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*To Elwood Evans, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned heard your able and eloquent Address, delivered before the citizens of Olympia and vicinity on the 4th inst. Thanking you for the pleasure we received on that occasion, we request you to favor us with a copy of the Address for publication.

BUTLER P. ANDERSON, JOS. CUSHMAN,
B. HARNED, G. A. BARNES,
JAMES TILTON, WM. G. DUNLAP,
W. B. RANKEN, A. FRANKEL,
U. G. WARBASS, W. M. RANDALL,
EUGENE AHERN, A. M. POE,
T. M. REED, WM. COCK.

OLYMPIA, July 6, 1859.

OLYMPIA, July 8, 1859.

*Gentlemen:*

Your favor of the 5th instant is before me. Permit me to say, that I esteem it a high compliment to be afforded the opportunity of acceding to your flattering request. To you and to my fellow-citizens, who have received my effort so indulgently, I return my warmest acknowledgments.

Hereafter, on each returning anniversary of our nation's birthday, I shall recur to this tribute of your kind regard, and it will operate as another incentive to properly commemorate "Independence Day"—a day above all others consecrated to political freedom and popular rights—*the* day upon which Americans should renew their fealty to the Constitution, and dedicate themselves to the maintenance of our national covenant—the Union of the States.

With sentiments of profound gratitude,
Believe me, ever your obliged friend,
ELWOOD EVANS.

To Messrs. JOSEPH CUSHMAN, BUTLER P. ANDERSON and others.

### Address.

An invitation to address my fellow-citizens on ordinary occasions is grateful to my feelings, but connecting my name with the glories of the day we celebrate, by being constituted a part of the ceremonials in its proper commemoration, is peculiarly a source of pride, for which you will accept my most heartfelt thanks. Whether I shall be able to discharge the duty with satisfaction to you, and in such a manner as to justify the choice, I confess I entertain most serious doubts. Many before me have come hither from a distance, to renew at this altar their devotions to the institutions we prize above all price, to join in the commemoration of that greatest of days, the natal day of National Independence—a day which marks the inauguration of Divine Truth, in the successful application of the liberty breathing through the Gospel of Jesus, whose model of prayer now taught by every good mother to her gentle babe teaches the equality of man, in the common right of all to address and claim "Our Father which art in Heaven," whose life was the assertion of the equal rights of mankind, whose doctrines are pure democracy, whose teachings render man capable of self-government (dependent only on the Great Supreme), whose example reduced and levelled the proud and haughty, and whose mission was entrusted to the humble. To the numerous audience thus assembled, to mark our increased joy for another return of this propitious day, let me say that diffident as I feel of my ability to interest you, anxious as I am that my indulgent friends, who have conferred upon me this honor, shall not be disappointed by their selection, I enter upon the task, assuring you that whatever may be wanting in features of entertainment, will be more than compensated by a zealous and hearty will cheerfully and cordially to contribute my mite to make this occasion a mete and appropriate celebration of that declaration, to accomplish which Sages and Patriots pledged, in the language of that memorable document, "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

Here at the capitol of the Territory designated by the name of the hero of Independence, who under Divine guidance led the armies of the Revolution, need any apology be made for commemorating each returning anniversary of Independence Day? The dissolution of the bands connecting a dependent colony with the parent state and sovereign, is an epoch in the history of the people interested. Those who conceive such an idea invite the death of martyrs if unsuccessful—a dishonored grave has no terrors for them. They are guilty of rebellion if unsuccessful; revolution and nationality if they triumph. The bold mind who dares to assert these rights, the heroic souls and stout spirits who successfully accomplish such benefits to mankind, are entitled to our warmest admiration. Such was the character of the great event, which eighty-three years ago to-day, our forefathers at Philadelphia initiated; and year after year, Americans, with hearts full of gratitude to the Great Father of life and liberty, with souls full of patriotic pride that they can claim as ancestors such mighty men, meet to renew their fealty to that Union which grew out of these acts—an Union made up of States, who in those trying times emulated each other in devotion of service. Apart, however, from the proud remembrance of the act itself, apart from a pride in our National Independence, apart from the brilliant incidents of an eight years' struggle to achieve and render successful that Declaration for these anniversary celebrations, we have the sanction of the example of all nations from the earliest ages of the world. We are told in that Book of books, that when the children of Israel were delivered from the bondage of the hard hearted Pharoah, that the annual festival of the Passover was instituted, and that it was made obligatory on their posterity to commemorate it. The command is positive, "to remember this, in which ye came out of Egypt, out of the house of bondage; and it shall be a sign unto thee, upon thine hand, and for a memorial between thine eyes, that the law of the Lord may be in thy mouth, for with a strong hand hast thou been delivered from thine enemies: thou shalt therefore keep this ordnance in its season, from year to yeqr, forever." How prophetic that language! how strictly realized in the redemption of the thirteen colonies from the bondage under which they labored and groaned, and from which they peacefully, but unsuccessfully petitioned for redress. And though it is not claimed that the Revolution was achieved in an age of miracles, happening as it did under the new dispensation, yet none will deny the interposition of Providence in its successful accomplishment. Like the redemption of which the sacred writer speaks, American Independence was indeed a Passover in the world's history. Surely was it a transition from Despotism and dependency to Independence and nationality. Surely was it a revolution in the rights of man, a mighty upheaving of all the political elements which conceded the Divine right of kings; the superiority of blood, the serfdom of the people. It was the final and triumphant *Passover* of the popular soul from the slavery entailed by the feudal system, the bold assertion of manhood, the inauguration of the doctrine "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Here for the first time is practically established the doctrine of sovereignty and equality, that distinctions between the high and low are leveled, that the people are sovereign and free, that all or any of us may be expected to be called upon to govern, and upon us is conferred the inestimable gift of choosing our own rulers.

The subject to-day treated of has been so often dealt with by mighty men and orators, in every section of our wide extended confederacy, year after year, for a succession of eighty-three years, that it becomes difficult indeed to find a new and original thought to occupy your attention. How in the wide field of "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," heretofore incorporated into what is known of Fourth of July oratory, can I travel without unintentionally appropriating sentiments which have heretofore been used upon similar occasions. It does not need language of mine to remind you of your duty to the day we celebrate. It is hardly possible to add a single incentive to the volumes of advice, of admonition, of patriotic appeal, which have heretofore gone into the deep recesses of the American heart, to stimulate and renew a growing devotion to the policy of that act by our immortal Fathers, the glory of the acheivements by the instruments, who in the guardianship of the Great Omnipotent, made the Declaration a fact in history, and covered with imperishable glory the Fourth of July, 1776. Words will not add to your patriotic pride of living in the land which gave birth to Washington, that produced a Jefferson, whose people had the moral strength to give vitality to the wholesome breathings of his mighty soul, which conceived and promulgated the doctrine of the equal rights of all to the bounteous gifts of Heaven. Need others of those peerless sages be referred to? Franklin, the immortal Patriot Philosopher, elevated with the divine thought of appropriating the attributes of Jove himself to aid our struggling race, snatching from High Heaven the forked lightning, which before had been dreaded as the fell messenger of destruction and death, now disarmed of its potency for evil. Proud as we are of the happy genius of the sage originator of such an idea, may we not still further indulge our pride in claiming as kindred and associates, a nation who, worthy of such ancestors, have developed his theory and converted what was before a dreaded element into a useful agent to benefit our race. Let us with increasing gratitude bless the God of Heaven, from whence the lightnings and the thunder come, for the conversion of a subtle agent, as incomprehensible as Infinity itself, into a blessed medium of tying together into intimate communion brethren of distant localities of the same nation, by annihilating time and distance; and now with even wider scope, with more heavenly charity looking to universal brotherhood, even traveling the wide ocean, which, separating nations, brings together into feelings of peace and harmony, peoples, who heretofore having adverse interests, were rivals, not to say enemies. In a word, going far towards the fulfilment of the Divine errand of our Saviour—seeking to unite into one brotherhood all the nations of the earth.—The mythological symbol of the ancients for the anger and frowns of the gods, now rendered the happy harbinger of "peace on earth and good will to all men.' We might dwell with enthusiastic admiration on this happy idea, eloquent in its childish simplicity—a mighty mind, a great statesman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, flying a little kite on a warm summer day, taps the clouds and draws thence its over charge of vitality to destroy. All before had thought this dread lightning was certain death when coming into contact with matter, yet he who boldly thought of Independence and resistance to despotism, willingly invited the fluid and disarmed it of its danger. Had that honorable Congress no other peculiarity than containing one such master mind, yet would deserve our highest encomium; but others in that noble band deserve our tribute of patriotic remembrance on this anniversary. The "elder Adams," he who, with more than human foresight, fixed upon the man for the crisis, and by his potential influence upon the soul of that memorable Congress directed them to the choice of a leader, with an unanimity second only to that which adopted the Declaration. This unanimity of sentiment marking the obligations of that body is fraught with an intensity of interest. It is the mighty argument in favor of Union. Pause and enquire of the condition of the Old Thirteen Colonies when they entered the contest for national existence. Were they strong and powerful, equal in the means of physical resistance to their adversaries? Were they supplied with arms, ammunition and the sinews of war? Had they men and means to measure swords with the most powerful nation of the earth? A painful negative is the response to all these inquiries.—Even now with solemn awe and fearful trembling we contemplate the acts of our Fathers in going into that struggle. But the die had been cast, and actuated by a firm resolve, conscious of the right of the sacred cause, they cut the knot which bound them as dependent colonies, and "assumed among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them." That Declaration has been read to us to-day. What a document! Mighty and soul-inspiring are its words. Hearken to the grievances there set forth in the simplicity and eloquence of truth. Witness the magnanimity displayed, the patriotic forbearance until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Produce, then, in the annals of the world, in the language of Inspiration itself, language more replete with holy thought, so worthy of emanation from the great Omniscient himself. To your careful attention is commended their own soul-stirring summing up:

"In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

"Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity.—We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which demands our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind: enemies in war; in peace, friends.

"We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Upon this instrument, alone, volumes might be written. In it is couched the whole problem of self-government. Here is taught the truthful lesson, that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." Here is claimed all that is essential to man in his relations with his fellows; and here, too, will be found the truthful acknowledgment, that man in assuming the relations of governing, must place his reliance upon the all-powerful protection of Divine Providence. With such a document read at the head of the American lines, under such a Leader, with a reliance on the God of justice and right, we find the solution of our doubt, and wonder no longer that our forefathers triumphed. It is not strange that their admiring descendants should feel a patriotic pride in their success, and that now, year after year, they should meet on this Holy day to thank Heaven for the sublimity of these truths, and that they are now reaping the rewards for which those patriotic ancestors suffered so much to secure.

I love these celebrations. They are exceedingly appropriate. On this day we may lay aside all those differences of party which divide us, and assert our common claim to the glory of the event, which, before and beyond all others, confers upon the American his identity, and forces him, intuitively, to place his hand upon his bosom and exclaim with fervor, "I am an American." Differ we may and must, upon men, upon measures of policy, but on this feeling of nationality and birth-right we cannot differ. Here is the common band that enchains us. Here is the great fact which led to our glorious Union. By the same men who adopted the Declaration and achieved our independence, was formed our national constitution—consistent with the doctrines underlying the Declaration—sanctified and secured by the blood of the Revolution—in that sacred fundamental code are re-asserted the undeniable gifts of Heaven to man, of life and liberty; the same jealousy of the right of the people to form laws and institute governments is maintained; the same claim for sovereignty and the individuality of man affirmed. Our forefathers were so anxious to bear this testimony, that they placed it out of the possibility of doubt, in the matter of construing that instrument, and in the preamble, briefly state all these objects, and claim it all as the deed and right of the people. Their language is brief, but cannot be misunderstood. "We the people, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain this Constitution." Under this Constitution the Union has prospered.—From thirteen original States, it has increased to a confederacy of thirty-three. Vastly multiplied in population; of extended and yet extending domain; from an infant Republic it is now recognized controlling empire of the world.

There is very much of which to be proud in our past history. A spirit of praise and mutual admiration ought not to be censured. Pride in the glories and successes of that Union and of each other is laudable and should be encouraged. In a Territory, particularly, should these be cultivated. Having abandoned the States we claim as our place of birth, we are by adoption, children of the common Union, for our adopted home is but the common property of each and every State. Here then, let us be loyal to that Union—the whole of it. On all and every occasion, let it have our hearty praise. Let it be our study to arouse anew, a bolder and a loftier spirit of devotion to these institutions, under which we have so happily and successfully lived. Let us then, be known as Americans. On this day, let us lose sight of private bickerings, of party prejudices, of the local feelings of the section from which we have emigrated. What matters it what State you are from? You are an American. You feel a pride in our national stars and stripes. You acknowledge with gratitude that the same American Eagle is the emblem of our common nationality, alike soaring over the State of your birth and the Territory of our adoption. And now on the Fourth day of July, in Heaven's name, let us at this altar in a common cause, invoke for that Union a common blessing.—Let us pray to see it prosper as it has done in the past; let us hope that the blessings of self-government and political liberty shall be extended over the whole of inhabited space, and if needs be that the world is to be regenerated and disenthralled by our own national expanse, that with that expanse may be carried, as the natural consequence, the healthy and benign influence of free institutions. Struggle then as I may, I have been unable to divest myself of the idea that the Declaration of that great day, whose return we commemorate, the ensuing war of Independence, the Constitution and the Union are but a series of events, all growing out of one and the same great cause. To sum it up, the effect of that days work was the birth of our nation—the necessity for and the adoption of the federal Constitution of the United States of America; and to that Constitution and its benignant principles successfully administered, are to be attributed the grandeur of our national structure, our proud position among the nations of the Earth, our vast influence upon the world at large in the race for empire. Have we not reason then to glory in our past, to exult in our present, to anticipate with rare joy the brilliancy of our future?

Time is not allotted to make even a hasty review of the thrilling events of that great drama in history, the American Revolution, or of the glowing progress of our Union in the period of eighty-three years this day completed. Feebly as has been discharged the duty assigned to me, I have yet attempted to establish why this celebration is good, and why it is, that from early boyhood to old age, an American should and does look with such gladsome feelings to each and every approach of Independence Day. Attention has been heretofore made to the prophetic wisdom of the immortal Adams, in selecting George Washington as the Commander-in-chief of America's forces in that struggle for the inalienable rights of man. It has been to me a pleasant reflection that there was a Divine mind apparent in the deliberations of our fathers on that greatest of days. Did inspiration or the gift of prophecy teach that great champion of political regeneration, on the 5th day of July, 1776, thus to write?—

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America, and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided by men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States. The day is passed. The Fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God; it ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other from this time forward, forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost to maintain this declaration and support and defend these States, yet, through all the gloom, I can see rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph."

Fulfilling to the letter, that prophecy, to-day, in my own native city of Philadelphia, upon old Independence Hall, the bell is tolling in commemoration of "Liberty proclaimed throughout the land." A nation rejoices—from one end of our vast Union to the other, from the tropics to the 49th parallel, between two vast Oceans, a great people are attesting their gratitude by all the tokens of joy and gladness. In distant lands, on the wide sea, wherever the American heart is beating; wherever the stars and stripes are floating, in common with us, are Americans commemorating with enthusiasm that declaration which cost so much toil and blood and treasure to maintain.

And among the pleasant incidents of this happy occasion, none is more gladsome than extending a cordial welcome to our brethren now sojourning in foreign dominions, who have come to this heath to dedicate with us, upon American soil, their tribute to their and our national holiday. The adventurous and thrifty sons of our nation may leave their native soil in pursuit of advancement, but thank God, the instances are rare indeed, of Americans being denationalized. The history of Vancouver's Island teaches that the American residents there, cling with never dying tenacity to their nationality—to their household gods—to the birth day of their country's great father. Their presence here to-day, attests more fully than can language of mine, their unchanging attachment to our soil, their abiding confidence and sympathy in our institutions. Welcome my friends. It is a pleasure to see you here; it is a rare joy to illustrate in each of you the truth of the language of one of our gifted Poets:

"Pride in the gift of country and of name
Speaks in the eye and step.
He treads his native land."

Forgive the digression, but let me go on as to the universal and truly catholic infatuation of Americans to commemorate the Fourth of July. "Young America," flashing with patriotic ardor, shows his zeal in fire works, bon-fires and the firing of guns. Others of us, no less hearty in our joy, suspend the ordinary vocations of life, make our best appearance before our fellows, and do all we can to attest our belief that this is the day of all others, Americans should remember. The Government represents the same feeling, and today, by regulation of her service, celebrates her birthday. The loud mouthed cannon, happily deprived of the fell messenger which deals destruction to our enemies, speaks in tones of thunder to remind us that this is the birth day of nations, the natal day of liberty and free institutions.

But this outburst of joy is not the only incident of the day we celebrate. In many places our churches are opened for thanksgiving and prayer. By many an humble fireside, the pious and devout are thanking the Father of Prayer for the blessings heretofore conferred so bounteously, and praying that He will continue long to preserve us as a nation; that His outstretched arm will still watch over us, as in the days of trial and danger; that His infinite mercy will be our shield and protection now in our greatness and strength, as when in weakness and doubt; that long—long indeed, from our Union may be averted the dread appearance of anarchy, dissension, and civil war; that the fell spirit of fanaticism and sectionalism may ever be hushed; that wise and conservative counsels may prevail; that between these States, principles of friendship for each other may be engendered and preserved; that all shall be actuated by a common love of country—a filial regard for the Union, which has borne us safely to place and power among nations. Abundantly may these prayers be answered. That such will be the result, who dare doubt? 'Tis true, occasionally, we hear a murmur of discontent. Men, who in the excitement of the day and hour, speak flippantly of the value of the Union. What shall we call the patricides who dare to calculate what these States might be were they to secede from the Union? The idea is so preposterous, so absurd, so filled with treason, that it cannot be dwelt upon with patience. It is impossible that any number of our fellow-citizens can seriously meditate such a thought, or desire to witness such a consumation. There have been times when these evils, fraught as they are with such horrid deformity, have been conceived, but on all such occasions, heretofore, concession and compromise, true nationality, loyalty to the Constitution and the whole Union, have saved us.

I find I am growing tedious. The reading of the Farewell Address of Washington, has been made a part of this day's exercises. He who led the armies to maintain and defend the Declaration; he who presided over the deliberations of the convention which secured to us the national constitution, and he who, as first President, first took the oath to support and defend that magnificent fundamental code of government. It has not been customary on similar occasions to read this valuable document. It was a matter of fear that after the performance of the other parts assigned, to many it might prove wearisome, but in *Washington* Territory, (having invited our friends from shores where they were interdicted from paying what they deemed a fitting tribute to that illustrious sage and patriot, in the proper commemoration of his birth day,) its appropriateness becomes singularly forcible, and I cheerfully accord my hearty commendation to its proposer. Apart from the peculiarities of this celebration, it would be well that the reading of such a document, at any place upon this anniversary, should constitute a part of the commemoration; and it is my candid opinion that the custom of pronouncing an Oration, upon a subject heretofore so often treated of, might be "honored in the breach," were the "observance" of reading the Farewell Address substituted. Would you learn why? I would reply, that on such an anniversary we should be reminded of the affectionate words of him, who will ever be known as the "Father of his country, the founder of Liberty, and the friend of man." But now, at this peculiar juncture of foreign affairs, never was more needed that friendly advice—that paternal admonition. The continent of Europe is in a state of general war. A struggle is going on for the supremacy of nations. All-seeing Providence, alone, knows how long it is to last; how much sacred life is to be sacrificed to satify the proud ambition, and the personal rivalry of Kings and Emperors. And what is all this for? They say, *for the balance of power*, and so it is, for translating this word *balance* into an American use of that term, it means the *remainder*. And thus the answer is true to the letter. An intelligent observer may not divine the real cause, but is it not a safe conclusion that all this life, blood, treasure and toil is to be expended to gratify unholy ambition,—to obtain dominion over neighboring states? But should an unholy reason be sanctified by the end attained. let us pray that out of this convulsion of states, kingdoms and principalities popular principles may emanate and be established; that the people of Europe may hereafter enjoy more liberal institutions; that monarchies shall crumble and fall; that aristocracy will totter and sink into oblivion, and that upon their ruins may be erected a proud superstructure securing the sovereignty of the people; the right of self-government; the individuality of man. Yet while coveting these results, with all our warmest sympathies enlisted, we must stand aloof and be true to ourselves, to our own nationality, to our mission among the nations of the earth; the exemplar of free institutions, a free republic, and as our name indicates, "The United States of *America*." Let us ponder on the patriotic truths contained in that Farewell Address, never more than now worthy of our patient and prayerful consideration. God grant that those to whom is entrusted our national affairs, may carry out the policy of the immortal Washington, whose spirit, hovering o'er us now, could it be invoked to tell its warm outgushings of feeling to that people to whom it so affectionately yearned while sojourning on earth, would speak from its Heavenly home in the language of that Farewell:—

"The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

"Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.—Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendship or enmities.

"Our detached and distant situation, invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance: when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation, when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by interest, shall counsel.

"Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own, to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor and caprice?

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

In language of Inspiration, almost, he treats of other matters, in which we much need his counsel. Let us not forget his warning voice "against the baneful effects of the spirit of party," and particularly against the formation of geographical and sectional parties. Against this spirit we cannot be too guarded. Let us treasure his admonitions and be taught by them, what all of us may readily observe, that "the alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissensions, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism." Let his warning voice be heared, reminding each of us of our sacred duty to the country, its constitution, its honor, and above all to the preservation of that holy compact, which grew out of the event, we this day celebrate. Let us now pledge ourselves to renewed exertion to cultivate friendly national sentiments, and if differ we must, let us differ as men and brethren. Let us not in angry sectional strife array ourselves against each other, but with a common pride, a common nationality, a holy joy in an American birthright, with unanimity claim as a common heritage, the day we celebrate, the events it is intended to commemorate, our constitution and our Union. Then can we boast in the memorable language of Webster, on an occasion when dangers from within menaced our national fabric, when his eloquence and devotion to the Union of his mighty compeers succeeded in restoring harmony. Sectionalism was then rebuked; the Union was strengthened. The words were then full of mighty meaning; they are not less so now. Let them sink deep into every American heart:

"We have a great, popular, constitutional government, guarded by law and by judicature, and defended by the whole affections of the people. No monarchical throne presses these states together; no iron chain of military power encircles them; they live and stand upon a government popular in its form, representative in its character, founded upon principles of equality, and so constituted, we hope, as to last forever. In all its history it has been beneficient; it has trodden down no man's liberty, it has crushed no State. Its daily respiration is liberty and patriotism; its yet youthful veins are full of enterprise, courage, and honorable love of glory and renown. Large before, the country has now, by recent events, become vastly larger. This republic now extends, with a vast breadth, across the whole continent. The two great seas of the world wash the one and the other shore. We realize, on a mighty scale, the beautiful description of the ornamented edging of the buckler of Archilles:

"'Now the broad shield complete, the artist crowned
With his last hand, and poured the ocean round;
In living silver seemed the waves to roll
And beat the buckler's verge, and bound the whole."

FROM THE OKINAKANE.—We have seen a letter from Capt. Archer's command of the 19th of June, which was then encamped at Lake Oso-yoos. The streams of that region were all very high, and the whole valley of the Okinakane, is represented to be swarming with mosquitoes to an incredible degree. Some six miners returning from Frazer River, were found on the Similkimin branch of the Okinakane in a destitute condition, and relieved by Capt. Archer. Supplies for this expedition have been dispatched from Colville; and it will remain encamped in the vicinity of its present position all summer, awaiting the Boundary Commissioners.—*Dalles Journal, July 8th.*

## News.

NAVAL.—The new steam frigate *Lancaster* left Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, after first passing up and down the city front, firing a salute. She stops at Fort Mifflin to receive a supply of powder, and will then proceed to sea for a trial trip of a week's duration, stopping at Norfolk, Va., before proceeding to the Pacific to take her place as flag-ship of the squadron.

☞The United States frigate Sabine has been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, and the frigate Congress, now at Philadelphia, has been selected as the flag-ship of the Brazil squadron.

☞A slave, one hundred and twelve years of age, died at Hogansville, Ga., on the 20th ult. He retained his mental faculties and his eyesight up to the day of his death.

ANOTHER SICKLES CASE.—Dr. Carter, a respectable physician and school commissioner of Gentry county, Mo., was shot and mortally wounded by a painter named Evans, on the charge of having debauched Evans' wife. Carter denied his guilt, but Evans had a full confession from his wife.

CONNECTICUT.—A movement is being made in Connecticut to follow the example of Massachusetts in relation to the qualification of foreigners. They propose to add one year instead of two to the time now required before a foreigner can vote or hold office. The Legislature of Connecticut is strongly Republican, or American Republican.

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN.—Hon. Cyrus Spink, a member of Congress elect from Ohio, died suddenly of apoplexy.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that he will receive proposals until the 20th inst., for a loan of five million of dollars, not to exceed six per centum.

The receipts of the Treasury for the last week were two hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars.

The amount of drafts issued, $1,718,000; amount on hand subject to draft, $2,574,000.

June 16.—The *Washington*, *Lecant*, *Wyoming*, and *Lancaster* vessels for the Pacific squadron, have received instructions from the Navy Department to visit Chili en route, and demand reparation for the wrongs committed upon United States citizens.

The Navy Department have issued no orders for increasing our naval force in the Mediterranean.

The Navy Department have just received intelligence of the death of Lieut. Durin, U. S. Navy.

June 24.—Serious apprehensions are entertained by the friends and family of Secretary Floyd, on account of the precarious state of his health.

His family wish him to leave the Cabinet.

He has left Washington for the Soldiers' Home, to recruit his health.

Official information has been received from Mexico to the effect that Gen. Vidaurri, a prominent Liberal leader of Northern Mexico, has, with the assent of President Juarez, accepted the offer of three thousand American volunteers, who are ready to join him.

The matter has been referred to our Government, and the subject is now under consideration.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The second great trotting race between Flora Temple and Princess (Tapsy) came off on the Eclipse course, to-day.

The race was for two miles, and was won by Princess in two straight heats. Time—first heat, 5:1, second, 5:2. There was a large attendance on the ground, and money changed hands freely.

VIRGINIA.—The following gentlemen are elected to Congress from this State: 1st District—John S. Miller, dem.; 2d, M. R. H. Garnett, dem.; 3d, D. C. Dejarnette, *; 4th, Wm. O. Goode, dem.; 5th, T. C. Bocock, dem.; 6th, S. F. Beake, *; 7th, W. Smith, dem.; 8th, Alex. R. Botelen, whig; 9th, John P. Harris, *; 10th, S. Clemens, dem.; 11th, A. G. Jenkins, dem.; 12th, H. A. Edmunson, dem.; 13th, E. S. Martin, *

In the Legislature, the Democrats have elected at least thirty of the fifty members of the Senate; and about 100 of the 152 members of the House of Delegates. Good for old Virginia. This may be considered as the first gun from the South in response to the recent overtures of the Black Republicans of Massachusetts to their Southern K. N. allies, and as such it is big with portent relative to the great contest of 1860.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Henry W. Smith, postmaster at Norwalk, Con., vice R. A. Williams, removed.

James G. Cook, postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C., vice J. E. Bryan, removed.

Lewis M. Hollman, postmaster at Mokeumne Hill, Cal., vice S. C. Florence, removed.

Nathaniel B. Browne, deputy postmaster, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, vice Gideon G. Westcott, removed.

William E. Bass, deputy postmaster, Petersburg, Virginia, vice Wm. N. Friend, deceased.

George Lee Brent, of Virginia, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America to the Argentine Confederation.

From the Victoria Gazette, July 28.

## The Queen Charlotte Island Expedition.

The expedition of gold hunters to Queen Charlotte Island sailed yesterday afternoon on board the schooner Island Queen, from Kaindler's wharf. A large crowd of people were assembled to witness the departure. The expedition is composed of strong and healthy-looking men, who are accustomed to daring adventures and wielding the pick and shovel, and who, we feel confident, are determined to give the new Dorado a fair trial. The party number about 100 names, each man subscribing ten dollars to be kept as a reserve fund, and disbursed upon the order of a committee to be appointed upon the arrival of the expedition at the Island, and furnishing his own provisions and outfit. Subscriptions to the amount of $1,082 had been contributed by the residents of this place, with which the schooner was chartered for one month, and properly fitted up. The further details of the government of the expedition are to be determined upon on reaching the island.

A committee of the miners yesterday noon waited upon His Excellency, the Governor, and presented a petition from their comrades asking for one of Her Majesty's ships to accompany them, and the appointment of a resident magistrate upon the island. Later in the day, the whole waited upon the Governor, and his Excellency, who has taken a lively interest in the different expeditions that have gone forward to this island, being called out, proceeded to address the men.

His Excellency said that the expedition had his sincerest wishes for its complete success. For himself, he believed the island was rich in the precious metals, and would repay the honest labors of the miner. He stated that one of Her Majesty's ships now in Esquimalt would be dispatched to the island, as desired; and also a resident magistrate appointed. He could fully appreciate the dangers to be apprehended from Indians, and while everything would be done by the Government, with its somewhat limited means, to protect them in their rights and person, and to facilitate the exploration of the country, he felt it incumbent on him to warn them of the danger of committing any outrage upon the rights of the Indians; to inpress upon them the importance and necessity of cultivating the good will of the natives. He said that the ideas of the Indians as to meting out punishment and revenging injuries, did not agree with ours. That an outrage committed by any one of the miners would be visited by the indiscriminating Indians upon the whole body, and therefore the great importance of the leaders of the expedition in promptly checking the slightest attempt to do the savages an injury, and the peaceable line of conduct incumbent upon each individual, were apparent. His Excellency then called upon the men to respect the laws that might be established there; to observe the Sabbath, and all the Lord's ordinances, that He might be pleased to favor them with His blessings, and with health and prosperity.

ARRIVA OF THE JULIA! INVASION OF SAN JUAN ISLAND CONFIRMED.—The steamer *Julia* arrived on Wednesday evening from Olympia. She reports that the U. S. S. *Massachusetts* had landed three companies of soldiers, from Fort Bellingham, on San Juan Island, that morning. Another company was to be carried there from Fort Townsend by the U. S. Steamer *Shubrick*. H. M. steamer *Satellite* was seen going into San Juan towards evening. The taking possession of the disputed island was creating considerable talk around the Sound.

Scranton has been holding an "aboriginal clam bake," with modern improvements, at Steilacoom.—*British Colonist, July 29.*

APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY TO MILITARY PURPOSES.—Experiments have been recently made with M. Grenet's electric pile for the purpose of producing an electric light to be used by night reconnoitering parties. The trials, which took place in the gardens of the Tuilleries and in the Bois de Boulogne, are stated to have been highly satisfactory. This artificial sun may be extinguished or suffered to shine at pleasure, and will show, over a horizon of a mile and a quarter, all the movements of an enemy. M. Grenet is said to have invented also what may be called a pocket electric light

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company held a meeting recently in London, and accepted the offer of the British Government, consisting of a guarantee of the capital stock and a large amount of dispatches. The Company were determined to raise the necessary capital at once. They had issued shares of five pounds each, to the amount of six hundred thousand pounds, the holders of which are guaranteed to enjoy a preferential dividend of 8 per cent.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.—In consequence of the successful laying of the Red Sea Cable, transactions between Asia and Europe will be greatly accelerated. Dispatches from India and China will hereafter be anticipated a week.

☞The latest accounts from San Antonio, Texas, state that Gen. Twiggs, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army in that department, was dying, having been given up by his physician.

# Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.


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

## The Late Contest.

The smoke of the battle having cleared away, we are now enabled to take a retrospective view of the campaign we have just passed through, and to congratulate the democratic party upon the signal success it has met with. In doing so, we do not desire to speak ill of the fallen foe; they perhaps performed but a conscientious duty, in supporting their candidate under solemn conviction. But we do say, and we so desire to be understood, that the proud achievements and the success spoken of, was brought about by the manly stand taken by the advocates of democracy in this Territory. Here there was no shirking of responsibility—no hiding behind any great truth that has been presented for the consideration of the people. The battle was fought by an open avowal of principles, and by a re-affirmation of the present great administration. We say great, because it has had the moral courage to present national questions for the considerations of the people of this country, without reference as to whether they would be popular to those who would not weigh and properly digest, but would take them as they find them on the first blush, trusting to the sober second thought of the American people to understand and appreciate the policy which adopted them, and have not, as is too often the case, violated principles or sacrificed truth at the alter of clamor. The contest in this Territory fully demonstrated that in meeting these issues the democracy had not reasoned without their host. The opening of the campaign in the Territorial Convention was an endorsement of the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, and a re-affirmation of the Cincinnati Platform, standing, as we stood in 1856, for genuine popular sovereignty, affirming the right of the people to legislate for themselves, but stoutly denying the right of factionists to overawe and decry the constitution and laws. It is, therefore, with gratification we are enabled to proclaim to the democracy of the country, that Washington Territory, the extreme northern Territory of the confederacy, went into the contest strong in the knowledge that to be successful she must be true to the national policy adopted by the party through the large majority of her representatives in the council chamber of the nation.

The opening of the campaign, through those who sided with our ancient enemies, also has its lesson, and shows the people cannot be drawn into error, notwithstanding it may be presented or clothed in a guise never so palitable to the passions of men, and that hereafter to be successful, they must deal in solid and substantial theories of government, instead of nonsensical personalities and pretensions of warm love of the people, without any representative line of policy to govern their agent at Washington; and has satisfied them that an independent party, professing no fixed principles, can ever be successful with the hard working an intelligent people of this country.

Too much praise cannot be given to Hon. I. I. STEVENS, our present delegate, for the firm manner in which he proclaimed and vindicated the adopted policy of the party. His overwhelming majority fully attests how well the people understood him, and how nobly they came to the aid of the true doctrine enunciated by our standard bearer; and his endorsement, personally, has placed him in a position that should satisfy his revilers that this Territory is not the place to strike down a man who discharges his duty to his constituency and his country by any personal vituperations.

Gov. STEVENS has been tried in the highest and most reponsible offices in this Territory which the President of the United States could confer upon him, and as our delegate in Congress, and in all, his discharge of duty has been alike honorable to himself and creditable to the great principles of the democratic party, and not a word of censure or complaint against him can be made from any quarter. It is sufficient, and also due to say of him, that so satisfactory has been his official career, that he was re-nominated to the position to which he has just been elected by a unanimous vote—a high compliment to a worthy man. He served us in Washington during the last Congress *honestly*, with an eye single to the interests and welfare of the Territory and his constituents. His ambition, as a public man, shown by his record, has been and is, to be right and to do right; to oppose wrong and to defeat wrong.

The democratic party in this country has not only met with a success, but it has been benefited far beyond the measure of its success by knowing men who have made professions heretofore; that the campaign has shown who were insincere, and placed them in a light to be known and understood by the people—many of whom, under the impression that they belonged to the great democratic family, permitted them to mingle and associate themselves in the preliminary arrangements and organization of the party, under the impression they were Democrats, and gave them facilities to do harm they otherwise could not have had—It has shown the people they were not sincere in their profession and placed them on their guard against their machinations, so they can hereafter do us no harm; it has taken the sting from the creature and made the poison powerless. Indeed there has been nothing in the campaign on which we may not congratulate ourselves, except it be the course pursued by a federal office-holder, (we mean the Receiver at this place,) taking the stump and proclaiming he was a democrat in favor of the election of Col. Wallace. His course, only on account of his position, is to be reprobated, and we leave him to his conscience and his peers, under the conviction that his feeble efforts operated in our favor and not as he intended. We again say, we congratulate the great democratic party in the victory obtained by the great and proud position maintained by it, and call on our brethren throughout the nation to imitate the example set in Washington Territory, of standing by and maintaining fixed principles in their contests as the sure harbinger of a lasting success.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 18th ult., at Utsalady, Camano Island, W. T., Mr. CHARLES H. GREENMAN came to his death by the accidental discharge of a shot gun in his own hands. The charge passed through the left groin, inflicting a mortal wound, which he survived only a few minutes.

Mr. GREENMAN was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., about 31 years old, and has some friends in California.

New York and San Francisco papers please notice.

☞ Last week we inadvertently failed to acknowledge our indebtedness to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s agents at this place for the early delivery of our files of papers on the arrival of the *Northerner*. "Better late than never," gentlemen. The above name Express companies could not have selected more accommodating and trustworthy agents than T. M REED and J. E. WHITWORTH.

☞ H. Y. LUDINGTON, democrat, and JOHN WEBSTER, republican, have been elected representatives in Kitsap county. D. F. BROWNFIELD, democrat, has been elected to represent Clalm county.

☞ The result of the present election is a test of the Democracy of our Territory, and should be a warning to all who have been honored by a Democratic nomination, to stand true to the principles under which they have been elected, and to beware of falling into any trap made for the purpose of defeating the measures of our party; and we sincerely trust that the Legislature next winter will treat none as Democrats except those who have been elected on the regularly nominated ticket, and shun all who have heretofore had any hand in attempting to defeat Democratic caucus nominations, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the bolters or opponents of our party. By getting rid of these men, we keep up the purity of the Democratic party, and at the same time give a severe lesson to those who have been recreant to the trust confided to them,—and a timely admonition to all who have a desire to fall in their footsteps. We sincerely trust that all who have been elected as Democrats to the next Legislature will strive to maintain the organization of the party, and give no countenance whatever to our opponents, no matter under what name they present themselves, or what excuses they have to make for past offences. If they desire to reform, the present offers a good opportunity for so doing, but until we have some evidence of their sincerity, it is safest to give them a wide berth. Let the Chenoweth's, the Garfielde's, and the men of their stamp, stay in the abolition camp where they naturally belong. They certainly should never be countenanced as Democrats.

☞ Judge HAYS informs us that a new paper is to be started in Olympia within the next three months. He says it is not definitely determined as yet what political principles it will advocate, but it is a fixed fact that it will be an inveterate foe to the democracy, "you bet."

☞ The Portland *Daily News*, of the 27th ult., says that Gen. PALMER has arrived in that city from Frazer and Thompson rivers. The General is represented to be in good health, and is said to have considerable of the *yellow dust* with him.

## FROM VICTORIA AND SAN JUAN.

By the arrival of the steamer *Julia* on Saturday with the mails, we have news from Victoria and San Juan.

We are indebted to Purser LOWELL for files of the *Gazette* and *Colonist*, and for other favors.

It will be remembered the steamer *Massachusetts* left here some ten days since, with orders from Gen. HARNEY to transport the company under command of Capt. PICKETT, from Fort Bellingham to the Island of San Juan. This service was promptly performed, and Capt. PICKETT took formal possession of the Island on the 27th ult The intelligence reached Victoria, where it created great excitement. The *Julia* conveyed several passengers from the latter place to the Island, among them Maj. DE COURCY, a stipendiary magistrate, appointed specially by Gov. DOUGLASS for the emergency, and to be resident at San Juan to represent the civil interests of her majesty the Queen. He was there met by H. R. CROSMIE, Esq., the magistrate of Whatcom county, to whom he stated the government of Great Britain claimed San Juan as the territory of the crown, and politely informed him he would not permit any infringement of the laws. This was replied to by Mr. C., stating the same matter in substance, with a change of flags. The military authorities had not met with any obstacle and were not likely to.—There were at San Juan, the steamers *Shubrick* and *Constitution;* the revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis* to arrive next day, as well as the *Massachusetts*. The *Julia* met, going in, the British steamer *Satellite*.

We hope to hear further information before we go to press, as the *Julia* is expected to arrive early this week, intending to make two trips.

The *Colonist*, of the 29th ult., says that Old Langley on the Spit had been entirely consumed by fire. It commenced in W. Winnard's store. The loss falls heaviest on Winnard and Mrs. Lawless. The balance of the houses were vacant, the occupants having driven out by the rise in the river some time ago.

The name of the capital of British Columbia has been changed from Queenborough to New Westminister.

At New Westminister, mosquitos were so troublesome that no rest night or day could be had. Quite a number of ladies and others had came down to avoid the insufferable pest.

Forty ax-men were discharged at Chilliwack from the Boundary Commission, owing to the mosquitos annoying them so much that they could not work. Two men went crazy through being bitten by them.

From the Victoria *Gazette*, of July 28, we clip the following in regard to San Juan Island. The *Gazette* is the government organ:

A TEAPOT TEMPEST.—Our community yesterday enjoyed the luxury of a new sensation, in the effect produced by the receipt of news that a company of United States soldiers had (in the language of the report) "taken possession of Bellevue Island." Rumors of wars were at once afloat. A British man-of-war was asserted to be under orders to proceed to the extermination of the audacious party of men of war, who had thus secured the "nine points of law," which tradition asserts to be comprised in occupancy of real estate. Hot discussions were entered into on street corners and in other public places—one party maintaining that Uncle Sam had been "too fast," and another holding with equal pertinacity to the validity of John Bull's right to the territory in dispute. From the general excitement, it might be supposed that this had been the first overt act based on American control of the Island, but it is not such. American settlers occupied lands on the Island some time since, trusting to secure a title under the American pre-emption system, and the landing of a company of American soldiers for the purpose of protecting these settlers from the savages, is no more in violation of Great Britain's alleged rights in the premises, than the domestication of the settlers themselves.

In view of the meagre information in regard to this step which has reached us, any comment upon it would be premature. There can be little doubt that ultimately the possession of the Island will be adjudged to the United States—such being clearly the fair interpretation of the treaty. Whether the United States Government has become weary of waiting for a final adjustment of the matter by the Boundary Commission, and cuts the Gordian knot of red tape by military occupation, or has taken the action in question for other reasons, are points upon which we can only indulge in surmise. At any rate there is no danger that this proceeding will lead to any serious disturbance of relations between Great Britain and the United States, unless it be aggravated by action yet to be taken.

SUNK.—The steamer *Julia*, as she was coming in to Kaindler's wharf yesterday, accidentally struck and capsized, with her wheel, the boat and pile-driver of Mr. Morris, at H. B. Company's new wharf, when it sunk immediately. The snug little sum of $1500 has been asked for damages.—*Colonist, July 20th.*

THANKS—To T. M. Reed for files of Portland papers to 27th ult., and to J. E. Whitwerth for Victoria papers.

☞ The Shoalwater Bay lighthouse, in Washington Territory, is to be discontinued on and after the 1st of September.

## Gray's Harbor and the Chehalis Country.

The Portland *Daily News*, of the 26th ult., publishes the following interesting letter from an intelligent gentleman of Oregon, who has recently been taking a look at this Territory. The letter is addressed to a friend of the writer in Portland:

OLYMPIA, July 16, 1859.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—From all I hear from Portland, I conclude business of all kinds is extremely dull, and more especially in your line. In my opinion, there is an opening at Gray's Harbor for a man of your enterprise and business talent, especially in the lumbering business. In my opinion, the valley of the Chehalis and the country around Gray's Harbor, and the country north of the Harbor, holds greater inducemnts for settlement than any other part of the Pacific coast, and now that the public attention is drawn to it, it will fill up rapidly.

I can locate a thousand families within one mile of ship and steamboat navigation, on No. 1 farms, now unoccupied, in ten days time, if they were in the harbor, in the healthiest, best watered country in the world.

Since I saw you, I have been over several townships north of the harbor, and have been more than confimed in the opinion formed last fall of the future importance of Gray's Harbor as a commercial point, and everybody that comes there expresses the same opinion. It is the most delightful place to spend the months of July, August and September I have ever seen, and I have seen a small portion of the world.

You can get any quantity of No. 1 cedar logs delivered for five or six dollars per thousand, and the best fir and spruce for from three to four dollars. In my opinion, you would have a cash demand for all the lumber you can cut by the time you get a mill in motion; but this is of course conjectural, but I think it is based upon sound and reliable data. It is no gold humbug, but our estimates are based upon the extent of country that must find an outlet to the ocean through Gray's Harbor and down its tributaries. The richness of our soil, excellent stock range, and inexhaustible forest of the finest timber in the world.

A man that is not willing to take the risk of a small investment, with all these advantages, a little in advance of an *actual demand* for lumber, will never make a rapid fortune. Yours, ——.

☞ A correspondent at Port Townsend sends us the following:—

MR. EDITOR:—Quite a "scene" recently took place on San Juan Island—about the 1st of July. It appears that an American settler, by the name of Cutlar, had the audacity to do a very wicked thing—a very important thing—a very extraordinary thing—as it must have been to produce a visit from the high dignataries of the Hudson Bay Company: the honorable Mr. Dallas and others, to the humble home of Cutlar, with threats to carry him off on board a war steamer, to be tried at Victoria, by the high court of "England," for killing a worn out poor old *Boar*, that had only the ability left to make havoc with Cutlar's potatoe patch.

After Cutlar had killed the boar, he went to the Company's Factor and told him of it, and proposed to pay for the hog. No pay, however, short of one hundred dollars, would be received as satisfaction for the wounded honor—the "indignity offered the H. B. Co., by Americans, requiring a company of soldiers to keep them in order," &c., &c.

Subsequently, Cutlar had the distinguished honor of a visit from the highest officers of the Hudson Bay Company, preparatory to being carried on board the war steamer; but although alone, he declined "respectfully," the invitation, and told the five to "crack their whips." They concluded to postpone to another day, and to send over the *Plumper* frigate. Now if they do really send over the *Plumper*, and continue the "Boar hunt" after poor Cutlar, it is probable that something less amusing than the previous scene, may result from the effort. There are some thirty Americans on the Island, and they are a fairly made set of chaps, and not easily scared. They raised the wind to send to Port Townsend, and bought the only "big flag" in the place to stream out from the "damned yankee" quarter, on the 4th of July.

The U. S. Inspector of the Island, has forwarded to the Collector at Port Townsend, a statement made by Cutlar of the whole matter, and with this Mr. P. K. Hubbs, Jr., remarks:

"The Island is being rapidly settled. The Hudson Bay Company claim and exercise British jurisdiction; the authorities of Whatcom county exercise American jurisdiction, by assessing property and demanding taxes. The monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company is intolerable and odious to settlers. *Collision is imminent*, and of such a character as may produce the most serious result to the two Governments."

## Colville and Spokane.

We clip the following article from the *Dalles Journal* of a late date. For the information of our distant readers, we will state that the Colville and Spokane country, and the rich mines so favorably spoken of below, are all in Washington Territory:

COLVILLE.—We have news of a reliable character from Colville up to the 10th inst. From the letter of a private correspondent, we make the following extract: "That the Dalles must be a large place, everything I see in this country tends to prove. There is room here for a large settlement of farmers, and I believe in less than a year, there will be several thousand miners working the gold mines of this region, and that the result will be to develope richer mines than the Frazer. That is, they will pay better, for the reason they are more accessible. The Hudson Bay people *admit*—for I do not think they are favorable to the advent of a large number of Amrricans—that the Pend d'Oreille mines are better than the Frazer." In a postscript to the same letter, our correspondent adds: "A man told me this morning, that news had just come from Pend d'Oreille mines, that miners were making an ounce the hand per day. This is reliable. I have also seen a man just from Frazer River, who says, that two thousand men will leave that country for the Colville mines and the We-nach-ee, this summer." He says that Mr. Brown (whose letter about the We-nach-ee was quoted in the *Jounal*, in an early number, is organizing a large party—about 500 strong—for the purpose of prospecting the We-nach-ee.

ON THE SPOKANE.—We have authentic information of the existence of a large scope of very rich agricultural land on the Spokane river, some twenty-five or thirty miles broad, and one hundred miles in length. This land, as rich as the richest portions of Walla Walla, has the great advantage, of an abundance of the finest timber. All admitted—writes our informant—that this was the finest country that they had yet seen in Oregon.

## Important Movement.

The following documents were recently received by the Governor. It is an important movement, and will doubtless be productive of much good to the whole Pacific coast. We hope Washington Territory will be represented in the convention:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
*City of Sacramento,*
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
April 21, 1859.

*His Excellency, the Governor of Washington Territory:*

SIR—I am directed by His Excellency, Governor WELLER, to transmit the enclosed copy of a concurrent resolutions to you.

FERRIS FORMAN,
*Secretary of State.*

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
*Sacramento, Cal., April 21, 1850.*

I, FERRIS FORMAN, Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full and correct copy of concurrent resolution No. 25, now on file in my office.

FERRIS FORMAN,
*Secretary of State.*

1. *Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring*, That to promote the interest and insure the protection and security of the people of the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Arizona, and especially to consider the refusal of Congress to take efficient measures for the construction of a Railroad from the Atlantic States to the Pacific, and to adopt measures whereby the building of said Railroad can be accomplished, it is expedient that a convention be held on the twentieth day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, at the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, composed of delegates from the said States and Territories.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of the several counties of the said States and Territories are hereby specially requested to send to said convention delegates equal to the number of members of the Legislature of the said States and Territories, to which they are entitled, to represent them in said convention.

3. *Resolved*, That His Excellency, the Governor of this State, be requested to send copies of the forogoing resolutions to the Governors of the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Arazona, respectively.

Passed April 5th, 1859.

COLVILLE AND WALLA WALLA.—The *Oregon Daily Advertiser*, of the 23d ult., publishes the following news, brought down by A. J. KANE, Express messenger, from Walla Walla:—

Things are quiet and prosperous at Walla Walla. Indian agent Cain had gone out to the Indian root country, to see the chiefs. News from Lt. Mullan had been received there up to the 10th inst. He was getting along well with his road. New had reached Walla Walla that a large body of Fraser river mines had arrived at Colville, and were scattering off into the mountains, north, in the pursuit of gold. News gold discoveries had been made up in the gulches of the mountains, and miners were averaging from one-half to one ounce per day to the man. Great encouragement is felt there respecting these mines. Several letters have been recently received at the Dalles and at the Cascades, from officers and others at Colville, which speak with high hopes of the success of the miners the present season.

Large quantities of goods are going up to that section from the Dalles. Indians and half-breeds about Colville, all seem to have a good supply of gold dust, and offer it in trade for goods. It is thought the recent influx of miners from Fraser, (many of whom are among the most experienced miners of California), will develope these mines far more fully than ever before developed, and establish the conviction of the existence of gold there in large quantities. Recent developments show conclusively the existence of gold in paying quantities near the Bitter root valley. Mr. Kane reports large numbers of emigrant families with their stock *en route* from the Dalles to the upper country. He met some fifteen wagons between the Dalles and the Des Chutes, and saw numerous other encampments aloug the route.

Specimens of gold have been shown, taken from near Priest rapids.

A man named Page, an employee of Mr. Townsend, of White Salmon, was bitten by a rattlesnake on Monday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The bitten part was cut out, and the man kept full of whiskey to counteract the poison. He was living on Wednesday morning, and some hopes entertained of his recovery.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 11.—The ship *Defender*, of Boston, from Puget Sound to this port, with a cargo of timber and 130 barrels of salmon, was wrecked on Elizabeth Reef, Moreton Bay, 27th Feb.; two boats, with a part of the crew, have arrived at Port Macquairie, the third boat is missing, but supposed to be safe.

☞ It is said that the German merchants of New York are in possession of private advices which render it certain that Prussia and all Germany will immediately join Austria in her struggle with France. These advices, it is asserted, are from persons in the confidence of the government, and are regarded as trustworthy.

## MARRIED,

At Lafayette, Oregon, July 14th, by Judge Steward, Mr. JOHN W. CULLEN, of Portland, and Miss ANN E. HEMBREE.

## OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT—RETAIL.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT BY AYERS & WILLIAMS.

THRSDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1859.

We note quite a number of teams in town during the past fortnight, many of which have returned with considerable quantities of merchandise, purchased in anticipation of harvest. Some considerable quantity of wheat has been brought to the Tum Water mills, which has met with sales at $1 50 per bushel. We quote sales in town of small lots of produce, as follows: Bacon, (dull) at 18@20 cts. ℔ lb.; Butter 37½ @40 cts.; Lard 20 cts.; Cheese 25@30 cts.; Eggs (scarce) 50 cts. per doz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Provisions—** | | Turpentine, " " | 2,00 |
| Beef, fresh, ℔ lb. | 15@18 | **Groceries—** | |
| Mutton, " ℔ " | 25 | Sugar, bro. ℔ lb. | 12@15 |
| Pork, fresh neat | none | Sugar, white crush. per lb. | 18@20 |
| " retail, | none | Coffee, ℔ lb. | 20@25 |
| Mess Pork, ℔ bbl. | 35@40 | Tea, " " | 60@ $1.50 |
| Clear Pork, ℔ ½ bbl. | $20, | Rice; Caro., ℔ lb. | @22 |
| Bacon, clear, ℔ lb. | @22 | Dried Apples, ℔ lb | @20 |
| Hams, ℔ lb. | @22 | Dried Peaches " " | 20 |
| Shoulders, ℔ lb. | @20 | Chili Peaches, " " | 25@35 |
| Salmon, ℔ lb. | @10 | Soap, ℔ box | $2.25 |
| Codfish, ℔ lb. | none | Starch, ℔ lb. | 25 |
| Mackerel, ℔ hf bbl. | $10@12 | Candles, ml'd, ℔ lb | 35 |
| Butter, ℔ lb. | 45@50 | do Adm. " " | 35@50 |
| Lard, " " | 25 | do Sperm, " " | 75 |
| Cheese, " " | 37½ | Tobacco, ℔ lb. | 40@75 |
| Flour, ℔ 100 lbs. | @$5 00 | Saleratus, " " | 15@20 |
| Corn Meal, ℔ lb. | 8 | Pepper, grain, ℔ lb | 37½ |
| Salt, fine, " " | @3 | Syrups, ℔ gal. | 75@120 |
| Salt, coarse, ℔ lb. | @2½ | Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon, | 50 |
| Potatoes, ℔ bush | 75 | Lamp oil, ℔ gal. | @$1.50 |
| Onions, " " | none | **Liquors—** | |
| Wheat " " | 1.75 | Brandy, ℔ gal. | 1.25@1.50 |
| Turnips, " " | 1.50 | Whiskey, " | 1.00@1.50 |
| Oats, per bushel, | 75@78 | Gin, ℔ gal. | @ 2.50 |
| Beans, Chili, ℔ lb. | none | Port Wine, ℔ gal. | @ 2.50 |
| Beans, white, ℔ lb. | 6 | Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon. | 1.50@$2 |
| Eggs, ℔ doz. | 50 | **Sundries—** | |
| **Dry Goods—** | | Nails, ℔ keg | @$7.50 |
| Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard. | 12@15 | Window glass, ℔ box. | 4.50@7 |
| Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard. | 16 | Sash. ℔ light | 12@16 |
| Shirtings, blea. 4-4 | 16½ | Axes, | 1.75@2 25 |
| Drillings, bro. ℔ yd | 14@16 | Buckets, 3 hoop, | .50@$1 |
| Prints, ℔ yard. | 12@20 | Brooms, | 37@62 |
| Blankets, ℔ pr. | $6@$8 | **Lumber—** | |
| Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz. | $3.50@$6 | Sawed fir, ℔ M. | 12@16 |
| do cotton, ℔ doz. | 2.50@$3 | " cedar, " | 10@20 |
| **Paints, &c.—** | | Shingles, ℔ M. | 4.50@5 |
| Lead, white, ℔ lb. | @15 | Square timber, ℔ foot. | 8@10 |
| do colors, " " | 18@25 | Piles, ℔ foot. | @5 |
| Linseed oil, ℔ gl | $1.75 | | |

☞ 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 17, 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.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PRIVATE MEDICAL and Surgical Institute is on Sacramente 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. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CERTIFICATE.

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

KOSSUTH LAJOS,
Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, Jan. 6, 1852.

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

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

October, 1858. 3m26


## New Advertisements.

## The Tayler Minstrels

WILL GIVE THEIR FIRST

GRAND CONCERT

IN OLYMPIA NEXT WEEK.

After which they intend taking a trip down the Sound.

August 5, 1859. 1w

## To all Whom it may Concern.

SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE HAVING BEEN produced to the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace for Clalm County, Washington Territory, that there is a wreck of a vessel on the beach south of Cape Flattery, and that said wreck is in the possession of E. H. MCALMOND, Wreck Master, and is in a perishable condition, I hereby order said E. H. MCALMOND, Wreck Master for said County, to sell and dispose of said wreck at public auction forthwith, and deposit the proceeds of said sale according to law.

Given under my hand this 4th day of July, 1859.

(Signed,) D. F. BROWNFIELD,
Justice of the Peace.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER, I HAVE sold said wreck at public auction at the town of New Dunginess, to the highest bidder, for the sum of Seventy-five Dollars, which sum is deposited according to law, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

E. H. MCALMOND, Wreck Master.

July 5, 1859. 4w37

## L. H. DEGO,

### DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

*No. 165 Commercial Street, next door to the Post Office,*

SEATTLE, W. T.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST IMPORTed brands for sale in packages to suit the market. Parties destined for the Wenatchee gold mines, and others, would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The tide is flood, the wind is fair,
The boat lies on the shore,
Before you embark on Fortune's sea,
Call and take a drink with me.

Seattle, Aug. 1, 1859. 3tf

## Administrator's Sale.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, } Probate Court.
County of Clarke. }

Estate of DAVID C. PARKER, Deceased.

LEWIS VAN VLEET, Administrator.

BY VIRTUE AND AUTHORITY OF AN ORDER to me issued as the Administrator of the estate of DLVID C. PARKER, deceased, by the Probate Court of said county and territory od the — day of July, A. D., 1859, I will sell at public outcry on the premises in Washougal precinct, County of Clarke and Territory of Washington, within the usual hours of sales, on the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1859, the following property belonging to said estate, viz: All the land belonging to said estate, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, said land being about 210 acres, with a valuable farm house upon it. Also the town lots of the town of Parkersville will be sold by single lots. This farm and town are situated on the north bank of the Columbia river, about one-half mile from the mouth of Washougal creek, with a good steamboat landing.

TERMS—One-quarter cash, and the balance in six months, with legal interest from day of sale, with security to the satisfaction of said administrator.

LEWIS VAN VLEET,
Administrator of the Estate of David C. Parker, dec'd.
Washougal, W. T., August 1, 1859. 4w37

## Notice to Tax Payers.

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

G. K. WILLARD, Treasurer.
Olympia, Aug. 4, 1859. 4w37

# Dry Goods.

50 BALES.....INDIAN HEAD SHEETINGS
50 BALES.....LAWRENCE SHEETINGS
50 BALES.....MASSACHUSETTS SHEETINGS
50 BALES.....METAMORA SHEETINGS
100 BALES.....BROWN DRILLS
20 BALES.....BLUE DENIMS
25 CASES.....ASSORTED TICKINGS
10 CASES.....KENTUCKY JEANS
10 CASES.....BLUE DRILLS
25 CASES.....ASSORTED PRINTS
20 CASES.....BLEACHED SHEETINGS
500 P'CS....BRURSELS AND VELVET CARPETS
1000 P'CS....THREE-PLY & INGRAIN CARPETS
1500 PIECES.....FLOOR OIL CLOTH
1000 PIECES.....COCOA AND CHINA MATTING
500 CASES.....PAPER HANGINGS
20 CASES.....TABLE OIL CLOTHS
30 CASES.....CURTAIN DAMASKS
50 CASES.....LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
20 CASES .WINDOW SHADES AND HOLLANDS
400 DOZEN.....RUGS AND MATS
400 PIECES.....DRUGGETS AND BAIZES

NOW LANDING,

FOR SALE

AT THE LOWEST RATES,

BY

FRANK BAKER,

Nos, 110 and 112 Clay Street,

*SAN FRANCISCO.*

3m36

# AUCTION!!

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC auction, in the town of Olympia, on

**Saturday the 6th day of August, 1859,**

his entire stock of WAGONS, and all the Tools belonging to his Wagon Shop; household and kitchen furniture; also his Dwelling House and two Lots in Olympia, and 160 acres of good rich land near Olympia.

Terms of sale on real estate will be as follows:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in two annual payments, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. War scrip that was given for supplies during the war will be taken on the annual payments for real estate at fifty cents on the dollar.

Terms of sale on the wagons and other property will be easy, and will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

2t36 J. B. DICKERSON.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of CHARLES H. MASON, late of Thurston county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said county. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against it must present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES TILTON, Administrator
Olympia, W. T., July 27, 1859. 4w36

## Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

**Olympia, W. T.**

July 29, 1859. 36tf

## NEW STYLE INDIAN GOODS.

EXTRA LIMERICK CAST STEEL FISH HOOKS, Nos. 6 and 7 wire with brass sockets, for salmon sturgeon or halibut fishing, got up expressly for the Indian trade.

Cast Steel spear heads, with sockets, for salmon or seal fishing.

Indian hair oil and Rouge, put up expressly for this market by Burnett, of Boston.

The above goods are of entirely new style, and were made of the very best materials, under the personal direction of Mr. J. G. Swan. Inquire of

J. G. SWAN, or FOWLER & CO.,
Port Townsend, W. T.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between U. G. Warbass and Lewis Ensign was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2d day of July last. All persons indebted to the concern will please make immediate payment to U. G. Warbass; and those having demands will present the same to him for settlement.

U. G. WARBASS.
LEWIS ENSIGN.

Olympia, July 28, 1859. 36

# PUGET SOUND MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED AVAILS himself of the columns of the Pioneer and Democrat to notify the citizens of Olympia and vicinity that he have recently established the Puget Sound Market, where he intend to keep constantly for sale, at low prices, the very best fresh

## BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON.

Also, all kinds of

VEGETABLES.

His shop is on Main street, opposite Nonpareil Saloon. WM. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Olympia, April 29, 1859. 23

## REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Superintedent of Indian Affairs for Oregon and Washington Territory has been removed to Portland, to which correspondents will address their communications.

EDWARD R. GEARY,
Supt. Ind. Affairs.

July 12, 1859. 35:3w

# PIONEER BOOK STORE,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

## J. E. WHITWORTH,

DEALER IN

**Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Seeds and Fruit.**

Also—Agent for Freeman & Co.'s Express.

June 16, 1859. 39tf

"CAPT. GRAY'S COMPANY." A new work, written, printed and published in Oregon. Out at last. By an Oregon lady. For sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

FREDERIC THE GREAT; by Carlyle. Just received and for sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S TRAVELS—6 vols. Just received at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFE TIME; by Peter Parley—in 2 vols. Illustrated. For sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

ORANGES AND STRAWBERRIES, for sale during the season. J. E. WHITWORTH.

## WANTED!

COUNTY ORDERS WANTED by HEFRON & CO.

Olympia, July 22, 1859. 35tf

## REDINGTON & CO.,

*WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,*

107 Clay Street, San Francisco.

OFFER TO THE TRADE A FULL, COMPLETE and desirable assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Having recently completed business arrangements by which one of the firm will reside permanently in New York, for the purpose of selecting and forwarding goods for our own trade, we are enabled to offer superior advantages to purchasers, as we shall at all times have the benefit of changes in the market, and can guarantee all articles of our own selection to be fresh and genuine.

We respectfully solicit the attention of the trade in Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia, as our long experience in the drug business, and our present complete arrangements for purchasing in the East, will, we are confident, enable us to offer such inducements as will give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders.

General agents for the celebrated

**GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.**

REDINGTON & CO.,
3m33 Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco.

## NOTICE.

JOHN SNYDER, BOUND TO THE SUBSCRIBER according to law, by the Probate Court of the county of Thurston, left my house on Thursday the 14th July. He speaks good English, is about 5 feet high, light complexion and light hair. Had on when he left blue pants, black and blue striped coat, and white flat cap. All persons are forbid harboring him under penalty of a prosecution, and are hereby cautioned not to trust him, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. Any information respecting his whereabouts, will be rewarded liberally by

GEORGE LUTZ,
On the New Road—7 miles from Olympia.
Thurston Co., W. T., July 16, 1859. 3w35

## WASHINGTON HOTEL.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

*OLYMPIA, W. T.*

**SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.**

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 y

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

## WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

## 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 Leidesdoff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.

December 25, 1857. 51f

## ELAM & HOWES,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

(No 84 Clay St., one door from N. W. corner Front St.,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public in general that we have made large additions to our already extensive stock, and are now prepared to furnish them with all articles connected with the

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE LINE,

at prices to DEFY COMPETITION.

In addition we also keep on hand a full and complete assortment of

TWINES AND CORDAGE

of every description, comprising LINEN AND COTTON SEINE TWINE, MANILLA AND COTTON ROPE AND CORDS, LINEN AND COTTON COD LINES, BARLOWS SHOE THREAD, SALMON GILLING TWINE, NETS AND SEINES, FISH HOOKS AND LINES, WRAPPING AND SEWING TWINES, &c., &c.

Traders are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident, from our long experience in the business and complete knowledge of the articles suited to the trade, as well as our superior facilities for obtaining goods at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, that we will be enabled to give more full and complete satisfaction, and sell LOWER than any other house in the city. 3m34is

## 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

## India Rubber Goods

AT PORT TOWNSEND.

AN INVOICE OF NEW AND DESIRABLE Goods just received direct from Boston, consisting in part of Officers' Plain and Rustre Coats, Outside Coats, Pea Jackets, Reefing Jackets, Pants, Overalls, Leggins, and Fishermen's Pants, a superior and very heavy article.

Boat Cloaks, Capes with sleeves, plain Ponchos, figured Mexican Ponchos, camp Blankets, Sou'westers, Mackintosh coats, Navy Bags, Clothes Bags, Saddle Bags, reversable Coats, Tumblers, Gun cases.

The above goods were selected expressly for this market, and are superior to any goods of the kind ever imported into this Territory. Inquire of

FOWLER & CO., or J. G. SWAN,
2m36 Port Townsend, W. T.

D. PHILLIPS. D. L. PHILLIPS

## D. PHILLIPS & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, FAMILY GROCERIES,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

*CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.,*

**Olympia, W. T.**

June 10, 1859. 29y

## LAGER BEER.

HEFRON & CO.

ARE OUR AGENTS FOR THE WHOLESALE and retail of our Lager at Olympia and surrounding country.

SCHMIDT & CO.,
Puget Sound Brewery, Steilacoom.

HEFRON & CO.,
35:3m Agents, Olympia.

## NOTICE.

THE HEIRS AT LAW OF WILLIAM MARTINDILLE'S estate are hereby notified, that unless they appear and establish their heirship on or before the first day of July, (1860) eighteen hundred and sixty, that all of the property and proceeds of the same will escheat to the County of Pacific, in accordance with the provision of law in such case made and provided.

By order of the Probate Court of Pacific County.

GEORGE DAWSON,
July 12, A. D. 1859. Administrator. 35:3w

## NOTICE.

TO ALL PERSONS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT MY WIFE, LUCY MADISON, of the County of Clalm. W. T., has left my bed and board without just cause, and that I will not be responsible for any debts which she may hereafter contract.

B. J. MADISON.
Dated July 1st, 1859. 35tf

## 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

## BLACKSMITHING!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Olympia and the public generally, that he has removed his stock and tools from the old stand at Dickerson's to the building one door east of Westbrook's Livery Stable, where he is now prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmithing on the shortest notice. Repairing and shoeing done as cheap as the cheapest.

Wagons ironed after the latest and most approved patterns, and all manner of Blacksmithing done in a workmanlike manner. Give me a call.

J. F. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

## A. A. BENNETT,

ARCHITECT,

**Formerly of California.**

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Olympia, and Washington Territory generally, that he is now ready to do all kinds of

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

Office at his Residence.
Olympia, W. T., May 6th, 1859. 24

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

## HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

AND

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

**146 Washington Street,**

SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK FOR the SPRING TRADE of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

and offer country buyers the LARGEST and BEST assortment in their line on the Pacific coast.

Having been engaged in the DRUG Business in San Francisco for the past TEN years, they flatter themselves that their arrangements are such, that they can OFFER UNEQUALLED INDUCEMENTS to such as may favor them with their custom.

Their assortment comprises EVERYTHING in their line of business that may be required by DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS and MERCHANTS, and also all goods in their line in use by GROCERS, BAKERS, BREWERS, CONFECTIONERS, DYERS, TANNERS, ASSAYERS OF GOLD, HATTERS, SODA MANUFACTURERS, BARBERS, HOTEL KEEPERS and MANUFACTURERS.

All the popular FAMILY PATENT MEDICINES received direct from the proprietors and guaranteed GENUINE, and at the lowest trade prices. 6m20is

# 500,000

## SUPERIOR BRICK

FOR SALE ON PLUMMER'S WHARF, AT THE foot of Main Street, Seattle, or Plummer & Mallet's Brick Kiln.

2tif CHAS. PLUMMER.

## Administrator's Sale.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, } Probate Court.
*Clark County.* }

Estate of Isabella Rogers, Deceased,

LEVI FARNSWORTH, Administrator.

BY VIRTUE AND AUTHORITY OF AN ORDER I have issued as the Administrator of the estate of ISABELLA G. ROGERS, deceased, by the Probate Court of said county and Territory, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1859, in pursuance of an order issued to me by the said Court on the 17th of May, A. D. 1859, I will sell at public outcry, at the Court House door in the city of Vancouver, Clarke County, Washington Territory, within the usual and legal hours of sales, on the Twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1859, the following property belonging to said estate:

**THE VANCOUVER STEAM SAW MILL,**

which is now in successful and profitable operation, together with all the appurtenances incident or belonging to the same in any way whatever, as also the lots on which the mill stands, and which is known on the plan of said city as lots five (5) and six (6) in block forty-eight (48). Also, lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), seven (7), eight (8), in block forty-eight 48).

TERMS.—A credit of six months, with notes drawing legal interest from the date, with sufficient security and a lien reserved on said premises, will be given and required.

LEVI FARNSWORTH,
Administrator of the estate of Isabella G. Rodgers, deceased.
Vancouver, W. T., July 14, 1859. 4w35

## 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

## Rainier, Oregon.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE public, (but more particularly those who are interested in driving stock from Oregon to the Sound country), that he has, in connection with others, opened a good road from this place to St. Helens, there connecting with the St. Helens and Plains road. Persons traveling either on horse-back or driving stock, will find it much to their advantage to come down on the west side of the Columbia river and cross at Rainier, where they can and will be ferried on reasonable terms—the undersigned having furnished himself with a good scow for the business.

A. P. MINEAR.

May 6, 1859. 25tf

## FOR SALE.

AN IMPROVED FARM (320 acres) well adapted for farming purposes or stock raising, situated on the east side of the De Shutes river in Thurston county, on what is known as the "Long Plain," a link of the Tenalquot Prairie, about sixteen miles south-east of Olympia. There are now some 75 acres under good fence, ready for cultivation. The other improvements consist of a good house and barn, stables, sheds, &c. The property will be sold on favorable terms, if application be made soon. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

JAS. R. SMITH.

July 15, 1859. 34tf

## FURNITURE STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW IN THE RECEIPT, at his old stand one door north of Gallagher's Tin Shop and Hardware Store, of a large assortment of

**FURNITURE,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF

COMMON AND DRESSING BUREAUS, BREAKFAST, DINING AND CENTER TABLES, ASSORTED BEDSTEADS, &c.,

Chairs of nineteen different varieties, from the cheapest up to the finest Mahogany.

The low prices for which the above articles will be sold makes it necessary that the terms should be payment on delivery of the goods. Furniture of all descriptions made to order.

D. C. BEATY.

Olympia, W. T., Dec. 29, 1858. 6ly

## CAPITOL SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED THE above named saloon, and fitted it up in superior style, is now prepared to serve up the choicest brands of

**WINES, LIQUORS, ALES AND PORTERS**

At the Democratic price of

**12 CENTS PER GLASS.**

We are also prepared to supply families and saloon keepers with a fine selection of Wines, Liquors, &c., at 25 per cent. less than any other house on Puget Sound, and in quantities from a gill to a barrel.

We will also constantly keep on hand a choice selection of Cigars and Tobacco, also Pipes, Snuff, Cards, &c.

All orders accompanied with the cash will be promptly attended to.

Oysters served up in every style, day or night.

HEFRON & CO.

Olympia, May 6, 1859.

LONDON

## CLUB HOUSE GIN.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

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

## HARDWARE AND WINDOW SASH.

A SPLENDID assortment of Hardware and Window Sash, will be found and sold 25 per cent. cheaper than at any other store, by

M. BETTMAN.
Olympia, May 1, 1859. 22tf

WOLFE'S

# SCHIEDAM 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 SCHAPPS.

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 bar-tender, 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 signatures, 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 Preventative against Ague and Fever and change of water. The Physicians in New Orleans and St. Louis prescribe 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 boldly 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, PASTE-BOARD PRINTED CAPS.*

*BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.*

If the Liquor 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 put-up imitations, as you would avoid Shattered Nerves, Ruined Stomach 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 other are counterfeit, and are imposition on the public. 6m26

# 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

## SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

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 Britannia Ware.

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

## FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

LOTTERIES.

## WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

The Legalized Lottery Operators

OF THE UNITED STATES,

And owners of the old and RELIABLE Grants from the States of Delaware and Georgia, late under the management of GREGORY & MAURY, and SAMUEL SWAIN & CO., have made arrangements to

**CASH PRIZE TICKETS**

IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO. The capital prizes offered in the schemes of this responsible concern vary from $10,000 to $70,000, and the prices for tickets are—$10 for wholes; $5 for halves, and $2½ for quarters. The official drawings under the certificates of sworn commissioners, will be published in several of the most prominent papers of this State, and a file of the New York Herald, containing a complete list of all said drawings may be found at the office of D. D. Gassner, No. 98 Montgomery street, San Francisco, over Freeman & Co.'s Express.

Inclosures for orders in sums of $10 and upwards, may be made by Express, at the risk and expense of Wood, Eddy & Co.; and all orders for Circulars or particulars concerning these Lotteries, will be promptly responded to, by addressing

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
3m36 San Francisco.

## RICHARD LANE,

**Notary Public and Conveyancer,**

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

## FULTON FOUNDRY

AND IRON WORKS.

**HINCKLEY & CO.,**

First Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco,

MANUFACTURERS OF QUARTZ MILLS, SAW MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.

All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done.

Pattern-making in all its various forms. Prices reasonable 3m30

## Powers of Attorney

For the transfer of Scrip, neatly executed, for sale at the office of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

Oct. 15, 1858.

## Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPT. I.

AN ACT to continue the Office of Register of the Land-Office at Vincennes, Indiana.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That to enable persons interested in titles to land in the Vincennes district, Indiana, to perfect the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may require his services, the office of Register of the Land Office at that place shall be continued for the period of three years from and after the passage of this act, if, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interests so long require it.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the register, under directions from the Secretary of the Interior, to issue such patent certificates, or other evidences of title, as may from time to time be necessary, as the basis of patents for the ancient private claims in that district that may have been recognized by various confirmatory laws, and that prior to finally closing the district, three months' public notice shall be given thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a register shall be appointed by the President under this act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which register shall be authorized to perform all such duties, both as register and receiver, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall receive in full for the same a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and such fees for pre-emption or bounty-land locations as existing United States laws allow, and in making transcripts of original papers for individuals, said register shall have a right to charge therefor, according to the tariff existing in the local courts of the district.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officer so appointed shall be required to reside at Vincennes and to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, the safety of the archives in his charge, and the public moneys which may be received by him, in such penalty as the President of the United States may deem necessary.

Approved December 21, 1858.

CHAP. V.

AN ACT to confirm the Land Claim of certain Pueblos and towns in the Territory of New Mexico.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Pueblo land claims in the Territory of New Mexico designated in the corrected lists as—

A, Pueblo of Jemes in the county of Santa Anna,
B, Pueblo of Acoma in the county of Valencia,
C, Pueblo of San Juan in the county of Rio Ariba,
D, Pueblo of Picuris in the county of Taos,
E, Pueblo of San Felipe in the county of Bernalillo,
F, Pueblo of Pecos in the county of San Miguel,
G, Pueblo of Cochiti in the county of Santa Anna,
H, Pueblo of Santo Domingo in the county of Santa Anna,
I, Pueblo of Taos in the county of Taos,
K, Pueblo of Santa Clara in the county of Rio Ariba,
L, Puebly of Tesque in the county of Santa Fe,
M, Pueblo of San Ildefonso in the county of Santa Fe,
N, Pueblo of Pojuaque in the county of Santa Fe,

reported upon favorably by the surveyor-general of New Mexico, in his report of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to the Department of the Interior, and the claim designated as—

O, Pueblo of Zia in the county of Santa Anna,
P, Pueblo of Sandia in the county of Bernalillo,
Q, Pueblo of Isleta in the county of Bernalillo,
R, (supposed), Pueblo of Nambe,

reported upon favorably by the said surveyor-general, on the thirtieth of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Also, the claim—

NUMBER SEVEN, of the town of Tecolote in the county of San Miguel,

NUMBER ELEVEN, of the town of Chilili in the county of Bernalillo,

NUMBER THIRTEEN, of the town of Belen in the county of Valencia,

reported for the favorable action of Congress, by the said surveyor-general on the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; also the claim number two of the town of Tome reported upon favorably by the surveyor-general of New Mexico in his report of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to the Department of the Interior; also the claim number twenty-nine of the town of Casa Colorado, reported upon favorably by the surveyor general of New Mexico in his report of thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty six, to the Department of the Interior, be, and they are hereby, confirmed; and the Commissioner of the Land-Office shall issue the necessary instructions for the survey of all of said claims, as recommended for confirmation by the said surveyor-general, and shall cause a patent to issue therefor as in ordinary cases to private individuals: Provided, that this confirmation shall only be construed as a relinquishment of all title and claim of the United States to any of said lands, and shall not affect any adverse valid rights, should such exist.

Approved December 22, 1858.

CHAP. VI.

AN ACT making Appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, four thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, sixteen dollars.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, one hundred and twenty dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and department of instruction, thirty-five thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For forage of artillery and cavalry horses, seven thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars.

For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry practice, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' quarters, five hundred dollars.

For models for the department of cavalry, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For extension of water pipes and increase of reservoir, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, one hundred dollars.

For urinary conduits for cadet barrack yard, with service, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For addition to latraines, or privies, in cadet barrack yard, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For latrines or privies, at cadet camp ground, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For sewers to river from sappers, dragoons, artillery and band barracks, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For iron girders to give additional strength to academic building, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved January 12, 1859.


ADOLPH SUTRO & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FINE HAVANA SEGARS,
CHEWING AND SMOKING
TOBACCO,
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, &c.,
CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO,
AND CORNER OF YATES AND WHARF STREETS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
ALL CIGARS BOUGHT IN BOND.
Jan. 21, 1859. tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OLYMPIA, W. T.
OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.4y.

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

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!
H. WINSOR,
MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA and Ranier, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, takes this method to inform the travelling public, that he is at all times prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, with—
HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,
CARRIAGES, &c
For their Accommodation and Conveyance to any practicable portion of the Territory.
PERSONS traveling to Oregon, or from that Territory to this, can obtain ANIMALS or CONVEYANCES, at either—
Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.
IN passing up or down the Cowlitz River, persons can have their choice of performing the journey either with HORSES or in CANOES—Mr. WINSOR having in readiness at all times, at both Cowlitz Landing and Monticello, a number of—
GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL
CANOES,
WHICH can at short notice be manned to order, with crews of safe and experienced boatmen—well acquainted with the navigation of the river.
TERMS:
PASSENGERS will be conveyed from Ranier to Olympia, and from Olympia to Ranier, at the following rates:
From Ranier to Olympia,.....$10 00.
From Olympia to Ranier,.....$15 00.
Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. n17-tf

NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM BOSTON.
J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,
HAVE just received from Boston direct, a good assortment of goods, selected especially for this market, and beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country to the same. Our stock consists in part as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Clear Pork, | Soap, Olive, |
| do Family Beef, | do Castile, Shaving, |
| Sugar, Tea, Coffee, | Wooden-ware, |
| Mustard, Pepper, | Tobacco, Candles, |
| Crackers, Pilot, Soda, | Writing Paper, |
| do Butter, Water, | Note do |
| do Oyster, Farina, | Envelopes, Pens |

Extra home-made woolen Socks, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.
Our motto is—"Quick sales and small profits."
J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,
Under Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.
Olympia, March 25, 1859. 18tf
N. B. A superior article of Bourbon Whisky and Holland Gin, for sale by the gallon.

STOP A MOMENT!
A WORD IN YOUR EAR!!
DO YOU WISH TO KNOW
Where to get the
BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES?
THEN GO TO
WM. RUTLEDGE,
ON MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.
The reputation of this House, although known for many years, shall far exceed the past, both in quality and style of Goods, reduction of Prices, and attention to Customers.
Although I have not "one of our firm located at San Francisco," yet I have a *little* Jew buyer there; and having no one to divide the *spoils* with—employing no clerks, (not being above my business, but *condescending* to act in that capacity myself,) I flatter my-self that I CANNOT and WILL NOT be undersold.
My stock consists in part of the following, to which additions will be made by every steamer from San Francisco:
French Merinos:
All Wool Plaids:
DeLaines:
Calicoes:
Linens:
Dress and Bonnet Silks:
Mantillas:
Black Silk Velvet:
Flannels:
Linseys:
Cambrics:
Shirtings:
Sheetings:
Tickings:
Hickory Stripe:
Denims:
&c., &c., &c.
and a general assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
Dress Frock Coats;
Business Coats;
Over Coats;
Black Doeskin & Fancy
Cassimere Pants;
Black Cloth, Satin,
and Velvet Vests;
Shirts, Drawers,
Hosiery, etc.
Mens' & Boys' Hats & Caps.
Boots & Shoes in great variety.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Crockery, Queensware, &c.
GROCERIES.
A full and complete assortment, comprising in part Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Dried Fruits, Preserved do., Canned do., raisins, soap, candles, tobacco, indigo, madder, spices, tapioca, table salt, and in fact every thing else usually kept in this department.
Special attention is invited to an invoice of Oregon manufactured BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, WOOLEN YARN, etc. which positively cannot be excelled in quality.
The public are respectfully solicited to give me a call, as I am confident of being able to give satisfaction, and retaining customers if they will but give me a fair trial.
February 25, 1859. tf-no.14.

DR. D. KISER
WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Olympia and surrounding country, that he has resumed the practice of medicine and dental surgery.
Office at G. Ford's Photograph Rooms, Main street, Olympia.
May 10, 1859. 25tf

F. A. CHENOWETH. B. F. DENNISON.
CHENOWETH & DENNISON,
Attorneys at Law,
HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP FOR the practice of law in the various Courts on Puget Sound.
One or the other of us may at all times be found at our office at Port Townsend, and at all of the District Courts of 2d and 3d Judicial Districts.
Port Townsend, Feb. 25, 1859. 17tf

SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
COR. OF WHARF AND JOHNSON STS.,
VICTORIA, V. I. 21:6m

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,
POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.
G. K. WILLARD & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

PROF. WOOD'S AND JONES' HAIR RESTOSAtives, Bachelor's and Alexander's Hair Dye, and Lyon's Kathaicon, for sale by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

CUMMING'S TOILET SETS, BALM 1000 FLOWers, Shaving Soaps, Wash Balls, Toilet Soaps, Bazin's Cologne, and Lumbin's Extracts, can always be found at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, AND CHINA Nut Oil, for sale at all times by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

HAIR, TOOTH, CLOTHES, FLESH, NAIL AND Shoe Brushes, Combs, Hair Pins, Razors, Razor Strops, and Ladies' and Gents. Pen Knives, constantly for sale at
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE, McLANE'S Liver, Brandreth's Moffat's, Blood Root, Holoway's, and Japanese Life Pills, for sale cheap by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

THE GRAEFENBERG REMEDIES CAN BE purchased at New York prices at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

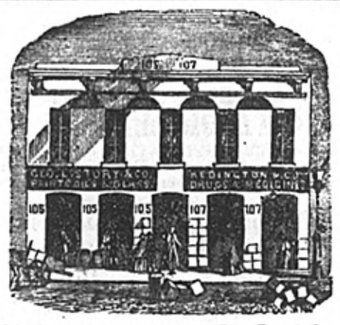
SANDS' AND GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK, Townsend's, Corbett's, Shaker's and Bull's Sarsaparilla, constantly on hand at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYRES' CHERRY PECTORAL, WISTAR'S BALsam of Wild Cherry, Grindle's Magic Compound, and Burnett's Cod Liver Oil, for sale by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PAINTS—ASSORTED COLORS—PAINT, VARnish and Whitewash Brushes, Graining Tools, Diamonds, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Bronze, Putty, Window Glass and Sash, at the lowest rates, by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PURE WHITE LEAD, RAW AND BOILED LINseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Alcohol and Varnishes, at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES AT MANUfacturers prices—for sale by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.


GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES,
BRSHES, COLORS, GLUES,
Etc., Etc.,
NO. 105 CLAY STREET,
25ly SAN FRANCISCO.

Attention! Attention!
THE BEST NEWS FOR W. T!
MOSES BETTMAN,
THE pioneer of W. T., takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Olympia and vicinity, that he has again opened, this time
ALL BY HIMSELF,
in the store formerly occupied by S. D. Williams & Co., with the largest stock and complete assortment of General Merchanise, &c., ever received in Olympia, consisting partly in
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE AND CROCKERY, &c.,
All of which will be sold 25 per cent. cheaper than ever before.
Please give me a call and judge for yourselves, and d'nt forget the sign of
M. BETTMAN.
Olympia, May 1, 1859. 24:tf

FOR SALE.
221 HEAD OF STOCK.
The undersigned having established a permanent cattle ranch on the claim formerly occupied by Mr. Van Buren, in Pierce county, W. T., ten miles east of Steilacoom, and 1¼ miles from the road leading from Steilacoom to the Muck, is at all times prepared to supply butchers, shippers, and the public generally with
*Beef Cattle, and No. 1 stock Milch Cows—Work Oxen—Young stock—Yearlings, Steers and Heifers—Extra Fine Bulls.*
All of which will be sold low for cash. As the undersigned is permanently located as above, it is his intention to keep up his supply of stock to the figure he has now on hand.
THOMAS S. JEFFRIES.
May 20, 1859. 27

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

OLYMPIA BAKERY.
THE Undersigned, having discontinued one of the two branches of business in which they were heretofore engaged, are now devoting their entire attention to the BAKERY department. They now design to keep constantly on hand
PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.
Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steamers on the most reasonable terms.
Private and Wedding Parties furnished with anything necessary on such occasions, at short notice.
CONFECTIONERIES
Kept constantly on hand.
A choice lot of
CHILDREN'S TOYS,
suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.
MITCHELL & STEWART.
Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-yly.

NEW GOODS!
—AND MORE—
COMING,
AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"
CORNER OF MAIN AND 2d ST.'S, (WEST SIDE,)
OLYMPIA, W. T.
WHERE WILL BE FOUND A LARGE AND well selected stock and assortment of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HARD-WARE, &C.,
AND a large assortment of other goods, just received and will be sold cheap, by
KENDALL CO.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
PER PANAMA!
For the Fall and Winter Trade.
M. LOUISSON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND best selected stock of Goods ever brought to this market, and would call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to the fact, in order that their wants may be supplied at an early day.
Our stock consists of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS;
MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;
BOOTS AND SHOES;
HATS AND CAPS;
GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;
Hardware, Matting, Oil Cloth, Blankets, Domestics, and 1000 other things too numerous to mention, but which can be seen by day and candle-light free of cost.
We particularly invite the Ladies to try our nice Bonnets, Cloaks, Mantillas, Capes, Ribbons, Merinoes, Thibets, all wool De Laines, French Calicoes, and last, but not *least*, those
EXTENSION HOOPED SKIRTS,
all of which improve the person and make glad the soul.
One of the firm being permanently located at San Francisco, we are enabled to take advantage of the market and bring forth something new by every steamer.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
M. LOUISSON & CO.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, Olympia.
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1855. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.
HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned is prepared to let
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.
My horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.
Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.
Having also several teams on the LINE, I stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.
Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.
Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*
Give me a call.
J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

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.

Doors and Windows,
Ex Ship "Leonore."
SIZES DOORS, 2-6 x 6-6,
2-8 x 6-8,
2-10 x 6-10,
3 x 7.
8-10 WINDOWS.
9-12 "
10-12 "
10-14 "
10-15 "
10-16 "
12-16 "
For sale by FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

BLANK MORTGAGES, neatly executed, for sale at this office.

POWERS of Attorney for the transfer of volunteer discharges for sale at this office.

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 INSERTED ON HEALTHY ROOS.
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.
Dr. L. is now stopping in Olympia, where he will remain until Feb. 14th, when he will visit the following places, viz: Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Teekalet, Port Townsend, Whidby's Island.
Office—At G. Ford's Photograph and Ambrotype Rooms, Main Street, Olympia
Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

H. C. PAGE,
INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS
AT BELLINGHAM BAY.
Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.
Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

A PURE ARTICLE OF CREAM TARTAR AND Soda, (warranted), for sale at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

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. 33t

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

BATHING,
HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,
AND SHAMPOOING
SALOON.
EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV
OLYMPIA, W. T.
N. B. Hot and cold Baths at all hours.
GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.
Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

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

DR. L, J. CZAPKAY'S
Private Medical and Surgical
INSTITUTE,
*Sacramento Street, Below Montgomery, Opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, San Francisco.*
*Established in 1854, for the permanent cure of all private and chronic diseases, and the*
SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.
Attending and Resident Physician,
L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, the late Lecturer on the diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.
Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay.
Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.
Address Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco, Cal.

*TO THE AFFLICTED.*
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his institute for the cure of all forms of Private Diseases—such as Syphilis, Gonorrœa, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences of self-abuse. In the first stages of Syphilitic or Gonorrœal diseases he guarantees a cure in a few days, without inconvenience to the patient or hindrance to his business. When a patient by neglect or improper treatment has developed the secondary symptoms of Syphilis, such as buboes or painful swellings on the groins, or ulcers in the throat and nose, which, if not checked, destroy the soft parts and cause the bones to mortify, separate and come away, leaving the sufferer an object hideous to behold; or when blotches and pimples break out upon the skin, or when he has painful swellings upon the bones, or when his constitution is injured so as to pre-dispose to consumption or other constitutional disease, the Dr. guarantees a cure or asks no compensation.
In RHEUMATISM, chronic or acute; in DYSENTEY or DIARRHŒA, he has safe and effectual remedies. For the treatment of the consequences of self-abuse, such as nocturnal emissions, nervousness, timidity, headache, pains in the back and limbs, with general weakness, loss of appetite, loss of memory, injury to the sight, restlessness, confusion of ideas, dislike for society, and a feeling of weariness of life; with the nervous system so excitable that slight noises shock or startle the patient, making his existence miserable. For the above maladies the Doctor will guarantee a cure or ask no compensation. He can be consulted free of charge, and invites all to call, as it will cost them nothing, and may be much to their advantage. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.
Below we publish the certificates of two 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 practice of uncontrollable passion of youth; depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed upon the daily avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance; but alas! after a few weeks, and in several instances months of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that, instead of relief, 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, called upon Dr. Czapkay, who, after examining my case, prescribed some medicine which almost instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in my head. Encouraged by this result, I resolved to place myself immediately under his care, and, by a strict obedience to his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pains in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous re-action of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study, and want of resolution, the frightful, exciting, and at times, pleasurable dreams at 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.
B. F. FILLMORE.
State of California, county of San Francisco—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1856. (Signed,) JOHN MIDDLETON,
Notary Public.
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 cause 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 my circumstances, and of my inability to reward him for his services—regardless of which, however, he a once undertook my case, aed with the blessings 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. MEYER YABLONSKY.
Srate of California, county of San Francisco. ss.—Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, A. D. 1856. GILBERT A. GRANT,
Notary Public.

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

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!—Great Blessing to Mankind!—Innocent but potent!—Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum, (self disinfecting agent, (a sure preventative against Gonorrhœa and Syphilite diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all venerial, scrofulous, gangrenous and cancerous ulcers, fœted discharges from vagina, uterus and urethra, and all cutaneous eruptions and diseases. As innoculation is a sure preventive against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkay's prophylacticum a preventative against syphilitic and gonorrhœal diseases. Harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands of debauchees from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. Czapkay's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient for use, being used as a soap—Price $5. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. All letters must be addressed to L. J. Czapkay, M. D., San Francisco.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. L. J. Czapkay, late of the Hungarian Army, chief Physician of the Hospital of Pesth, and Honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, calls attention to the following maladies, in the treatment of which he guaranties a cure: Diseases of the brain, such as Epilepsy, Apoplexy, rushes of blood to the head, Inflamation of its different tissues, Partial and Complete Paralysis and insanity, and all Functional Derangements, such as loss of memory, aversion to society, Misanthropy, Timidity, Nervous Excitement from slight causes, Self-Distrust, Giddiness, Headache, Ringing in the ears, confusion of ideas, love of solitude, optical illusions, disturbed sleep and incapacity for labor and study. Also in diseases of the lungs and air passages, such as Tubercular diseases or consumption, Pneumonia or Inflamation of the lungs, Pleurities or Pleurisy, Asthma, humoral or spasmodic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all forms of Catarrhal affections. Also diseases of the liver, such as Hepattis or Inflamation of the liver, congestion of the liver, abscesses of the liver, calculi in the gall bladder and ducts, Jaundice and those diseases which impair its functions, such as Panama fever, Billious fever and intermitting fever and the consequences which these disorders leave behind them.
Also diseases of the Stomach, such as Gastritis or Inflamation of the Stomach, Enterities or Inflamation of the bowels, Dyspepsia in all its forms, which destroy appetite and digestion, Flatulence Dysenterry and Diarrhœa. Also diseases of the Kidneys, and other urinary organs, such as Diabetes, or an excessive flow of urine, Albuminaris, commonly known as Brights disease. In this complaint physician nor patient oftentimes suspect the presence of disease until too late. The most common symptoms are general indisposition, with dropsical swellings, calculi in the Kidneys, Urethra or Bladder, Eouresis or inability to retain the urine, cystitis or inflamation of the bladder, and all other disorders of the urinary organs. Also, diseases of the womb and its appendages, such as irregularities of the MENSES, when excessive, defective, suppressed or irregular, Prolapsus or falling of the womb, sterility, ovarean dropsy, and other diseases of the parts. In the treatment of any of the above diseases, the Doctor has many new remedies, and guarantees a perfect cure in all cases, or the money will be returned. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free. Address
3m26 Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.