is 225 below zero, and here cold reigns in all its power. Some idea of this intense cold may be formed by stating that the greatest cold observed from the Arctic Circle is from 40 to 60 degrees below zero, and here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical laboratory, the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature, carbonic acid becomes a solid substance like snow. If touched, it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red hot cinder; it blisters the fingers like a burn. Quicksilver or mercury freezes at 40 degrees below zero; that is, 72 degrees below the temperature at which water freezes.

The solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons would, however, melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with, would appear like wax; oil would be in reality "as a rock," pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble a metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory; and fragrant odors of flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield a perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold

A Japanese Dispatch Home.

Although, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, our Washington correspondent has been unable thus far to obtain any copies of the Japanese dispatches to their government, a gentleman of this city has been fortunate enough to obtain the sight of a friendly letter of one of the Commissioners, to an acquaintance in Niphon. Under promise to conceal the name of the writer, he has been authorized to publish it, and has kindly placed it in our hands. We insert it below:

FROM THE SACRED CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Most Esteemed Hakodadi:—We have been invited to visit, next in order, the great city of Philadelphia, or, "the place consecrated to fraternal affection," the capital of the province which is the birthplace of the American Tycoon. Our reception, we are informed, will be attended with the most august ceremonies that the city ever offers to its most distinguished guests. The Councilmen, after examining our credentials, have decided to place us on a footing with "the most favored" foreign Fire Companies.

The details of our reception by the American Tycoon you have in my former letter. He is called, not Tycoon, but "President," sometimes, however, by a strange analogy of language, "old coon." I at first thought this an attempt to pronounce our Japanese phrase, but am assured that it is strictly idiomatic, and implies astuteness and age. It certainly seemed applicable to the head of the nation who received us.

We find it very difficult to comply with the demands of our sovereign, forbidding us to touch the women of this country. Not from any disposition on our part to disobey, but from their desire to seize us by our hands. They are apparently allowed here the greatest freedom, bu it is only in appearance. Every woman, married or single, is fastened in a cage of bamboo or flexible steel, extending from the waist to the feet. This seems to be so arranged as to give them no uneasiness, but they are very much ashamed of it, and conceal it under so many coverings that it renders their appearance quite ludicrous. They are unrestricted as to the upper part of their persons, which they are permitted to expose as much as they wish. This they seem to avail themselves of, and on all occasions of high ceremony wear low dresses. As in all barbarous nations, they slit their ears, and suspend from them ornaments of gold and silver. They also paint and powder themselves, and after greasing their hair, twist it into fantastic shapes, and fasten it up with long pins and combs.—Some of them would be fine-looking, if they did not disfigure themselves by the hideous and vulgar custom of wearing eyebrows, and keeping their teeth white. Be assured, therefore, that we are in no danger of being captivated by their appearance; we feel nothing but regret that the barbarous and absurd customs of man should thus destroy the charms which cultivation and refinement would so much improve.

Nothing strikes us so much as the want of respect these barbarians show even to their highest dignitaries; they never hesitate to spit before them, and it requires considerable activity to prevent being spat upon at all times. The custom of wearing one sword, it seems, originated from this cause, as it enables you to avoid with greater facility the saliva of you neighbor. Chewing tobacco is much prized, it seems, from the saliva it produces, which is preserved, if possible, in handsome vases of porcelain, and placed in prominent positions. None of the inhabitants do reverence by crawling on their bellies, except after the election of a new Tycoon, when those in search of office come to the central city and perform that ceremony.—Those who are fortunate enough to meet with honor from the Tycoon seldom walk uprightly during their whole term of office. The unfortunate applicants become at once censors or spies upon the others, and their silence has to be bought at a high price. All public servants have their price, which rises or falls according to the necessities of the Tycoon. But I shall reserve my reflections on political topics till I have another opportunity to address you. Until then, rest in peace.

A PEARL FROM WAHSINGTON TERRITORY.—Mr. Daniel S. Howard, of the firm of Renton & Howard, lumber dealers, of this city, showed us yesterday a pearl from an oyster taken at Port Orchard, in Puget Sound, Washington Territory. The pearl is nearly round, of an opaque white color, with translucent spots. A jeweller of this city, who has examined it, says that if the opaque white should become translucent, as sometimes happens with such pearls, it would be worth $20. It is a little over an eighth of an inch in diameter. It was found by an Indian, who gave it to the mate of the barque *Nahumkeag*, who bro't it to this city. Accompanying the pearl were the shells of the "oyster" in which it was found, but the shells looked rather like those of a very large clam. They are about seven inches across, and eight inches long, inclining to be pear-shaped, the narrowest part being at the hinge. The shells are thick and heavy, rough and gray outside, and smooth and white inside, except a purplish tinge near the hinge. The animal must have been as large as the hand of a boy at twelve years, or larger. The meat was red in color. The oyster, or clam, was found in water twelve feet deep at low tide.—*Alta California, June 23d.*

Scene on Board of a Slaver.

The New Orleans papers publish a detailed account of the capture of a slaver by the "Crusader," in the old Bahama channel, on the 31st May:

The "Crusader" now hoisted English colors and fired a gun to windward, when, after some delay, the bark, (for such she proved to be) finally displayed the French flag at the peak. By this time, however, we were so near that we were enabled to see that her hatches were all closely covered over, and as we continued to approach, we could even distinguish at intervals the peculiarly loathsome odor of a crowded slave-ship. Under these circumstances it was determined to board her, and accordingly a boat and the English ensign were lowered at the same time, and the American colors were hoisted. No sooner did the "Crusader's" boat leave her side than the bark hauled down the French colors, and, as we subsequently learned, threw them and her Portuguese papers overboard together; so that when she was boarded she had neither papers nor colors, and was confessedly without name or nationality.

For a little while there was a dead silence on board both ships, though the increasing strong ammonical African odor placed beyond all doubt the fact that the bark had under her hatches a cargo of negroes. And now we began to hear a sort of suppressed moaning, which soon swelled into the unmistakable murmur of many human voices. As our boat reached the side of the bark, and the officer in charge sprang on the deck, with a tremendous shout the hatches were forced open from below, and out burst hundreds, the self-liberated slaves. As they caught sight of the stars and stripes floating so near—which no doubt seemed to these poor wretches like a rainbow of promise—they became perfectly frantic with joy. They climbed up all along the rail—they hung on the shrouds—they clustered like swarming bees in the rigging, while rose from sea to sky the wildest acclamations of deligh. They danced, and leaped and waved their arms in the air, and screamed, and yelled in a discordant but pathetic concert. There was one thing, however, even more touching than all this outcry of barbaric rejoicing. My attention was attracted to a group consisting of somewhat more than a hundred women, withdrawn apart from the shouting and noisy men. Their behavior was in strong contrast with that of the others, and was characteristic of their sex.—Entirely nude, but innocently unabashed, they sat or knelt in tearful and silent thankfulness. Several of them held infants in their arms, and through their tears, like sunshine ffom behind a cloud, beamed an expression of the deepest gratitude and happiness. The men looked as though they had just been raised from despair to the most exultant gladness.

The scene of confusion on board the bark, when the negroes found themselves released from the accustomed restraint, baffles all description. They had, of course, all been kept on a very small allowance of food and water during the passage. The first use they made of their liberty was to satisfy their hunger and thirst, which they did by breaking into the bread barrels and water casks, and then running about eating, drinking, dancing and screaming, all at once. It mattered but little to them what sort of vessels they drank from—buckets, boxes and troughs were all brought into requisition. I even saw several fellows, happy and delighted, with a piece of bread in one hand and a wooden spittoon full of muddy water in the other.

As soon as their appetites were satisfied, the African fondness for finery began to show itself, and all the loose articles in the ship were employed as personal ornaments. Some fastened belaying pins to their wrists, and some stratted proudly about with copper ladles hung around their necks.

By this time, however, a detachment of marines arrived from the "Crusader," and order was at once restored, and an organization established. The negroes were clothed with pieces of canvas, and the captain, supercargo and crew sent on board the "Crusader" as prisoners.

They made no claims or remonstrances whatever, but surrendered themselves as slavers, without nationality. They stated that the bark had no name, and that all their papers had been thrown overboard with the colors. They seemed to bear their loss with philosophic equanimity.—Such a contingency had evidently been regarded by them as part of their risk, and they were not unprepared for it. The captain is a Frenchman, as is also the supercargo, and the crew are mostly Spaniards, with a few Frenchmen. The negroes were selected from among 3000 prisoners of war recently taken by the King of Dahomy.—They were brought from Whydah, a large town on the slave coast, in the Bight of Benin, the seaport of the renowned Kingdom of Dahomey. They are much superior to the Congos, who usually compose the cargoes of slavers, not only in physique but also in intelligence. Nearly all are in excellent health, which is no doubt owing to the careful arrangements made for their comfort on board the bark.

THE WIFE'S HELPING HAND.—At no moment of difficulty does a husband, knowing his own utter helplessness, draw so closely to his wife's side for comfort and assistance as when he wants a button to be sewed on his shirt collar.

A SALE AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—The Washington *Star* of a recent date contains the following account of a sale of unclaimed articles from letters at the Dead Letter office:

A stranger in the city would have been puzzled to account for the furious eagerness displayed by the crowd struggling to get at McGuire's auction room. The fair sex were just as crazy as the men, and not a few ladies braved the mud and rain, and jostled at the door for admission in right good earnest. The attraction was the great "Dead Letter Office Sale!" advertised for some weeks to take place on this night.

It was announced that the catalogue consisted of articles accumulated in the Dead Letter Office since 1857, (the Department having used every effort to find the proper owners, and being unable to do so) and they would now be sold for the postage; the proceeds, if any, after paying charges, to be deposited in the United States Treasury, subject to order, should the proper owners hereafter be found. The articles came from the post office in sealed packages, and no oportunity having thus been obtained of getting a peep of examation, the bidding was somewhat in the dark, but generally spirited. The buyers naturally supposed that the articles thus sent by mail as pledges of affection must be about the correct thing in point of value.

The auctioneer said he would warrant nothing, as they wanted to close the thing up finally, but if he *knew* anything to be worthless he would intimate the fact when it was put up.

A very large proportion—perhaps three quarters—of the articles were pieces of jewelry. Of these again, a large proportion were finger-rings, there being no less than 504, many of them heavy plain gold wedding rings. Then there were ear-rings in any quantity, gold pencils, bracelets, gold and silver watches, chains, lockets, fruit knives, breast pins, studs, fob-chains, meduls, &c.

One of the lockets put up for sale, on being opened, was found to contain a miniature, and was immediately withdrawn, as the Department reserve all portraits, not being allowed by law to sell them.

Among the odd things in the miscellany were an extraordinary pair of embroidered suspenders, (German style) which sold for $1; one regalia, 5th degree I. O. O. F., brought $1 75; patent inhaling tube, to cure consumption, 37 cents; box dissecting instruments, scarificator, half a dozen chemises, gaffs for game fowl, one corn-field hoe, directed to "Queen Victoria," (the postage on which amounted to $16); German pipes, gold foil, inkstands, kid gloves, spectacles, daguerreotype plates, violin strings, lot of mourning goods, two shawls and sacks, comforter, linen, braids, (for colored persons) black summer coat, bed quilt, ear-trumpet, three pair of boots, brogans, lot of hardware, sign on cotton cloth "Ready-made Clothing," lot of awls, five dozen watch crystals, and so on, to the number of six or seven hundred articles.

COLLISION AT SEA.—The ship *Polynesia*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 5th inst. from New York, reports that on 24th June, in lat. 36° 40′ N., long. 128° 30′ W., at 11:40 P. M., she came in contact with the bark *Ork*, bound from San Francisco to Victoria and ports in Puget Sound.

The *Ork* subsequently made her way back to San Francisco. The following is the report made by Capt. Trask:

Sailed from San Francisco on 21st June for Victoria. On Saturday, June 23d, lat. 37° N., lon. 128° W., while under double reefed topsails and courses, with heavy N. N. W. gales, the vessel heading W. N. W., the lookout reported a sail to the leeward. I immediately put my helm a-lee and showed light. The sail proved to be the ship *Polynesia*, which struck us, without altering her course, forward of the port fore-rigging, carrying stancheons from the bluff of the bow to the port-quarter. She carried away head of fore-mast, fore-top-mast and all the port fore rigging and part of the starboard rigging, laying the port side open and exposed to the sea. A seaman named Nicholas Card, after the collision, left the wheel, and in attempting to get on board the ship, had his right arm broken at the elbow, also his ribs and jaw severely injured. His recovery is doubtful. The ship lay by us until Saturday night, (24th) and supplied us with sails, as ours were split.

A. Y. TRASK,
Master bark Ork.

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.—Kingsley gives his evidence on this disputed point. He thus declares: "There is no pleasure that I have ever experienced like a child's midsummer holiday. The time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go away up the brook and take our dinners with us, and come home at night, tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nosegay, three little trout, and one shoe, the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down with all hands out of soundings. How poor our Derby days, our Greenwich dinners, our evening parties, where there are plenty of nice girls, after that! Depend upon it, a man never experiences such pleasure or grief after fourteen as he does before, unless in some cases in his first love-making, when the sensation is new to him."

A HOSTILE TRUTH.—You know the number of friends a man once had by the number of enemies he now possesses.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON,

Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

The Election and Result.

But few additional returns have reached us since our last issue. Sufficient however is known to warrant us in saying that the democracy will have a handsome working majority in both branches of the legislature next session. In the north, we have fairly swept things before us. The democracy were never before so united, and a complete and perfect political revolution is the result. Jefferson county, especially, has acquitted herself nobly. Last year, the most sanguine democrat would have set this county down as irrecoverably lost to our cause, having rolled up the enormous sum of 114 majority for Col. WALLACE, republican nominee for delegate to Congress. This year, she has nobly retrieved herself, completely obliterating the stigma of defeat which the *true* democracy then suffered by the shameful conduct of *pretended* democrats. In the election just passed, Col. PAUL K. HUBBS, the regular nominee of our party for the Council, receives the very flattering majority of sixty-one over his *no-party* opponent, Mr. E. S. DYER! whilst L. B. HASTINGS is elected to the House by ninety-five majority over his opponent, J. W. PETTYGROVE!! When we look for a moment to the issues upon which the campaign here was sought to be conducted, the disaffection which existed in certain quarters, and the objects and motives which incited to activity our opponents, we may well be permitted to say, that the "north is redeemed to the democratic cause, never again to be lost."

The *Register*, in speaking of the manner in which the canvass was conducted, and the result thereof, uses the following language:

"We congratulate the Democrats of Jefferson county, that despite the cry of 'Federal patronage, bribery and corruption,' raised by prominent *Federal Office Seekers*, they have thus nobly come forward to the work, and proved that Jefferson county is Democratic, and sound to the core.

"The issue raised at this election has not been so much a trial of strength between Democrats and Republicans, as a desperate effort on the part of aspirants to Federal offices, who being disappointed in not obtaining nominations from the Democracy, for Territorial honors, have thought to show their resentment by their activity in sowing discord in Democratic ranks. The rebuke they have received by the result of this election, should be an assurance to all others, who, *claiming to be Democrats, will tamper with and court the favor of the opposition, that henceforth no man may expect countenance or support from the Democratic party, who does not prove by his actions that he is one of their number.*"

The closing sentence especially strikes us as particularly pertinent to the course pursued by certain democrats in this vicinity. Unless the nominations made, no matter however fairly, honorably or unanimously, in every way suits *them*, this class arrogate to themselves not only the right to *bolt*, but assume the right to *defeat* our party's nominees, by withholding votes which they *know* would secure their election; and then, as if to "add insult to injury," attempt to jutify such political malfeasance by no better argument than that they have the right!—That they have a legal right to vote just as they please, we are not in the least disposed to deny. But that they possess such right as *democrats*, we do deny most emphatically. Those who assume such privileges should be at once stricken off the muster rolls of our party, that thus they may forever be debarred from occupying positions of honor or profit from a success of the party to which they will not, by their votes or influence, contribute. Spot your men, Mr. *Register*, that they may be known hereafter. They could have had as little reason for opposing that democratic war-horse of yours in the northern district, as had Col. SIMMONS and others for opposing the nominees of their party in Sawamish. Col. HUBB's majority in the district is reported at 38.

In Clalm county, J. KLINE, democrat, is elected by a handsome majority.

THOS. W. COUPE, republican, is elected from Island county.

J. G. HYATT, democrat, is elected over J. A. TENNANT, democrat, (member of the last Legislature,) from Whatcom county. The race, we are told, was a good-natured one; the convention having failed to make a nomination; the above gentlemen concluded to submit the question of *personal popularity* to the voters of the county. The race was a very close one. On Suan Juan Island the vote stood—Hyatt 29, Tennant 28. It is no disgrace whatever to Mr. T. to have been beaten by a man like Mr. H., but very creditable to the latter in having defeated so popular a young man as Mr. Tennant.

A. A. DENNY, late a member of the Council, is reported re-elected from the district composed of the counties of King and Kitsap. He will be the only opposition man in the Council.

The entire democratic ticket is elected in Pierce county. No opposition ticket was run. The representatives elect are J. H. SETTLE, N. H. CUNNINGHAM and JOHN M. CHAPMAN.

Messrs. PERRIN and STONE, democrats, are reported elected to the House from Kitsap county. If so, it is the only democratic gain in any county the present year.

In Pacific county, our candidate for the House—J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE—is elected by a small majority.

In Clarke county, the democracy still continue to hold the upper hand in elections. The entire representative ticket is elected. We have merely space to announce the result, and will give the vote in detail next week: Representatives, Lewis Van Vleet, R. McCary, J. S. Taylor, J. T. Bowles, C. C. Bozarth, all regular democratic nominees; county auditor, P. A'Hern, independent; sheriff, Levi Farnsworth, republican; county treasurer, Lewis Shons, regular democratic nominee; county commissioner, Geo. W. Hart, regular democratic nominee; county assessor, H. M. Knapp, regular democratic nominee; school superintendent, —— Brickeld, regular democratic nominee; for joint councilman, Jno. A. Simms, received 358 votes, and is probably elected.

J. L. FERGUSON, democrat, is returned from Skamania county to the House. We do not know whether he had any opposition or not.

Mr. —— KENNEDY, democrat, is reported elected a member of the lower House by a large majority from Walla Walla county. We believe he had no opposition.

Should the above, designated as "reported elections," prove correct, the next legislature will stand as follows:

	Dem.	Opp.
Walla Walla county,	1	
Skamania,	1	
Clarke,	5	
Wahkiacum and Cowlitz, (joint,)		1
Cowlitz,		1
Pacific,	1	
Chehalis,	1	
Lewis,	1	1
Thurston,	4	2
Pierce,	3	
King,	1	
Kitsap,	2	
Sawamish,		1
Whatcom,	1	
Island,		1
Jefferson,		1
Clalm,	1	
Total,	23	7

COUNCILMEN HOLDING OVER.—Clarke Co., H. L. Caples; Cowlitz, Pacific and Wahkiacum, A. R. Burbank; Lewis and Chehalis, S. S. Woodard; Thurston, Wm. W. Miller and James Biles; Pierce, Frank Clark—all democrats. Total, 6.

ELECTED.—For the district composed of the counties of Clarke, Skamania and Walla-walla, J. A. Simms, dem. For the counties of Jefferson, Island, Whatcom and Clalm, Paul K. Hubbs, dem. And for King and Kitsap, A. A. Denny. Total—democrats, 2; republicans, 1.

On joint ballot, the next Legislature will stand as follows:

	Democrats.	Opposition.
In House	23	7
In Council	8	1
	31	8
Democratic majority	23	

Contested elections, however, may vary the above not exceeding two votes, in favor of the opposition. We learn that Mr. STEARNS, rep., from Lewis county, has obtained the certificate of election, by having the vote of Davis' precinct, which elected Mr. WINSTON, democrat, thrown out, on the ground that the law relating to elections had not been strictly complied with—the returns not having been sealed as required, &c. In this county, on the same grounds, we might declare the whole election illegal. Mr. BERRY, rep., contemplates contesting the seat of Mr. HENNESS, democrat, elected to the House from this county, upon no better grounds than the possession of a certificate from the Judges of Grand Mound precinct, wherein they certify, full ten days afterwards, that Mr. B. received three more votes than had been counted for him in their return of the vote to the county auditor. Where will republicans find any law warranting them in having a second count of the votes here on Tuesday morning after the election, when the ballot-box was neither locked, nor left with one of the Judges, as contemplated by the law relating to elections? If the Legislature shall determine that the laws must be strictly complied with, and decide the contest in Lewis county in favor of Mr. Stearns, then, indeed, we see but little show of Mr. Berry's touching bottom in one of the legislative arm chairs. "What is fat for the goose, should be fat for the gander."

The Hon. Cave Johnson, ex-Postmaster-General, is appointed Commissioner, under the recent treaty with Paraguay, for the settlement of claims of American citizens against that Republic.

CONTEST.—T. F. BERRY, the defeated Republican candidate for the House of representatives from this county, knowing full well that unless he obtained a seat in that body *this* time, he may look upon himself as laid on the dusty shelf of non-available material, is making a desperate push towards the attainment of a comfortable seat in a well-ventilated establishment next winter. On Wednesday last, the following note was delivered Mr. HENNESS by the hands of Sheriff BILLINGS:

B. L. HENNES, Esq.—*Sir:* You will please take notice, that I shall contest your right to a certificate of election as member of the next legislature of this Territory for Thurston county, and your right to a seat in that body, on the following grounds:

1st. That illegal votes were cast at the various polls opened on the 9th instant throughout this county.

2d. That illegal votes were cast in your favor at the various polls in this county, on the 9th inst., at the general election.

3d. That in counting the votes polled at the Grand Mound precinct, on said 9th inst., and in returning said votes to the county auditor the judges of election at said precinct, by mistake, returned for you two more votes than were cast in your favor, and returned for me fewer by three votes than were cast for me; this securing my election on a proper count of the votes of said precinct.

Of the time and place of taking testimony in proof of the above facts, you will have due notice.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS F. BERRY.

Olympia, July 18th, 1860.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original now in my hands.
WILLIAM BILLINGS,
Sheriff of Thurston.

In reply to the above, Mr. HENNESS publishes the following

CARD.

T. F. BERRY, Esq.—*Sir:* Being informed from the above of your intention to contest my right to hold a seat in the next legislative assembly of this territory as a representative *not* elected from this county; for reasons set forth in the above, I hereby respectly submit to you the following proposition:

That, being ignorant of the truth or falsity of the charges made by you in your first and second charges, upon which you contemplate basing your grounds for contest, but unwilling to deny "that illegal votes were (perhaps) cast at the various polls opened on the 9th inst., throughout this county," as I could not possibly be present at all the places of voting that day, but presuming that it *might* be possible you received as many of these illegal votes *as I did*, and not wishing to represent Thurston county in the next legislature unless *legally* elected by a majority of her voters, (which I am informed by you, I have not been, though holding a certificate of election as such from the auditor of said county,) *I hereby challenge you to run the race over again for representative—you and I being the opposing candidates.* Should you feel inclined to accept of the above, by publishing your assent to the above in the "Pioneer and Democrat," at any time within this or the coming month, I will at once hand in my resignation to the Secretary of the Territory, as one of the representatives elect for Thurston county.

Very respectfully,
B. L. HENNESS.

Olympia, July 20th, 1860.

There it is, gentlemen of the Republican party. The proposition is fair and honorable. Shall it be accepted by Mr. BERRY? We have no fears of the result, but "are ready for the battle, and eager for the fray." Trot out your nag.

NEW PAPER.—A new paper called *The North-West*, made its appearance at Port Townsend some two weeks since, being just in time to put in a few "big licks," prior to the late election, in promotion of the cause of the "Independent, no-party people's ticket," which has just met with such signal defeat in the northern council district. It being very desirable to obtain the votes of as many democrats as possible in the late campaign for the "no-party people's nominees," the *North-West* has, thus far, studiously refrained from touching upon political matters. From all we have seen of it, we are at a loss to conjecture what political garb it will hereafter assume. *Via* California, we are informed that it is to be devoted to the advancement of the republican cause in this Territory. If so, the editor will soon discover that his habitation and field of political labor could not have been better selected. He will have ample time for argument and discussion before republicanism will amount to anything like a formidable political organization here.

The first number of the *North-West* appeared under the sponsorship of E. S. DYER, defeated anti-custom house candidate for council in the late election. The last number received here is presided over by Mr. JOHN F. DAMON. Success attend it—"financially."

EXPLOSION AT THE SEHOME MINES.—On Thursday last, says the Port Townsend *Register* of the 12th inst., while Mr. Jos. Moody, the superintendant, and Mr. John Tonkin, the chief engineer of the Schome coal mines, at Bellingham Bay, were down in the mine to examine a "fault" in the coal seam, a small collection of coal gas or fire damp, by some accident came in contact with the lamp and exploded, scorching the faces of both gentlemen, and blistering Mr. Tonkin's hands badly. No damage was done nor were either gentlemen sufficient injured to prevent atteding to their daily duties.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Acquittal of Judge Terry.

DATES FROM THE EAST TO JUNE 17!

A Substitute for the Oregon and Washington War Debt Bill Reported in the House.

General News.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived at Victoria on Friday last, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 7th inst., and from the Atlantic States to June 17th.

Purser LOWELL, of the *Eliza Anderson*, with his usual promptness, furnished us with files of San Francisco and Victoria papers.

The Pony Express had not arrived when the steamer sailed, though hourly expected. No news from the Baltimore convention.

We copy the following summary of news from the San Francisco *Herald* and *Bulletin*:

OREGON WAR DEBT.—The House committee on military affairs have prepared a sort of substitute to the Senate bill for paying the Oregon war debt. The bill itself is less favorable than the representatives from Oregon had anticipated, and the substitute is better for the scrip holders.

The military committee, at their meeting this morning [June 1st] did not reach the Oregon and Washington war debt bill.—They had under consideration the claims arising out of property destroyed by Indians and Mormons on the overland route, and referred them all to the court of claims, and reported a bill to the effect that decisions in these cases shall be final.

Judge Terry was acquitted on the charge of murder brought against him by the friends of the late Senator Broderick. The San Francisco papers criticise most severely the manner in which the trial was conducted.

The Senate committee on printing will report in favor of the House bill for the establishment of a government printing office, and the prospect is that it will pass the Senate. This means of executing the public printing has been repeatedly before Congress since 1819. Whatever may be its merits, its success in a great measure is owing to the industry and preseverance of Mr. Gurley.

The regulation of the Japanese currency, which has been the subject of much anxious discussion between the naval committee and the interpreter, has finally been settled most satisfactorily to the Japanese. The committee have made an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, by which the mint at Philadelphia will receive all the old gold and silver coin of Japan to recover the standard to be fixed in their presence when they go to Philadelphia. The government is going to give them one piece of each denomination of our gold and silver coin made from their old coin.

A duel was fought near Savannah, Ga., between Dr, Wm. H. Holmes, of Waynesboro', and Mr. L. A. Nelms, of Warrenton. The weapons used were double-barreled shot guns, and the distance forty paces. At the first fire, Mr. Nelms was seriously, but not fatally wounded. Farther proceedings were then suspended. Dr. Holmes received no injury.

The difficulty grew out of the proceedings of a portion of the citizens of Burke county, Ga., in hanging in effigy the delegrates to the Charleston convention, who did not secede with the rest of the Georgia delegation.

There is a distinct understanding between the friends of Mr. Seward and Lincoln, that the former shall have the formation of the cabinet, and at his option either the appointment of Secretary of State or Minister to England. The programme most popular is, that Mr. Seward shall accept the mission to England, when the whole influence of the government, should Lincoln be elected, will be used to make Seward President next time. The absence of Mr. Seward will, it is believed, greatly aid in bringing about this desirable object.

The Territories of the United States will remain as they are until the next session, notwithstanding all that has been bestowed upon them by the territorial committees of the two houses. The desire of certain Republicans to turn squatter sovereignty into a speculating machine for the benefit of emigrant aid companies has been the mischievous agency in producing such a result.

Mr. Trescott to-day, [June 4th,] assumed the position of Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Appleton will not leave the United for Russia for some weeks. He has not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

General Jessup died May 10th.

The prompt action of the Senate naval committee, in reporting a bill for building seven additional steam sloops-of-war, is undoubtedly to meet the immediate necessity of the navy department for vessel of light draught to aid in suppressing the slave trade, which has rapidly augmented during the last year.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, is exceedingly unwell from attacks of vertigo, with which he has recently been visited, and is unable at present to attend to business of any kind.

The widow of Ossawatommie Brown has received $30,000 from her colored sympathizers in Hayti.

It is rumored that Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, one of the leaders of the seceding movement in the South, and Democratic Representative in Congress from Mississippi, will retire from Congress to accept the Professorship of Public Law in the University of his State, which is a comfortable berth.—Salary, $2,500 per annum, together with the use of a house.

Daniel Clark (Rep.) has been elected U. S. Senator by the New Hampshire Legislature.

Ex-minister Forsyth is to give evidence before the Covode committee.

The newspapers generally consider the Richmond convention a complete failure.

The Baltimore convention was the theme of conversation in all circles. There is nearly as much interest felt in the result of its deliberations by Republicans as Democrats.

The Texas correspondent of the Mobile *Mercury* says:

Never, in the absence of an epidemic, has so much fatal disease been known as now. Different types of fever, pneumonia, typhod, congestive chills, and other diseases incident to our climate, are doing their work of destruction in almost every section of this State, and especially in the southern and southeast sections.

The Illinois Democratic Convention nominated James Callen, former Clerk of the House of Representatives, for Governor, and W. Ross, of Fulton county, for Lieut. Governor.

The Ohio Republican Convention nominated Jacob Brinkerhoff for Supreme Judge; Levi Sargent to the Board of Public Works, and James Murray Attorney-General.

Stout's bill for a daily mail from Sacramento via Portland to Olympia, has passed the House and will likely pass the Senate.

ARMISTICE IN SICILY—GARIBALDI AND THE POPULACE.—St. Louis, June 16—11 P. M.—The New York *Herald* has a special dispatch from Naples to the 1st June. Garibaldi had agreed to an armistice to terminate on the 2d. The population were shouting "Garibaldi—Victor Emanuel—Sicily!"

FURTHER CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.—In the Senate, on the 15th June, the Traiff bill was postponed until next session.

The Senate receded from its amendments to the Pacific Telegraph bill. The contract will be let to the lowest bidder.

The House agreed to another conference on the Homestead bill, and receded from its amendment increasing amount for the captured Africans.

The House, on the 16th June, concurred in the Senate resolution to adjourn on the 25th.

The Covode Investigating Committee reported, and 50,000 copies of their report were ordered printed.

The Senate agreed to Gurley's bill for a Government printing office.

The Senate reconsidered the motion for the postponement of the Tariff bill.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW YORK.—The Japanese arrived in New York on the 16th of June. There were 300,000 spectators.

FROM MEXICO—RESIGNATION OF THE JUAREZ MINISTER.—Vera Cruz, June 5.—The Juarez Minister for the Treasury has resigned. It is believed that the Liberal Government will be dissolved by the non-ratification of the treaty.

MEXICO.—The report of Uraga's defeat by Woll is simply ridiculous, for private letters from Guadalajara of the 19th inst., state that Woll was closely beseiged in that place by Ogazon and Valle, and that he would not be able to hold out much longer. Uraga had over 6,000 men, with 30 pieces of artillery, and Ogzaon and Valle have over 3,000; so that it is not likely that Woll has sallied out of Gaudalajara, and with 2,000 men beaten even the force that was besieging that place.

We have news here from the State of Durango that Raminez and Cajen (Church party,) have been completely defeated by the Liberal forces, and the report from Tepic are also very favorable for the Liberal cause. All depends now upon the result of the battle between Miramon and Uraga. Should Miramon be routed, or be obliged to retreat, then we will have well-founded hopes that the Liberal government will be established in the capital in the course of a month or two more. But should Uraga be defeated, then another year may pass without any other change except the total ruin of foreign commerce.

We have given up all hopes of assistance from the United States, and it would not surprise me if the European powers should interfere openly in Mexican affairs within the next six months, seeing that the United States talk a great deal, but do nothing.

At San Blas, on the Pacific coast, the English men-of-war have already landed 400 men to protect the interests of English merchants, and nobody says a word about it.

Dispatches have been received at Washington from Mr. McLane, which gave a far more discouraging account of the prospects of the Liberals than has yet been published. All the recent statements of their victories appear to have been exaggerated, and it is hardly probable from internal discords and other causes, that the Juarez government can sustain itself, even nominally, much longer, if at all. It is understood that Senor Mata received substantially, similar intelligence. Mr. McLane is not expected to return home immediately.

ARRIVALS.—H. M. steam frigate "Termagant," and the gunboats "Grappler" and "Forward," arrived yesterday morning at Esquimalt from Chili, and exchanged salutes with the flag ship "Ganges." The "Termagant is a heavily armed steamer, carrying 25 guns. There are now seven ships lying at Esquimalt, viz: "Ganges," "Topaze," "Termagant," "Alert," "Forward," "Plumper," and "Grappler." The "Satellite" left yesterday for Cowichan and Salt Spring Island. She goes to protect the settlers at these points from any depredations that might occur from the Indians.—*Victoria Gazette, July* 13.

Better Go Slow.

In all the varied scenes of life—
Its noise, confusion, turmoil, strife.—
These little words, if borne in mind,
Would suit right well all human kind—
"GO SLOW!"

Messrs. PLUMMER & HINDS, merchants at Seattle, will start a train of pack animals from that place for the Similkameen and neighboring gold mines, on or about the 24th inst. The senior partner of the firm will accompany the expedition. Parties can have their goods packed at reasonable prices.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. HARNEY.—Gen. W. S. HARNEY left this post on the 12th. His departure is a matter of unfeigned regret, not only to the gallant army commanded by him, but to the people of this Territory. His residence upon this coast in discharge of his official duties has been marked with the most beneficial results, not only to this division of the army, but to the interests of the U. S. Government; and his discharge of those duties has gained for him the reputation of a gallant soldier and an honest and honorable man. He took passage on the steamer *Pacific*, en route for Washington City.—*Vancouver Chronicle, July* 12.

ARMY NEWS.—Gone east on steamer *Pacific*—Gen. W. S. Harney; Surgeon S. K. Barnes, Medical Dept.; Major John G. Reynolds, 3d Artillery; Capt. Alfred Pleasanton, 2d Dragoons. Arrived here per *Pacific*—Major Gabriel Rains, 4th Infantry, and family; Capt. Thom, Top. Engineers, and family.

We learn that Major G. Rains, the present commanding officer of this post, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel in the 5th Reg't U. S. Infantry.

The detachment of engineers that left Vancouver on Friday, July 6th, encamped on Salmon Creek until Monday the 9th; on the morning of which, a party of sixteen, under charge of Lieut. Roberts, left for the Kallama river, to reconnoitre from thence to the Cowlitz Landing; the remainder of the detachment are as yet encamped on Salmon Creek, and are prosecuting with vigor the construction of the wagon road to the east fork of Louis river.

Companies "A," "B" and "M," 3d Artillery, under the command of Brt. Major Geo. P. Andrews, left here on Monday, the 9th inst., for Fort Dalles, and to proceed from that point to join Major Steen's command on Smith's Springs, in the Snake river country.

The squadron of 1st Dragoons ftom Fort Walla Walla, under command of Major Grier, are ordered to take the field, immediatly, for the Snake river country, and cooperate with the movements of Major Steen against hostile Indians, and meet and protect the emigration on the northern route.—*Vancouver Chronicle, July 14th.*

A Meteoric Shower in Ohio.

The following is a definite and detailed account of this interesting and startling phenomenon:

HENDREYSBURG, O., May 9, 1860.

DEAR PROFESSOR:—You will doubless see in the papers an account of a shower of meteoric stones that fell on the 1st inst., near the village of Concord, in Muskingum county, Ohio. Lest you should think it a hoax, or at least an incorrect account, I have taken such pains as circumstances would permit to obtain as near as possible all the facts and circumstances connected with it.

The shower took place between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The day was unusually cool for the season of the year, and the sky about two-thirds overcast with clouds.—Simultaneously with the fall of the stones a tremendous explosion occurred in the atmosphere. To those near by it resembled a severe clap of thunder in sound, but was accompanied by a jarring sound, which, together with the noise, was felt and heard at a much greater distance than the effect of thunder. It was observed and remarked as something peculiar by persons fifty miles off. I was at the time about thirty miles distant, and so extraordinary was the detonation and jarring sensation that I thought it (although an unknown occurrence in this region) an earthquake shock; in fact, such was the general opinion of all who heard it. To those near where the stones fell, several distinct reports were heard—accounts vary from six to twelve; they were in rapid succession, perhaps not over a second of time between them.

So strange was the sensation that cattle in the fields ran startled at it. Four stones were seen to fall and have been recovered, but the probabilities are that many others fell. Two, which fell within about six hundred yards of each other, were seen by a couple of men who were laboring in a field. Hearing the reports, one of the men looked up and saw a large body fall into a field close by; the other, looking in another direction, saw another which fell upon a fence. Within about twenty minutes they approached and dug out the one which had fallen in the field, where it had buried itself to the depth of about twenty inches in a stiff limestone soil. It was still so hot that it could scarcely be held in the hands.—From the direction in which it entered the earth its fall appeared to be vertical. Its weight was fifty-one pounds, and its shape irregular, long, and flattened, but resembling somewhat the inclosed sketch. It entered the ground point foremost. The other, which fell upon the fence, weighed forty-two pounds. In its descent it cut through the rails on the fence and buried itself in the earth, having a direction apparently from the northeast. About one and a half miles from where these two stones fell, a young man plowing in a field, heard a ssrange whizzing sound overhead, and looking up, saw the clouds in a strange state of commotion. (The same with regard to the agitation of the clouds was observed by others.) Thinking that he heard something fall, upon searching, he found a stone weighing thirty-six pounds, which had fallen upon and embedded itself in a decayed log. It was supposed that it had in its fall a direction from the south-east.

Near Claysville, about six miles distant, two gentlemen walking out, heard the explosion, and very soon afterward a stone weighing four pounds fell near them, strik-

ing the ground so obliquely as to ricochet. The direction of this appeared to be from the north. The four stones above mentioned were all that were seen to fall; another, however, was found which had fallen in the woods and lodged in the earth among a thick cluster of roots surrounding a beech tree. It weighed about thirty pounds, and appeared to have fallen vertically. All of the stones were irregular in figure and had the same general appearance, having a blackened, smooth, vitrified surface. This exterior coating was, however, very thin—not one-fiftieth of an inch in thickness.—Within the stones had an ashy color, and contained fine particles of some shining substance, probably native nickel. Inclosed I send you a very small specimen which I picked off a large lump. It was my desire to send you a large piece, or if possible, one of the stones entire, but all except the largest one were broken up and the pieces distributed among persons who, while the marvel lasts, attach to them great value. The largest one (yet unbroken) is in possession of A. S. Milholland.

Yours, truly,
JNO. C. TIDBALL,
Lieut. U. S. Army.

Prof. JOSEPH HENRY,
Smithsonian Institute.

Presidential Campaign.

Another great quadrennial political contest comes on apace. The captains of the respective parties are already in the field, pointing their hosts on to victory, and with eloquent tongues imparting encouragement and enthusiasm. The almost universal press of the country groan beneath their loads of party ammunition, banners with the different platforms of principals emblazoned upon are unfurled in each State of the Union, and the warning tocsin of the onset is heard and heeded wherever an American has the interests of his country at heart.

Never in the history of the United States—not excepting the stirring days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"—was so much interest absorbed in a Presidential campaign as will be in the present. The reason is obvious. In all the evil times which have befallen us heretofore, none have ever come fraught with more fearful portents of evil than those which blacken the political sky of the present. A sectional party, of power and influence unquestionable, has reared its giant head in our country. It menaces to win to its heresies a majority of voters in more than half the States of the Union, and with calculating determination proclaims its aim to be to annihilate State independence, and with an unsparing arm of physical power subvert the palladium of our liberties—over the ruins of the constitution *compel* every section of the Union to yield to its arbitrary dictations. We can conscientiously draw no other inference from the exposition of faith of this faction. Its unanimously selected has told us that "the government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." What must follow, as a natural sequence? Does it run in American veins to basely crouch at the feet of power, and unresistingly surrender the rights purchased by the blood of the revolution, and guarantied by the letter and spirit of the constitution? Never.—Then does this party essay to tear to shreds the blood-cemented bonds of fraternal union which our fathers bequeathed us, and, with a worse than Arnold thirst for the country's ruin, invite a civil war—seek to array brother against brother, and in internecine bloodshed lose us as a nationality of confederated sovereignties, and leave the wreck upon the highway of time to discourage other men and other ages from endeavoring to secure the blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The necessity that existed for the warning of Washington is now proven—the times endow that warning with an import that strikes the mind as the spirit of prophecy. Still in our infancy, with a history thus far of national prosperity and intelligence that the parchment of the past will in vain be rummaged to find a parallel to, we see that one section is indeed "arrayed against another."

This dangerous combination, though the most formidable, is not the only antagonist of our free institutions; though it may be considered the generator of all others. Frenzied by the fanaticism of northern sectionalism, the natural ultraists of the South have resorted to "fighting the devil with fire," to save their self-respect and keep intact their constitutional rights. "Better," say they, "give the country up to pillage, ruin and decay," than submit to a practical application of the principles of Republicanism—such a practical application as Brown made in his deplorable attempt to carry out the revolutionary sentiments of Mr. Lincoln. They openly assert the necessity and justice of a dissolution of the Union, if such principles should ever mark the policy of an Administration of the Government.—They threaten to meet the fanaticism of the North half way, and in a struggle of rebellion and treason leave behind them the "dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union—States dissevered, discordant, belligerent, rent asunder by political feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood."

Can a journalist be an indifferent looker-on in such a crisis? If a spark of veneration for country animates his nature, will it not prompt him to use his exertions against the hydra-headed monster that seeks the country's overthrow? He would be recreant to his profession, false to his supporters, and a disgrace to his country, would he not?—*Portland News.*

☞ Blondin crossed the Niagara on his rope on 6th June, in presence of a great crowd of spectators, some of whom paid and some did not. A delay in commencing the performance especially exasperated the latter class. The rope was 1,300 feet long; its deflection was 60 feet; its lowest point was 230 feet above the water. On his way back to the American side, the acrobat halted, struck an attitude, and was photographed by an eminet artist. Then the spectators dispersed, inclined to feel wronged because Blondid had not fallen into the torrent.

ABOLITION PHILANTHROPY.—The Bureau County (Illinois) *Democrat*, published at Princeton, the residence of Rev. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., says that during his recent boisterous and abusive speech in Congress, he referred to the killing of his brother at Alton, a few years ago, and declared he would be avenged. But, adds the *Democrat*, he was very careful not to mention how he had defrauded the disconsolate widow of his brother out of the small estate left her by her husband, leaving her dependent upon the cold charities of the world. The sister of the unfortunate widow is also an inmate of the Lee county (Iowa) poor house. Notwithstanding the destitute condition of this woman, this boisterous hypocrite is constantly prating about his charity to the runaway niggers that he takes in and protects, and exultingly proclaims that the hungry shall never be turned away empty from the philanthropic doors of his home. This very generous and christian man is too great to smile or look upon the poor objects related to him by the ties of consanguinity. To help them might elicit angel smiles, but it would not carry him to Congress, where he can preach the most offensive Abolitionism, and boast of his nigger-stealing operations under the plea of humanity and love to the race. His sole aim being office, he is willing to ride any hobby in order to acquire it, while his poor sister-in-law may pine in want without attracting his attention, or receive any of his boasted charities. Out upon any villainous hypocrisy by a political clergyman.

A LUCKY FELLOW.—A man named Denton was chopping wood the other day, near Timbuctoo, when he found in the butt of a hollow tree a bag of gold dust worth $7,000. It had been there, evidently, for a long time; and the owner is probably dead, otherwise he would have returned for it.—Denton is well known at Timbuctoo, and has been engaged until recently in the butchering business. He has made his $7,000 with more ease than the generality of men can ever expect to realize a like sum.—*Marysville Democrat.*

☞ Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow-dock and Iodide of Potass, is prepared from the finest Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass. Admirable as a restorative and purifyer of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions of the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford it should use it, as it tends to give strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, 143 and 145 Clay Street,
3m29 San Francisco.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

Of Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, is already secured in a position which places it, as well 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 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.,
3m32 San Francisco, Cal.

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.—See advertisement in another column. 25y

New Advertisements.

LOST.

LOST, EITHER IN OLYMPIA OR ON THE ROAD leading south between Olympia and Bush Prairie, a note of hand executed to U. R. Collins by Moses Hard for the sum of $87 00, with two per cent. interest, dated 23d of February, 1860, and due the 1st day of July, 1860. The person finding the above note will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the undersigned, or to Edward C. Kain, on or near Bush Prairie, W. T.

U. R. COLLINS.
Olympia, July 10, 1860. 3w34

Turn Your Eyes to This

Stove Wood! Stove Wood!

YOU CAN LAY IN YOUR WINTER'S SUPPLY at $3 per cord, delivered, by applying to Henry Winsor, at the Livery Stable. Look at it on Barnes' wharf.

A. J. MILLER & CO.
N. B. A slow note preferred to cash.
Olympia, July 13, 1860. 1m34

Planed Lumber.

WHO WOULD HAVE A ROUGH FLOOR WHEN they can have a smooth one at $22 50 delivered at Steilacoom? Apply to Wm. Buddington & Co.
Or at Tumwater, apply to C. Crosby & Co.
Or at Olympia, apply to W. G. Danlap.
Or at the mill at $21 50 per thousand.
Any thing that can be eat or used about a logging camp, taken in exchange.

A. J. MILLER & CO.
Save splinters in your feet, and pitch in.
Puget Sound Herald copy one month. 1m34

Once for All!

A SENSE OF DUTY, IN ORDER TO SELF PROtection, compels me to say to all those who are indebted to me, either by note or account, that unless they make payment forthwith, or between this and the time limited by law for the commencement of civil actions before the District Court at the next regular term, I will be compelled, in justice to myself, to institute suit and force collections accordingly. I give this as a TIMELY WARNING, and hope that "he who runs may read," and relieve me of that necessity which impels coercion.

It has ever been pleasurable to me to favor and accommodate my friends and customers; but there is a point beyond which INDULGENCE, as well as forbearance, "ceases to be a virtue."

WM. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, July 6, 1860. 2t33

Wanted!!

50,000 Pounds of Wool.

ALL THOSE WITH WHOM I HAVE MADE engagements for Wool, will take notice that I am now ready to receive their stocks, and desire them delivered at the earliest day practicable.

I have just received, and have in store for sale, at VERY LOW FIGURES, the largest and most complete stock of

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS

ever imported in this Territory.

Farmers and others interested will do well to call and examine for themselves. Wool, Butter, Eggs, etc., always received at reasonable rates in exchange for goods.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, W. T., June 28, 1860. 32tf

NEW
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 opened a shop at the above place, and is now prepared to receive orders for

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

and all other articles in his line of business, which he will manufacture and sell at prices to suit the times.

J. H. KELLETT.
Olympia, June 29, 1860. 6m32

ELWOOD EVANS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Olympia, W. T.

Office in Wright's New Building,—first door east of Main Street. 26tf

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT LETTERS of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cowlitz County, upon the estate of ABEL OSTRANDER, deceased, bearing date of May 19, 1860. All persons having claims against said deceased are required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice, to the undersigned at his place of residence in said county.

N. OSTRANDER, Administrator.
July 5, 1860. 4w34

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.

LONDON
CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
12-4f is NEW YORK.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE
AND
PRODUCE MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE PERMAnent arrangements with parties for fruits and vegetables, is now prepared to supply "all mankind, as well as the people of Washington Territory," with nature's products.

Parties down the Sound can be supplied with Strawberries, Rasberries, Goosberries, Currants, vegetables, &c., in quantities to suit, by sending orders per steamer *Eliza Anderson.*

Produce of all kinds bought or sold on commission. Store one door south of Olympia Market.

L. D. DURGIN, Agent.
Olympia, June 15, 1860. 30tf

OLYMPIA HOSPITAL.

DR. U. G. WARBASS WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Olympia and Washington Territory, that he has fitted up a large and commodious building as a

HOSPITAL,

for the convenience of the sick and afflicted, on Third street, one door east of the Pacific House.

Having relinquished all business of a public nature, the Dr. is determined to devote his whole ability and energy to the wants and comfort of his patients. Being a Lycentiate and member of the State Medical Society of New Jersey, and having had 13 years of an extensive practice, (six of which time having been devoted almost exclusively to surgery), he feels satisfied that the wants of the community can be entirely supplied in a an operation of a surgical character, as well as medical advice.

Office in the same building of the Hospital. For further information and terms, address, by letter,

DR. U. G. WARBASS,
3m29 Olympia, W. T.

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

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

PARTICULAR NOTICE

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY has acquired a reputation far more enviable than any Whisky ever offered for sale in Barrels or Half Barrels in California. Its

SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY

has become so fully appreciated, that the demand for it has largely increased, and the quantity now sold is much greater than any other brand of Whisky on the Pacific Coast.

CAUTION.

The great reputation of the EUREKA WHISKY, imported exclusively by ourselves, has induced parties in San Francisco, to put up a cheap article of Whisky, in imitation packages, branding it

"EUREKA WHISKEY,"

using the same style of letter as on the genuine imported article, and also using our shipping mark "J. T. D.," sometimes transposing the letters to avoid detection.

This common Whisky is palmed off, to a large extent, on the unsuspecting purchaser, for the GENUINE EUREKA, thus enabling the seller to make large profits on a cheap imitation Whisky, which is sold on the reputation of the genuine article.

To protect ourselves, and enable purchasers to guard against imposition, every package of the

GENUINE EUREKA WHISKY

will, in future, have the following brand, viz:

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

burnt into the head.

Purchasers will please take purticular notice of this brand, as none other is genuine.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTE.—The genuine EUREKA WHISKY is for sale by most of the Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 15is

Ayers & Williams,
(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

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

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

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,
IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

WOLFE'S
SCHIEDAN AROMATIC SCHNAPPS!

I beg to call the attention of the Merchants of California and Oregon to a Superior Article of

HOLLAND GIN,

MANUFACTURED BY MYSELF EXCLUSIVELY, AT SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND,

And to distinguish it from every other alcoholic stimulant in the world, I gave it the name of

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

It is the pure tincture of Juniper, distilled from the best barley that can be selected at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the Aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any Holland Gin in the world. Since the introduction of the celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, the proprietor has submitted to the whole Medical Faculty of the United States. Over three thousand endorse it, over their own signitures, to be the Purest alcoholic Stimulant in use. They also speak of the great success they have met with in their practice in gravel, gout, chronic rheumatism, obstructions of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs. Persons traveling in the Southern and Western States should always have a supply on hand as a preventive against ague and fever and change of water. The physicians in New Orleans and St. Louis prescribed it with great confidence in case of cholera, on account of the purity of the article.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor mixers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin in cases and jugs, to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. At first they bodily counterfeited my name, but I soon stopped that by causing several of them to be arrested. They now confine themselves to closely imitating the appearance and shape of my bottles, and the peculiar wrapper which I have always used, viz: Yellow paper, printed with red and blue ink, pasteboard printed caps.

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.

If the Liquors were fit to drink, there would be no need to palm them off by counterfeiting the peculiar style and appearance of the genuine Wolfe's Schnapps. Avoid these mixed and doctored up imitations as you would avoid shattered nerves, ruined stomachs and delirium tremens. The pure and genuine Schnapps have my name on the bottle, cork, and a fac-simile of a signature on the label. For sale by all the wholesale Druggists and respectable Liquor dealers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20 and 22 Beaver street, New York.

The word Schiedam Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article—all others are counterfeit, and are impositions on the public. 6m6

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.

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

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

U. S. Mail and Express Line
BETWEEN
OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

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

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.
Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

European News.

The European news is unusually interesting.

Garibaldi is reported to have taken Palermo. Garibaldi's cause is in the ascendant.

The King of Naples is alarmed, and has offered the people of Sicily a general amnesty and a viceroy; but his concessions are obviously too late.

Garibaldi entered Palermo on the 26th of May. Official Neapolitan dispatches say that the insurgents have been defeated in several battles; but Garibaldi's forces are increasing in numbers, and he appears to have been successful in his most important movements.

A conflict occurred between some 350 Tuscan insurgents and the Papal troops, near Monte Fiestcome, State of the Church, in which twenty-five rebels were killed and fifty-six wounded. In the darkness of night a party of the Pope's troops, by mistake, killed two of their own officers and five soldiers.

England, Prussia and Austria are reported to have agreed to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

A correspondent of the London *News* says that France and Russia have agreed to divide Turkey. Enland was to receive a share, but if she would not agree, the others would proceed and take the whole themselves.

A treaty between France and China has been effected, the former receiving 2,000,000 francs indemnity for outrages committed by the latter.

Lady Byron, the widow of the poet, died May 17th, in her 66th year.

☞ The more peaceably and quietly we get on, the better for us and others. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he abuses you, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally to leave him alone, for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet.

REMEDY FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—A Saxon forester named Galstell, now of the venerable age of 82, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of much importance, has made public in the Leipsic Journal the means which he has used for fifty years, and wherewith he affirms he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the horrible death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith, and then dry it, and then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid—because mineral acids destroy the poison of saliva.

TITLES.—In the Convention for forming the Constitution of the United States, it was proposed that titles should be given to the high officers of the government, and the proposition met with favor. The discussion of the subject had gone on for some time, when Dr. Franklin arose, and with great apparent gravity, remarked—"that as this matter seemed to be seriously entertained, and might be carried, he had to suggest *one title* which would be new and appropriate—it was a title for the Vice-President—and it was 'His Most *superfluous* Highness!" There was not much more said about titles after this.

☞ A new whisky called "tangle-leg" has been invented. It is made of diluted alcohol, nitric acid, boot-legs and tobacco, and will upset a man at a distance of 400 yards from the demijon.

GUNPOWDER SUPERSEDED.—Sir Macdonald Stephenson writes to the Times, describing a new mortar upon which he is engaged: "It consists of the application of high pressure steam to produce great centrifugal velocity, and the angle of discharge of the shot or shell is regulated by very simple mechanism. No gunpowder is used. Every description of missile can be discharged, and if necessary, be kept in continuous operation, loaded and discharged by two men. The range varies from 800 to 2000 yards, according to the velocity, angle of elemation, and dimensions of shot. Ten or more shots can be discharged for a single discharge of the ordinary mortar. In the original plan I proposed to apply a rotary steam engine to impart a high centrifugal force to a cylinder of about seven feet diameter, near the centre of which the shot are inserted, and pass down the arms or spokes to the periphery, where they are retained by the apparatus, which is regulated to release them at the precise time required. The velocity acquired by centrifugal motion is sufficient for the discharge of the heaviest description of shot, and the arrangement as to power, velocity, range, angle of discharge, weight of shot, and rapidity of firing, may be varied according to circumstances."

FIT FOR A LAWYER.—A lady walked into a lawyer's office lately, when the following conversation took place: "Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him?" "The boy appears rather young, madam. How old is he?" "Seven years, sir." "He is too young, decidedly too young. Have you no other boys?" O, yes, sir, I have several; but we have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told my man I thought this little feller would make a first rate lawyer, and so I called to see if you would take him." "No, madam, he is too young yet yet to commence the study of the profession. But why do you think this boy so much better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?" "Why, you see, sir, he is just seven years old to-day; when he was only five, he'd lie like all nature; but when he got to be six, he was sassy and impudent as any critter could be; and now he'll steal everything he can lay his hands on."

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potass. 3m29

WM. WRIGHT,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
12y

J. D. CARROLL,
YATES STREET,
(BETWEEN WHARF AND GOVERNMENT STS.,)
IMPORTER
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
NOW OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING
CHOICE BRANDS:

10 PUNCHEONS SCOTCH WHISKY;
10 " Jamaica Rum;
10 " Swain & Boord's Old Tom Gin;
15 pipes Holland Gin;
15 casks Sazerac Cognac;
10 " " J. Robbins' Cognac;
10 " " Martel Cognac;
15 " " Seignette Cognac;
25 BBLS. BOURBON WHISKY;
50 bbls Alcohol;
50 casks American Brandy;
25 hhds Allsopp & Son's Burton Ale;
50 bbls Oregon Cider;
150 CASES SWAIN AND BOORD'S OLD TOM;
300 CASES LONDON DOCK COGNAC BRANDY;
20 cases London Club House Gin;
50 " Wolfe's Schnapps;
100 cs V. H. & Co. ANCHOR HOLLAND GIN;
50 cases Absinth Suisse;
50 " Vermouth Rivoire;
60 " Scotch Whisky, Rob't Thin;
150 CASES CLARET WINE;
50 " John Durand Haut Santerne;
10 bbls D. Gordon Sherry Wine;
10 " Crown Port Wine;
25 BASKETS HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE;
10 " Heidsick Champagne, pints;
25 CASES ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS;
25 " Hostetter's Bitters;
15 " Turner's Forest Wine Bittters;
25 " Boker's Bitters;
50 " Ginger Wine;
150 TURNER'S ASSORTED SYRUPS;
100 CASKS BYASS' PORTER, 4 doz. each;
50 Casks Bass' Ale, 4 doz. each.

☞ Orders from any part of the country punctually attended to.
TERMS CASH.
J. D. CARROLL,
Opposite Freeman & Co.'s Express,
3m22 Yates Street, Victoria.

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

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

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!
H. WINSOR,
MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA and Ranier, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, takes this method to inform the travelling public, that he is at all times prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, with—

HORSES AND MULES, Wagons, CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

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

TERMS:

PASSENGERS will be conveyed from Ranier to Olympia, and from Olympia to Ranier, at the following rates:
From Ranier to Olympia,.....$16 00.
From Olympia to Ranier,.....$15 00.
Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. n17-tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33ly

HENRY N. 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.

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

On all accounts left unsettled at that date, two per cent. interest per month will be charged, and the accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.
J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Feb. 24, 1860. 14:6m

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.
OFFICE OPPOSITE THE NEW STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Dr. BURNS respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has lowered his rate of charges to suit the times. *Calls punctually attended to night or day.*
Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 8y

TUM WATER
Saddle and Harness
MANUFACTORY.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED A shop in Tum Water, is now prepared to fill all orders for

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Carriage Harness made on the self-adjusting trees, which will fit a fat horse or a lean one—considered the greatest improvement of the age. We also manufacture patent case collars and Ladies' Saddles with three horns.

Carriage trimming done in a superior style. Saddle trees manufactured with all the late improvements.

Cash, hides, and all kinds of produce, taken in exchange for saddles, harness, &c.
WITHERELL & JORDON.
Tum Water, May 18, 1860. 26tf

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

NEW BOOKS!
G. K. WILLARD & SON
HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM
NEW YORK,
A large assortment of CHOICE
BOOKS,
which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. They have made arrangements by which they will be enabled to provide the reading public with all the standard books of the day, at a very reasonable advance on New York prices.

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

We have on hand an assortment of School Books. Teachers will find it to their advantage to purchase of us. We invite all who want anything in our line of business to give us a call.
Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM
AT
TUM WATER!
JOHN SCOTT & CO. TAKE THIS METHOD OF informing their friends that they have opened the store formerly occupied by E. H. WILSON at Tum Water.

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

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

Remember that Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Farming Implements, Fancy Goods and Hardware are perfectly in our line.
Give us a call. Feb. 4, 1859. 11tf

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.
Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.
E. S. FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

MARINE HOSPITAL.
PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

LETTERS addressed—P. M. O'BRIEN, M. D., Port Townsend, will be duly acknowledged.
June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

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, 1853. 9tf

EX
GREAT REPUBLIC, OCEAN TELEGRAPH,
Good Hope, Reynard,
H. HASTINGS AND REPORTER.

50 BALES ASSORTED DUCK, 6-0 @ 10.
15 bales Light and Heavy BEAR DUCK.
10 bales FLANNELS, Assorted.
12 cases CANTON FLANNELS, Brown & Bleach'd
10 cases KENTUCKY JEANS.
15 cases COTTONADES.
12 cases 2x2, 4x4, 4x2 APRON CHECKS.
20 cases Bleached and Brown SHEETINGS.
60 cases Bleached SHIRTINGS, all widths.
75 cases Favorite Brands PRINTS.
20 cases DENINS. 50 cases TICKINGS.
20 bales Blue, Red, and Gray BLANKETS.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Comprising
Linen Table Damasks, Bleached and Brown.
Super Cloth Table Covers.
Pillow-Case Linens. Linen Sheetings.
Quilts—10-4, 11-4, 12-4—Assorted Qualities.
Towelings. Napkins. Diaper. Doylies.
White Family Blankets.
Embossed Velvet Table and Piano Covers.
Bleached Sheetings—Extra Fine.

ALSO, VIA ISTHMUS:
A Full Line Hosiery, Gloves, Delaines, Organdies, Lawns, Robes, Jaconetts, French Muslins, Cambrics, Irish Linens, &c.
And a General Assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
SUITED TO THE SPRING TRADE.

ALSO,
EX ORACLE, ELIZA, DENMARK, &C. &C.:
VELVET MEDALION CARPETS,
BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS.
INGRAINS, HEMPS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DBUGGETS.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
GREEN BAIZES.
Window Shades and Hollands, Brocatelle & Damasks.
Paper Hangings and Borders.

AGENCY OF
Jewetts Celebrated Oil Cloths, 8-4 @ 24-4.

INVOICES VERY LOW PRICED
Floor Oil Cloths,
Now landing and for sale, at lowest rates, by
FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street,—135 and 137 Merchant St.,
3m24 San Francisco.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.
The new and splendid steamer
Eliza Anderson,
THOS. WRIGHT, Commander,
Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 o'clock for *STEILACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,* and *VICTORIA, V. I.*

The *Eliza Anderson* has been recently refitted, and now offers superior accommodations for passengers. Her freighting capacity has been enlarged, and cattle, produce, &c., will be carried at REDUCED PRICES.

For further particulars, address
JOHN H. SCRANTON.
Olympia, May 4, 1860. 3m24

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

French, Wilson & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FINE Custom made clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.
Orders from the country attended to with care.
115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.
December 25, 1857. 5tf

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

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

C. CROSBY & CO.
TUM WATER,
OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PSOVISIONS,
HARD-WARE,
CROCKERY-WARE,
and in fact every thing to supply the wants of the country, which they are selling low for cash or country produce.
Tum Water, W. T., May 12, 1859. 25tf

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

A. J. BURR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
WILL REPAIR ANY WORK left with him in the most durable manner and quickest dispatch, and warrant the same.
Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.
Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.
Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

WARANTEE and Quit-claim Deeds for sale at this office.

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

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,
Surgical and Mechanical
DENTIST.
DR. L. HAVING PERMANENTLY LOcated on Puget Sound, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to perform all necessary operation on **Teeth** in the most scientific manner.

Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold or Silver plate, from a single tooth to a full set.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

Teeth extracted in the most careful manner. Chloroform or Ether given if desired.

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.
Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 5tf

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

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

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

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

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining tools, &c.
Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

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 in 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 to 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 ills of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing pæans 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 skilful 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 imperiously command its publicitty 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 publicity, 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 daily avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance; but, alas, after a few weeks, and, in several instances, months, of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that, instead of relief, 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. FILLMORE.
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.] MEYER 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 first above written. WM. C. JEWETT.
[L. S.] Notary Public.

SPERMATORRHŒA,
Or local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion 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.