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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY:

Historical, Geographical and Statistical.

BY THE GATHERER.

Puget Sound is the southernmost division of the great bays opening from the eastern end of the Straits of Juan de Fuca; is a collection of inlets covering an area—according to Mr. Davidson, of the coast survey service—of fourteen miles by twenty-two. These inlets, in the order in which they come from the entrance, are Carr's, Case's Henderson's Budd's, Eld's, Hemmersly's and Totten's, all united by passages forming many islands and peninsulas.—Emerging from the Narrows, Carr's Inlet opens out to the west with an entrance seven miles wide, divided by two islands into three channels. This inlet is thirteen miles long, with an average width of two and a half miles, and carrying a depth of water from the entrance to its head, in mid-channel, of from fifty to three fathoms; along either shore, the soundings varying from thirty to two fathoms.

Case's Inlet is the counterpart of Carr's, a peninsula three miles wide, dividing the two.

Henderson's Inlet is four miles long, with an entrance a mile wide, narrowing to a fourth of a mile at the head. Soundings from six to two fathoms.

Budd's Inlet is seven miles long, has an entrance three-fourths of a mile wide; opening out to one and a quarter miles for one-third its length, with soundings from nineteen to two fathoms.

Eld's Inlet is five miles long, has an average width of one-half mile, with soundings from twelve to one fathom.

Hemmersley's Inlet has a length of eight miles, with an average width of only one-fourth of a mile, and soundings from five to one fathom.

Totten's Inlet is seven miles long, half a mile average width, with soundings from eighteen fathoms to three feet.

Above is briefly described the waters constituting the *southernmast twenty-two miles* of the vast inland seas of the northwestern portion of Washington Territory, which, stretching into the interior a distance of one hundred and seventy miles—from Cape Flattery to Olympia—covers an area of about two thousand square miles.

These inlets of themselves constitute a mass of harbors superior to anything on this coast south of them. The harbor of San Diego, in California, of which so much has been said as the terminus of a Pacific Railroad, is very much inferior in all respects, as a harbor, to either Carr's or Case's Inlets, and Puget Sound proper, made up of this collection of inlets, every mile of which is a harbor, holds a vast superiority over the far famed Bay of San Francisco. But of these we shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

Of these waters Com. Wilkes says:—"All these inlets are safe, commodious and capacious harbors, well supplied with water, and the land around them fertile. On many of the islands and peninsulas are to be found slate and sand-stone, which, though soft and friable in some places where it has been exposed on the surface, will be found suitable for building purposes." And to *repeat* what we have quoted before from the same authority: "Nothing can exceed the beauty of these waters and their safety. Not a shoal exists within the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Puget Sound or Hood's Canal, that can in any way interrupt their navigation by a seventy-four gun ship. The shores of all the inlets and bays are remarkably bold, so much so that in many places a ship's side would strike the shore before the keel would touch the ground."

We commend these extracts, from the official report of the officer in charge of the United States Exploring Expedition, to the careful attention of men on both sides of the continent who are constantly endeavoring to impress upon the public mind, and particularly upon capitalists and railroad men, the fact (?) that Puget Sound is worthless as a harbor for the terminus of a Pacific Railway.

Mr. Davidson, of the Coast Survey service, in a report of these waters, says of Puget Sound: "The southern waters of this Sound are also within fifty-five miles, in a direct line, of the Columbia river, at the mouth of the Cowlitz, forty-six miles from Cape Disappointment, and within twenty miles of the waters of the Chehalis river, which runs into Gray's Harbor. * * The importance of these close relations of the waters of the Columbia river, Puget Sound, Admiralty Inlet, Gray's Harbor, and Shoalwater Bay, in view of the prosperity of the two Territories, must be manifest without entering into edtails of the feasibility of their connection by rail roads and canals."

The mention made in a previous chapter of some of the harbors of these waters as described by Com. Wilkes, were those only which lie upon the right shore after entering the Straits of Fuca. As these constitute but a portion of the bays and harbors, we will retrace our steps to Admiralty Inlet, and to the waters north of the Straits of Fuca. "Admiralty Inlet," says Mr. Davidson, "may be described as a vast canal, commencing at the southeast extremity of the Straits of Juan de Fuca and running in a general S. E. by E direction for sixty miles, to the south end of Vashon's Island. It has for that distance an average width of three and a half miles, and then branches into a multitude of arms comprising what is called Puget Sound."

On the eastern or left shore of Admiralty Inlet, and abreast of Port Madison, is Duwamish Bay, so called by the Coast Survey, and properly, as it is at the mouth of the Duwamish river. It was called by Com. Wilkes "Elliot's Bay," but its present name, adopted several years since, is Seattle, by which it is now only known. It is the point designated in the explorations and survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad as its turminus. From Mr. Davidson's report, we give the following:

"West Point forms the extreme northwest entrance to Duwamish Bay. The bay runs E. by S. six and a half miles, and has a width of two miles. To the south point, called Battery Point, which is low and bare, with a curiously shaped mound rising sharply behind it; the course is about S. E. by S., and distance four and a half miles. Under West Point there is an anchorage in ten to fifteen fathoms after getting towards the bluff; but on the north side of the point the water is very deep. Through the centre of the bay the depth ranges from eighty-eight to forty fathoms. On the north side of Battery Point a vessel anchoring in twenty fathoms cannot have a greater scope of chain than thirty-five fathoms without being too close to the shore. When we anchored there in thirteen fathoms, and veered to twenty-five fathoms of chain, the vessel's stern was in two and a half fathoms. The beach is smooth and very regular, being composed of sand and gravel. * * * The head of the bay receives the Duwamish river, and for one and two miles is an extensive flat, bare at low water. * * The usual anchorage is directly off the wharf in ten to fifteen fathoms."

Passing from the harbor of Seattle northward down Admiralty Inlet to within sixteen miles of the Straits of Fuca, Hood's Canal is reached. The entrance to this arm of the Inlet is between Basalt Point and Foulweather Bluff. The course of the Canal for the first seven miles is nearly due south, it then changes and runs southwest for forty miles, when it makes a sharp turn to the northeast, and terminates in thirteen miles, reaching to within two and a half miles of the northern terminus of Case's Inlet, heretofore described as one of the arms of Puget Sound. Between the Inlet and Canal is a large lake. The entire length of the Canal is sixty miles, with an average width of one mile and a half. The mid-channel soundings from the entrance to its termination, range from fifty to one fathom, being nowhere less than ten fathoms, until within two miles of the head.—Along shore on either hand, a depth of from twenty to five fathoms maintains. No obstructions or dangers occur to prevent navigation by the largest vessels.—Just within the entrance south of Basalt Point, on the western shore, is Port Ludlow, a beautiful little land-locked harbor about two miles long, and in width from three-fourths to half a mile. Inside the point of entrance is a fine steam saw-mill. About a mile above the mill is a water power with a fall of 75 or 80 feet. The soundings in this bay are from eleven to five fathoms.

PORT GAMBLE.

Seven miles up the Canal, on the eastern shore, this fine harbor is situated. It is two and a half miles long by three-fourths in width, with uniform soundings of four to nine fathoms. On this bay is one of the most extensive lumbering mills in the Territory, cutting about ten million feet per annum. Vessels load here for China, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, California and South American ports.

SUQUAMISH HARBOR

lies on the western shore abreast of Port Gamble. It is a snug little bay, having fine anchorage.

COLSEED HARBOR AND DABOP BAY.

Fourteen miles southward from Suquamish, on the same shore, a broad arm of the Canal makes to the north for a distance of ten miles, within which the above large and capacious harbors are situated.

SEABECK HARBOR

is ten miles further south on the eastern shore, and is about a mile long, and half a mile wide, with sounding from ten to fifteen fathoms.

The banks of Hood's Canal as far as Te-kuts-ka Point, do not exceed one hunhundred feet in height, and are formed of tratified clay, with a light gravelly soil above it, thickly covered with pine. This is the character of the eastern shore for the whole extent of the Canal, but the west and north shores above this point become more bold and rocky, with a deeper and richer soil, formed by the alluvial deposits from the Mount Olympus range.

We now return to the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Of this vast arm of the sea and the ramification of waters to the northward of it, the following description is taken from the recently published Pacific Coast Directory of Geo. Davidson, Esq., one of the most efficient officers of the United States Coast Survey service. Mr. D has labored for eight years in discharge of the arduous duties appertaining to his department upon the coast of California, Oregon and Washington. Not only our own country, but "all who go down to the sea in ships," who do business on the great waters, are largely indebted for the full and ample explorations and examinations, and the minute sailing directions contained in the directory:

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA.

"The entrance to the Strait from the Pacific, lies between Cape Flattery and Cape Bonilla, on Vancouver's Island, which forms the northern shores. Its width is about fourteen miles, and the bearing from Flattery to Bonilla N. W., three-fourths N. From this line the Strait runs east for forty miles. It gradually contracts to eight miles between Beachy Head on the north, and Striped Peak on the south, changes its direction to E. by N. ½ N. for fifteen miles, then expands to the Northward, attaining a width of eighteen to twenty miles, and divides into two ship channels, the Canal de Haro and Rosario Strait, leading through the Archipelago de Haro northward to the Gulf of Geogia. It is terminated on the east by Whidby's Island; at the southeast it passes into Admirality Inlet; and it is bounded on the south by the main land of Washington Territory, which forms the entire southern shore of the Strait. From the ocean to Whidby's Island, the mid-channel distance is eighty-four miles. The depth of water throughout the Strait is remarkably great, no bottom being found in its deepest parts with a hundred and fifty fathoms of line.—It is the main artery for the waters of Admiralty Inlet, Puget Sound, Possession Sound, Hood's Canal, Canal de Haro, Rosario Strait, Bellingham Bay, and east Gulf of Georgia, extending between Vancouver Island and New Calidona, for one hundred and twenty miles, with an average width of twenty. Its currents run with an average velocity of not less than three miles per hour, and off the Race Islands and Beechy Head over six miles an hour. Its shores are bold, abrupt and covered with a heavy growth of varied timber and dense underbrush. On the north the mountains arise rapidly from the water, and many attain an elevation of not less than six or seven thousand feet. These are covered with fir to their summits. On the south for thirty miles from the entrance, the shore is bounded by hills of two thousand feet height, backed by the jagged Olympus range of 8,200 feet. For the next fifty miles the shore is generally a steep cliff from fifty to two hundred feet high, with a flat country extending nearly to the foot hills of Olympus, and stretching further south as we move eastward. On the east, the face of Whidby's Island is very steep; it is about 250 feet high and appears flat, as does the whole country eastward to the sharp-cut outline of the Cascade range stretching its serrated ridge northward where the snow-peak of Mount Baker (named by Vancouver, 1792) is distinctly seen; and to the southward where the higher peak of Mount Rainier (named by Vancouver) attracts the eye.

"At the time of our first visit, the southern shore of the Strait was inhabited by numbers of Indians living in heavily stockaded villages. They were tolerable expert in the use of firearms, of which they seemed to have a good supply. They lived mostly by fishing, but raised a fair supply of remarkably good potatoes from the stock seed of the Hudson Bay Company.

"During dry summers the Indians and settlers set fire to the forests in every direction, and the country soon becomes enveloped in a dense smoke that lasts for two or three months. At such times, it is frequently impossible to make out the shore at half a mile distance, the strong westerly winds coming up the Strait disperse it for a while, but only to fan the fires and give them renewed force and activity.

"In summer the prevailing wind draws into the Strait, increasing towards evening, and frequently blowing a ten knot breeze before midnight; but unless the wind is strong outside, little will be felt in the Strait, and very frequently vessels will be a week from Cape Flattery to Admiralty Inlet, or *vice versa*. In winter the southeast winds draw directly out, and create a very heavy cross-sea of the entrance, the great southwest swell meeting that rolling out.—In such cases, trading vessels try to gain Nee-ah Bay or San Juan harbor, and remain at anchor until the wind changes.—In beating in or out, vessels may run as close under either shore as wind and currents warrant, as no hidden dangers have been found half a mile off shore, except at the west side of the small indentation called Cresent Bay, near Striped Rock, forty-four miles inside of Rock Duncan.

"At the entrance the currents acquire, during the 'large tide' of each day, a velocity of four miles per hour, and, after strong northwest winds, a very large, short, but regular swell is encountered west of Nee-ah Bay during the ebb current. If the wind is light and no steerage way on the vessel, the feeling is decidedly disagreeable, especially as the current seems constantly to set around Rock Duncan and Tatoosh Island. If a vessel falls into the trough of this swell, she is bound to fetch away something.

"Settlers are gradually advancing from Puget Sound and Admiralty Inlet along the Strait westward, and seem destined to meet those coming up the coast from Gray's Harbor and Shoalwater Bay.

"Washington Territory has a climate excelled by that of California. We know not where to point to such a ramification of inland navigation, save in the British possessions to the northward. For depth of water, boldness of approaches, freedom from hidden dangers, and the immeasurable sea of gigantic timber coming down to the very shores, these waters are unsurpassed, unapproachable.

"The Strait of Juan de Fuca was discovered by the long boat of the *Imperial Eagle*, under the command of Berkely, in 1787.

"In June, 1788, it was examined by Meares, in the *Felice*—he having obtained information of its existence from Berksly. At the entrance it 'appeared to be twelve or fourteen leagues broad. From the masthead it was observed to stretch to the east by north, and a clear unbounded horizon was seen in that direction as far as the eye could reach.' He frequently sounded, 'but could procure no bottom with a hundred fathoms of line.' He afterwards sent a party to explore the Strait, who went up about 50 miles, determining the harbor of San Juan. He first applied the name of 'John de Fuca' to the Strait.

"After the expedition of 1775, several Spanish expeditions were fitted out for exploration in these latitudes, but we are not sufficiently acquainted with their results to state their claims and merits. Quimper was in the Strait in 1790, and Galiano and Valdez in 1891 and 1792.

"Gray entered the Strait in 1792—penetrated 50 miles in an E. S. E. direction, and found the passage five leagues wide.—He gives the latitude of Tatoosh Island or Cape Flattery, 48° 24'. The extracts from his log-book, stating particulars of this and the Columbia river exploration, were not made public until 1816. All of Gray's latitudes, distances and courses, are very good and trustworthy.

"Vancouver entered the Strait in 1792, and gave to the world the first detailed and authentic account of it."

☞ Mayor Wood, in his harangue to the cartmen in New York recently, told them the following interesting story of his success in life:

"It has been one of the secrets of my little success in life that I have never said 'I cannot.' [Applause.] I have always said 'I would' (Wood?) have done it if I could, and if I did not I had the satisfaction of knowing that I had exhausted every energy of my life and being to succeed.—The highest position is as open to you as to any other men. The wealthiest men in this city were much poorer than those sitting within the sound of my voice. There is no man here who, at the age of twenty-one, was more poor, more obscure, than the humble individual standing before you. I do not speak in this manner because I assume to be anything; but I have been a working man, and I have earned my living in the city of New York by these hands. I am not ashamed to say it. Let every man rely upon himself. Do not lean upon others. Walk abroad under the great canopy of Heaven, and feel that within yourselves is all that the Almighty vouchsafes to any of his children. You have life, enegy, youth, and all you want is determination, vigor, and indomitable perseverance."

AN EARTHQUAKE IN OHIO—A TERRIBLE FRIGHT—FALL OF METEORIC STONES.—An earthquake, accompanied with a fall of meteoric stones, has occurred in Eastern Ohio, to the great terror of the people. A Columbus paper says: On Tuesday last the counties of Guernsey, Belmont and Harrison, in Eastern Ohio, were visited by an earthquake, more serious than any preceding one of which there is any record in this section of the country. The earthquake lasted for about thirty minutes, [or *seconds?*] producing the most intense excitement among the inhabitants, and striking terror to the hearts of all who happened to be within its range. At Cambridge, Barnsville, and other points, the citizens assembled together in the streets, and prayed for a safe deliverance from the destined fate which seemed impending.

Probably the most singular feature of the event, long to be remembered by those who saw and felt it, was the falling of what is supposed to be meteoric stones in various portions of that locality. *Four large stones, weighing from forty to sixty pounds each*, fell on or near the track of the Central Ohio Railroad, near Concord, burying themselves in the ground about two feet, while at Claysville, southest of Cambridge, and other portions of the country, stones of the same quality, but in larger quantities, fell to the earth.

☞ Mr. Holladay, agent for the Pony Express in San Francisco, informs the *Bulletin* that it cost the company $70,000 to place the necessary stock, forage, provisions, &c., on the road, and that the actual monthly expenses of the projectors will foot up $5,000 at least, even though only a single letter is carried.

A LEGION OF PERIPATETIC EDITORS—PRESIDENT BUCHANAN ADDRESSES THEM.—The great Editorial Excursion, got up at the instance of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to which 1,500 editors were invited, reached Washington May 9th.—About 300 western editors and publishers of western newspapers, accompanied by about 100 ladies, called upon the President, and were received by him in the great "eastern room." A. S. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis *News*, spoke in behalf of his associates and commended them to the hospitable welcome of the President. The President replied as follows:

SIR: I am happy to greet you and the hundreds around me, more especially because of the presence of the ladies, who never come to trouble but to cheer me. I assure you you are heartily welcome. This house is not a palace, to be sure, as you have styled it, but it is altogether the people's, and the President himself who occupies it is only the chief servant of the people. There is this peculiarity about the President, that he is elected by the people, and he owes no allegiance to any human power but the people. (Applause.) The duties of the President are hard, and I shall soon retire from them; and if the new President that is to come in shall be so happy in assuming the duties of the office as I am in laying them down, he will be fortunate indeed. Nevertheless, it seems that there will be no lack of men quite willing to endure the Presidency. [Laughter.] We are likely to have candidates enough to represent all the isms known to the country. Nevertheless, I am persuaded that the prevailing wish of the American people will be to cherish and preserve the constitution as it is and the Union. [Applause.] For my part, I should desire to draw no single breath beyond the existence of this our beloved Union. [Much applause.] I am pleased to see this assembling together of so many of the editorial fraternity. I think its effects will be salutary on yourselves, in relieving your relations of much of that acrimony that has sometimes marked the press. I am reminded of an anecdote that I know not whether I should relate. [Cries of "Tell it." "Go on."] It occurred when I was Minister to England. I was talking to a distinguished English statesman, who said to me, "Mr. Buchanan, I should infer from your newspapers that the American people always choose out their greatest scoundrels and make them Presidents."—[Much laughter.] I replied that "it did look so, but it was only a way we had to talk of each other thus—we really didn't always mean it."

Mr. Buchanan closed by expressing again a cordial welcome to his guests, and then proceeded to receive them each by the hand warmly, as they separately presented themselves. After leaving the White House, the tourists proceeded to Mount Vernon.

A CARGO OF BONES.—A cargo of 237 tons of human bones recently arrived in England from Sayastopol, which are to be used for manure. The English soldier may be cheered to think it is sweet to die for his country, but one would think he is not much comforted with the thought that his flesh may be given to vultures and his bones brought to an English dunghill. Some of them, no doubt, both leave and in the shape of bones come back to their country for their country's good. We think such Christian nations as England, France and Russia, might, by a treaty, solemnly spare the bones of their soldiers.

THE WILL OF BOKER, MARY ANN'S FATHER.—A New York correspondent says, of the late Mr. Boker, who died leaving $2,000,000: The will of the late John G. Boker, who cut off his daughter Mary Ann for marrying his coachman, John Dean, was yesterday admitted to probate. No opposition was made to its provisions. It is a question for philosphers to solve which has enjoyed the most satisfaction, the parental Boker for rendering penniless his child, because she married the man of her choice, or the daughter who made the sacrifice, and who has, ere this, had ample time to experience the joys and the sorrows of wedded life on a small capital. Who knows but that her husband may become as opulent as Thurlow Weed, who often boasts that he commenced life with a fortune of a wife and two children, and a *cash* capitol of fifty cents!

PROUD OF THE CRAFT.—We see by our exchanges from New Jersey, that the type setters are felicitating themselves upon the apparent morality of their craft. One of these papers remarks: The printers of New Jersey boast that there is not a single printer in the State Prison of the State, and but one in the Legislature.

☞ The oil excitement has extended from Pennsylvania to Virginia. Two thousand acres of land in Wood, Wirt and Ritchie counties have been bought and leased, and oil wells have been opened that yield 20 bbls. per day. Near Cairo, a bitumen has been found which yields 65 gallons of oil per ton.

☞ Success produces confidence, confidence relaxes industry, and negligence ruins that reputation which accuracy raised.

☞ As a bird wandereth from her nest, so is a man that wandereth from his place.

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

PONY-MANIA.—The San Francisco *Glden Era* says that since the establishment of the Pony Express, the former word has acquired an unusual significance. A collector, instead of asking a debtor to pay or pungle, tells him to "pony;" thirsty bar-customers have abandoned "cocktails" and drink only "pony brandy;" the exclamation "hoss" is transformed into "colt;" and "wait for the wagon" is rendered: "Tarry awhile until the advent of the under-aged steed of the masculine gender." The term "one-horse," applied to objects animate or inanimate—as "a "one-horse hotel," a "one-horse town," a "one-horse individual"—is now regarded as a compliment, instead or a detraction. We shall soon, doubtless, see pony hats, coats and waist-coats for sale in the storerooms.

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND TROUBLE UP AGAIN.—The latest dispatch from Washington states that Lord Lyons had a protracted interview with the Secretary of State in regard to the San Juan Island affair. It is very evident that the matter is not to be so easy of solution as Lord John Russell supposes. The disposition of the English Government has been decidedly declared to our Government; and the final settlement is somewhat remote. Our Government has, from the first, maintained its undisputed rights to the Island. What position England will take remains to be seen.

PACK YOUR THOUGHTS.—Do not assume that because you have something important to communicate, it is necessary to write a long article. A tremendous thought may be packed into a small compass—made as solid as a cannon ball, and, like the projectile, cut all down before it. Short articles are generally more effective, find more readers, and are more widely copied than long ones. *Pack your thoughts closely together*, and though your article may be brief, it will have weight, and will be more likely to make an impression. "Ye who write for this busy age," says a late writer, "speak quick; use short sentences; never stop the reader with a long or ambiguous word; but let the stream of thought flow right on."

☞ Litchfield County, Connecticut, has been the birthplace of thirteen United State Senators, twenty-two members of Congress, twenty-four Supreme Court Judges, ten Presidents and eight Professors of colleges. In 1831, the Vice-President and one-eighth of the United States Senators were natives of or educated in Litchfield County. In 1840, one-seventh of the Senators were found to have been educated in that County.

☞ Time is like a river, in which metals and solid substances are sunk, while chaff and straw swim upon the surface.

☞ A great many persons undertake to build fortunes as Pat tried to build his chimney—they begin at the top and build down.

☞ The mind is like a sheet of white paper in this—that the impressions it receives the oftenest, and retains the longest, are black ones.

A DESERTED SLAVER FOUND.—A dispatch from Boston, dated 11th May, states that a Spanish brig had been taken into Providence, R. I., by the schooner *Rienzi*. The brig had been found drifting to sea with all sail set, and no one on board. She was furnished with all the apparatus pertaining to a slaver.

☞ Exercise, air, good temper, and temperance are the principal sources of growth, health and longevity.

☞ Good humor is the blue sky of the soul, in which every star of talent will shine more clearly.

☞ Observed duties maintain our credit, but secret duties maintain our life.

☞ The best way to strengthen a good resolution is to act it out yourself. If you resolve to repair an old fence, it strengthens the resolution, and the fence too, to commence at once.

☞ Our merits procure us the esteem of men of sense, and our good fortunes that of the public.

☞ A lawyer on his death-bed willed all his property to a lunatic asylum, stating as his reason for so doing, that he wished his property to return to the liberal class of people who had patronized him.

☞ Out of good men choose acquaintances—of acquaintances, friends.

☞ Life, that ever needs forgiveness, has for its first duty to forgive.

HIT 'EM AGAIN.—If the Republican party is faulty, come in and help make it better.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

His Satanic Highness might hold out the same inducements to settle on his premises "if it is too hot, come in and cool it."—*New Haven Register.*

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON,

Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

THURSTON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

We have designedly delayed the issue of this week's paper until to-day, (Saturday,) in order to be enabled to lay before our readers, but more especially the democracy of Thurston county, the following ticket, which was adopted, amidst the greatest harmony, and singular unanimity, by the convention assembled at Tumwater this afternoon. Our comments thereon must be deferred till next week.

For Representatives:

D. L. PHILLIPS, U. G. WARBASS,
B. F. RUTH, M. Z. GOODELL,
B. L. HENNESS, G. T. GROW.

For Sheriff:
JOHN AKIN.

For School Superintendent:
R. M. WALKER.

For Auditor:
RICHARD LANE.

For Treasurer:
WILLIAM WRIGHT.

For County Commissioner:
S. S. FORD, Sr.

For Judge of Probate:
R. M. WALKER.

For Assessor:
A. W. SARJENT.

For Prosecuting Attorney, 2d District:
ALECK SMITH, of Chehalis County.

For Coroner:
J. L. HEAD.

OREGON ELECTION.—By the timely arrival of Mr. J. B. DICKERSON here, this morning, we are placed in possession of Oregon dates to the 7th inst. (Thursday last.)—From the daily *News* of that date, we compile the following result of the recent election for Representative to Congress, which indicates to us, so far as we are enabled to judge, the almost certain election of Mr. SHIEL, the Democratic candidate, by a far more respectable majority than that which secured the election of Mr. STOUT, the present able Representative from that State. As will be perceived, there is a handsome falling off in LOGAN'S majority in Marion county. Whether this has been brought about by a cessation or "letting up" in the *Statesman's* opposition to the Democratic nominees, or because the Democracy of that county are becoming unruly, and disposed no longer to obey the behests of its editor, who, for the last two or three years has given every encouragement to "bolters," we are not able to say. Be that as it may, we are pleased to witness the fact, and hope the Democratic party of Oregon may hereafter find themselves so united as will insure their more certain success in future. It is the most egregious folly imaginable, to be quarreling among ourselves, and thus wasting our strength, when our united power is needed to overcome our enemy—the Republicans.

The result in eight counties is given by majorities in the *News* as follows:

Counties,	*Shiel.*	*Logan.*
Multnomah,		31
Benton,	145	
Marion,		670
Linn,	47	
Yamhill,		126
Washington,		126
Clatsop,	2	
Columbia,	7	
	210	953
		201
Logan's majority,		—752

LOGAN'S majority in these counties last year, 864, being a democratic gain of 112 votes over that of STOUT'S last year. The above majority is further reduced to 702 by SHIEL'S majority in Dalles precinct, where the vote stood—LOGAN 97, SHIEL 147—SHIEL'S majority 50. Hurrah for SHIEL!

UNIVERSITY.—The location of this institution by the trustees appointed at the last session of the legislature, seems to be attended with about as much difficulty as was the capitol last winter. They have now held some three meetings for this purpose, and yet accomplish nothing. At the meeting on Thursday week last, two of the trustees (we are informed,) knowing that the building would be located contrary to their interests and wishes, failed to attend, —thus preventing its location, from the want of a quorum. Whilst almost any county on the Sound would rejoice to have it built anywheres within its limits, we here find our friend "pulling hair almost" as to the section of land upon which to locate. Is not this rather narrow-minded, ungenerous?

Another meeting is to be held on Tuesday next, when it is confidently hoped the question will be definitely settled.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—We noticed a day or two since, in the store of Messrs. Ayers & Williams, some stoves, which were manufactured in this Territory.—They were of the Empire State pattern, with all the latest improvements in cooking stoves, which we should judge would commend them to all housekeepers. We are pleased to note the establishment of such an enterprise in the Territory, particularly during the present crisis in monetary affairs, as being conducive to the retention of money in our midst, which has hitherto been forwarded to the Eastern States for articles, which, as is proven in this instance, can be so satisfactorily manufactured here.

☞ In order that old-line Democrats, new Republicans, former Whigs, dead Know-Nothings, and loving Abolitionists might satisfy themselves as to what are the political principles of Judge GILMORE HAYS, we have published his communication, (which is intended as a reply to our article wherein we informed the Democracy that the "Opposition were moving,") in another column. If the Judge's platform, as laid down in this communication, agrees with that of any of the above parties, we have named, will not some person be kind enough to inform us of the fact. As near as we can understand him, the judge agrees with nobody—is at variance with every party of the day, and it almost surprises us that he can *agree with himself*. If the platform is anything at all, at this time, (the Whig ship of state having gone under, and the Judge being the only rat that was saved from the wreck) it is simply the "HAYS' platform"—all his own, and all for himself. The dozen or so denials which he makes in his communication, we would remind our readers, are written with just about the same facility that he might have admitted them. In truth, 'tis briefer to spell "lie" than "true," and that, we surmise, is about the only reason the Judge used the word. More next week.

☞ We are pleased to learn that Oregonians are slowly but constantly arriving in our Territory, for the purpose permanently settling here. At least twenty families have arrived within the last month, most of whom have found their way to Gray's Harbor, or the rivers and creeks in its vicinity. Most of them bring the stock which they owned in Oregon with them. Once comfortably located, we do not fear they will ever wish "to take up their beds and walk" again. The land in that section of country would unhesitatingly be pronounced *excellent* by even a western man. There is plenty of it; therefore come along.

DESERTERS.—A squad of U. S. troops, in command of a sergeant, came through this place on their way to Steilacoom, on Thursday last, having in charge two deserters, who were overtaken in their attempts to desert, between here and the Cowlitz. A third one, in endeavoring to make his escape, was shot through the back, the ball coming out at the pit of the stomach. He lies in a very critical condition at the Half-Way House. It is doubtful whether he can recover.

DIVINE SERVICES are now regularly held every Sabbath, in Olympia, in four churches, of as many denominations of christians—in the Methodist church, on Third street, by Rev. DOANE, Presiding Elder, or Rev. B. C. LIPPINCOTT; in the Catholic church, on Main street; by the Presbyterians, presided over by Rev. J. F. WHITWORTH, at the district school house; and the Episcopalians, at the Masonic Hall, which is now being put in order for their better accommodation. The latter sect have secured the services of Mr. WILLES, recently arrived from the States. We have heard the latter gentleman highly extolled as an eloquent divine.

The above, we think, speaks tolerably well for the liberality as well as morality of the people of Olympia. Possessing a population of not exceeding 500 inhabitants, it will at once be seen to what extent they are obliged to tax themselves to support the clergy of their several sects. Yet are we certain they would rather be doubly taxed than dispense with them.

Sabbath schools are also connected with the above churches, for the religious instruction of children. Religion is well fostered here.

GONE EAST.—Dr. KIMBALL, recently connected professionally with the Indian department in this Territory, left here on the last steamer *Panama* for the States. The Doc.'s general agreeability has made him friends wherever he has become known. Especially among his associates of the department with which he was recently concented, will his departure be greatly regreted; yet all, doctor, accompany you in thought, and wish you a pleasant voyage, and a joyful reception by friends who will be made happy by your return.

☞ Tame strawberries have now been in market about a week. The wild have been 10 or 12 days earlier. Peas will be fit for use in a week, and cherries—luscious, sweet, and red as a maiden's blush—about the same time.

PONY EXPRESS.—The failure in the regular arrival of the Pony Express in San Francisco, is attributed to the Indain difficulties in Carson valley. No express had arrived for the last two weeks preceding the steamer's sailing; hence the absence of later news from the States. The last express due should have brought us the result of the Chicago republican convention. It was feared, in San Francisco, that the express had been fouly dealt with, and that until such time as the Indians might be subdued or peace restored, the express, and not unlikely the coach mails, would become very irregular at best.

☞ We are pleased to notice by the Oregon papers that Mr. S. GARFIELDE, the receiver of the land office at this place, has *not* been using his oratorical powers in behalf of our opponents' success in Oregon. On the contrary, we are a little surprised, but considerably gratified, to learn that he has been successfully employing his ability and eloquence in defence of democratic principles. The journals of our party there highly commend his efforts. However much we might censure his course in the last election in this Territory, we can do even Mr. G. the justice to say of him, that he is one of the finest, most eloquent, and argumentative speakers on the Pacific coast. Using these gifts legitimately and honestly, he could not fail to become a prominent man anywhere.

We make a note of this for the reason that last week we intimated our doubt as to the manner in which he would employ the talents with which he has been so bountifully gifted. *We can even do the devil justice.*

BISHOP SCOTT.—The Rev. Bishop SCOTT, of the Methodist Church, arrived here from Oregon on the last mail steamer.—He will probably visit the principal places of our Territory. It is now about one year since he was here last.

SAUNDERS' PRAIRIE, LEWIS CO. W. T.
June 2, 1860.

EDITOR OF PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

Your paper of May 25th has this moment been received. In the correspondence relative to the Capitol and Penitentiary funds, there is a letter signed R. D. Gholson, Gov. of Wash. Ty., dated May 30th, 1860, and addressed to Gay Hayden, W. Dillon and G. Barlow, Vancouver, W. T., in which the following quotation appears: "Certain gentlemen here, men of apparent intelligence, among them the Chief Justice of the Territory, having urged that a similar act passed at the same session in relation to the erection of the Capitol, was an unauthorized assumption of authority over the disposition of the Capitol funds, alleging that it was my duty as Executive to disregard the commissioners altogether, and myself at once proceed to let out and superintend the erection of the building."

I have to say, sir, that I never had a word of conversation with Gov. Gholson upon the subject.

Respectfully,
O. B. MCFADDEN.

P. S. The $20,000 are still here awaiting the arrival of the "*due time to* EXECUTE THE BOND."

OLYMPIA, June 5, 1860.

MR. FURSTE—Please announce, through the medium of your paper, that Wm. G. Dunlap respectfully declines being a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace.
W. G. D.

Cowlitz County Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to a call made by the county central committee, the delegates from the various precincts met at the "Monticello House," and organized by electing Hon. A. R. BURBANK, Chairman, and THOMAS ROE, Secretary.

Dr. N. OSTRANDER offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by the convention:

WHEREAS, It being an established custom of the democratic party, at all times, promptly and clearly to define its position upon all political questions dividing the public mind; and

WHEREAS, We as members of that national party, believing that the present time, in view of recent outrages perpetrated by the abolitionists of the north and east, particularly demands that our position upon the one and absorbing issue now existing, should be clearly set forth and understood; Therefore it is by this convention—

Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it now exists in some of the States of the Union, is recognized and protected by the constitution of the United States, and is left by that instrument to be regulated alone by the municiple policy of the States in which it is, or may hereafter be established.

Resolved, That the Territories are the common property of all the States, held in trust by the general government, and as such, the citizens of the several States have an equal right to settle therein, and to carry there such property as to them seems best calculated to promote their interest, and that having so settled, they are justly entitled to protection in said property.

Resolved, That the Kansas-Nebraska bill, based upon the principles of non-intervention by Congress, and guaranteeing to the people of all the Territories the right, when forming a constitution, prior and preparatory to admission as a State, to settle the question of slavery for themselves, is in accordance with strict justice to all, and therefore democratic.

Resolved, That the aggressive, fanatical and incendiary spirit recently evinced by the abolitionists, wantonly and by force to interfere with the institution of slavery, are alarming evidences of fanaticism, nullification and treason, and should be so regarded and treated by every true lover of his country.

Resolved, That the terms *Abolitionist, Free-Soiler and Republican*, when applied to parties of the present day, are synonymous, all alike tending towards that "irrepressible conflict" as taught by Seward, initiated by John Brown, and proclaimed by all the subalterns in the abolition party.

Mr. BURBANK introduced the following resolutions which were adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we adhere to the principles of the democratic party, as enunciated in the Cincinnati platform of 1856.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the patriotism, ability and integrity of the administration, and national democracy, to preserve the constitution and union of the States.

Resolved, That we have confidence and hope in the conservative democracy of the Union, and of the 18th of June Baltimore Convention, that they will be able to nominate and elect a national democrat to the Presidency.

Resolved, That a majority vote should nominate, and that the same should be adopted as the governing rule for nominating in our presidential conventions; and that the two-third rule is wrong, too often resulting in the subversion of the popular will.

Resolved, That we indorse the course, and highly appreciate the labors of our delegate in Congress, Hon. I. I. STEVENS, especially his able defence of our just claims on the general government, arising out of the expenses incurred in the defence of our people during the Indian war of 1855–6.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the agitation of any question, having for its object the removal of our Territorial Capitol, and deem any removal thereof, unwise and inexpedient.

Mr. ROE, also offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That we believe the extraordinary assault recently made upon the character of the President by the so-called "Covode Committee," to be without honest intention, and for the purpose of promoting partizan interest on the eve of a Presidential election; and while we favor the strictest economy in all the departments of our government, and the most searching scrutiny into the conduct and honesty of all public officers, we feel it to be the duty of every American citizen, who wishes to uphold and sustain national honor, to unite in denouncing this wanton and contemptible attack made by Covode and his fellow-*Helpers*.

The convention then proceeded to make the following nominations:

For Representatives—C. LA DU, and N. OSTRANDER.
For County Commissioner—THOS. ROE.
For Sheriff—A. C. CLARK.
For Treasurer—T. L. RUE.
For Assessor—JAMES REDPATH.
For Coroner—GEORGE BARLOW.
For School Superintendent—J. B. LA DU.
For Constable—JONATHAN BURBEE.

The Chair appointed C. La Du, N. Ostrander and A. Burbee central committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. C. La Du moved that a copy of the proceedings of this convention be forwarded to the *Pioneer and Democrat* for publication. Carried.

On motion of Mr. McCall, the convention adjourned.

A. R. BURBANK, *Chairman.*
THOS. ROE, *Secretary.*

MR. FURTE:—I see, in looking over the last *Pioneer and Democrat*, you employ one of its columns in comments connected with my name. I thought that after refusing to publish my reply to an unwarrantable and *lying* attack made in the *Pioneer and Democrat* during my absence in the States, that a decent self-respect would have prevented a similar recurrence. I regret that in this hope I am disappointed. Your notice of an Opposition meeting is made a pretext for your misrepresentations of my private sayings, of my political antecedents, and of the reasons for my opposition to the Democratic party. In the first paragraph of the editorial referred to, there is but little to notice; you say: "All Republicans and those opposed to the policy of the present federal administration," is the verbatim of our call. The truth is otherwise, as every one who will read our call will see at a glance. This perversion was intended, doubtless, to make the impression that the Republican element, in getting up the call, was nominal, and thus create prejudice and apathy.

Again, you say:—"Under this call it is very evident none need regard themselves as slighted: political hucksters, tricksters, jockeys and political gamblers, all are urged to unite themselves and destinies with the present incongnous and not particularly select fossil formation." A huckster is defined as one who is a retailer of small articles. A political huckster is one who retails the small political talk of the neighborhood and village. An editorial huckster is one who echoes the opinions of the heavy *man* of the town; who writes editorials this week which he explains next week; who drags private citizens into his columns that he may misrepresent them; who publishes the private sayings of private citizens held both with himself and others; whose private politics are the reverse of his published politics; who praises without merit and condemns for no fait. A political trickster is one who holds out inducements to men to unite with *the* party, with the *promise* if you will, you shall have an office—which they *don't* intend to give; that says to the foreign-born citizens, "the Opposition are Know-Nothings" whilst the ticket they *run* is made up in part of Know-Nothings politically and the balance know-nothings for the want of sense. The political gambler is without politics—he bets on the winning card; he is for Douglas, Davis, Lane, Bell, or Seward, which ever he thinks will win. Now, sir, if we had desired this class of mongrels at our meeting (which we did not) all hopes of getting them would have vanished after seeing what we saw, and hearing what we heard at Masonic Hall last Saturday. We saw at the great demonstration, Douglas men, Lane men, Buchanan men, and heard it loudly proclaimed that Seward men were voting and otherwise engaged in the scramble. We saw there old Whigs—the class, Mr. Editor, you call jockeys (for political jockeys are those who change politics) on hand, actively engaged with an eye single to an office. The old guard of Democracy (office holders) were protesting against the tricksters and jockeys, declaring that they could not, nor would not be *stultified*. A young but ardent *liner* was so disgusted that he took his hat in hand and, with the grace of a Philadelphia lawyer, left the house, declaring he could not set in convention with such scamps. Others more bulky gathered their hats as if to leave, but the deafening cries of "Charleston!" "the Gulf States moving!" together with the importunities of some one less impetuous caused insulted dignity to stay locomotion. I think I am warranted in saying from what I saw and heard at Masonic Hall last Saturday, that the hucksters, tricksters, Jockeys and political gamblers are in league with sham-democracy.—I do not, Mr. Furste, approve of jockeying, but there are times when a *trade* or *swap* would inure to the public good. For example: The Thurston county members of the last legislature were offered the capitol commissioners for the public printer. Now, if our representatives had made the *dicker*, the capitol building would now be going up, and we should have the benefit of an expenditure of $30,000 in our midst. The printer, it is true, could not have been *Furste*, nor could any successor have been last in qualification.

In the second paragraph of your editorial, you say—"yet as it has been so ordained by the 'Regimental opposition drill master,' Judge Hays, we suppose they will have to obey." The only reply I have to make to this slang is this: if you had written this on Saturday last, at 4 o'clock in the evening, you would have had reason to know that the "*dear peeps*" do not always obey the political drill-master.

In the third and last paragraph, you say, in relation to my politics—"to us he has often avered he is no Republican"—yes, and I have as often avered to you that I was a whig. The name whig is a proud name. In connection with the name there are associations of thought truly gratifying. In their nationality, they knew no East, no West, no North, no South. Their banners, which were thrown to the breeze in Maine and Massachusetts, as emblematic of their principles, were identical with those which waived from their liberty poles in Charleston and Savannah. The treasonable cry of disunion was never heard in a whig camp; one of their mottos was:—"Liberty and Union—one and inseparable."

In the new and vital questions which have arisen since the disintregation of the old whig party, some of which are the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line; the Kansas question; the effort to force slavery on Kansas against the most solemn protest of its people; the Pacific railroad; the homestead bill; the anti-poligamy bill; on all these questions, I agree with the republicans and differ with the democrats. There is another question still more vital, (I mean the continued union of the States,) I agree with the Republicans; they are for "union and liberty—one and inseparable."

In the present Congress, forty-two democratic members have declared, in language unmistakable, their *treasonable* purpose to cecede from the Union if the American people, in the exercise of the elective franchise, choose to elect a republican president. True, they agree to stay in the Union on certain conditions. What are those conditions? Just this: Don't elect a republican president, and let us dictate congressional laws for the government of the territories, and the Union may still "run along."

I cannot judge otherwise, than that the democratic party are sectional in the payment of debts. In 1855 we had an Indian war. We contributed men and means to carry it on to a successful termination, and government refuses to pay, as yet, a dollar. In 1856, Florida had an Indian war, her volunteers, and those furnishing supplies, were paid two years ago. Minnesota had an Indian war which begun since ours, and that debt has been paid. Now, I ask, Mr. Editor, why the Oregon war debt has not been paid? Whose fault is it? The fault of Gulf-State Democracy, or is it because Stevens and Lane have no influence at Washington, or does the fault rest nearer home?

That I may differ with the republicans on some questions is most likely. If they propose, by congressional intervention, to keep slavery out of the territories, I differ with them. Whilst I admit the power, I deny the expediency of its exercise. I hold to the whig doctrine of non-intervention; but on this question, I differ alike with southern democracy. They propose to pass a slave code for the territories, which is equivalent to extending it. I hold that it is for the inhabitants of the territories to decide this question and not Congress. You will perceive, Mr. F., that on one question I differ with both republicans and democrats, whilst on all others I agree with the republicans and differ with the democrats. You will now, Mr. Editor, I think, be at no loss to know my position politically.

At the tail end of your editorial you assume a falsehood for truth, and that assumption involves you in a number of errors. You assume that I was formerly a democrat; the assumption is false—I never was. You assume I was an applicant for a federal appointment; in this your are mistaken—I never was. You assume that Gov. Stevens opposed my appointment; this too is false—Gov. Stevens never did. You assume that I censured and blamed Gov. Stevens for opposing my appointment; this too is false. You assume that Gov. Stevens defeated my appointment; a bigger *fib* could not be uttered, for I never was an applicant. You then assume that my opposition to democracy grows out of my defeat for federal favor; this is a great falsehood—I never have asked federal favor. My opposition to the democratic party is on principle. You have known me for eight years, and you have always found me in opposition to the democracy. The intimation that I am against the democratic party because I complain of bad treatment, is simple and ridiculous. I don't hold the party responsible for the slanders of its editors, nor for the lies of some of its dignitaries.

G. HAYS.

June 8.

Democratic Primary Elections in Thurston County.

A meeting of the citizens of the town of Olympia was held on Saturday the 2d day of June, 1860, at Masonic Hall, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention.

W. W. Miller, Esq., announced the object of the meeting; whereupon, Jas. Tilton, Esq., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That none be entitled to vote at this meeting but those who (being then entitled to vote) did support the democratic nominees at the last election.

To which T. M. Reed, Esq., offered the following amendment: "Or those who now declare themselves democrats, and pledge themselves as supporters of candidates of the democratic party at the ensuing election."

On motion, U. G. Warbass, Esq., was elected president of the meeting

On motion, Richard Lane was elected secretary and James Lodge, Esq., assistant secretary.

On motion, resolved that the votes be taken by ballot, each voter depositing his ticket embracing the full number of delegates to be elected.

The meeting was called to order, and the votes being taken, the following named persons were declared duly elected delegates to the county convention:

L. D. Durgin, D. L. Phillips, U. G. Warbass, J. F. Guerin, J. L. Clark, G. W. Corliss, T. M. Reed, John Stewart, W. N. Horton, J. L. Myers, B. Callaghan, J. L. Head, John Benham, W. A. Nixon, Wm. Wright, Geo. Crawford.

On motion, Jas. C. Head, Esq., was nominated one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the precinct of Olympia.

On motion, T. M. Reed, Esq., was nominated Justice of the Peace for Olympia precinct. That gentleman being present, declined the nomination.

On motion, resolved that the further nomination of precinct officers be postponed until the morning of the election.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pioneer and Democrat. Adjourned.

U. G. WARBASS, President.
RICHARD LANE, Secretary.

Pursuant to notice, the Democracy of Chambers' Prairie Precinct met the school house on Saturday, June 2d.

Joseph A. White was called to the chair, and Chas E. Weed appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the chairman in a brief and pertinent manner.

On motion of John Shively, it was decided to elect by ballot, each candidate to be voted for separately, and the person receiving the highest number of votes to be declared elected.

The meeting proceeded to ballot, and the following named gentlemen were declared duly elected:

John M. Hawk, John Shively, A. J. Chambers, John N. Low, Columbus White, V. Davis, L. D. Barnard.

Mr. Shively offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chambers' Prairie delegation be and are hereby instructed not to support any man for office who did not support the Hon. Isaac I. Stevens at the the last election for Delegate to Congress.

Mr. Hawk moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted.—Pending which motion considerable discussion ensued. Motion to reconsider lost. Whereupon Mr. Low used to have his name withdrawn from the list of delegates, stating as a reason that he wished to go to the convention untrammeled, or not go at all.

E. A. Shirley was then put in nomination and elected to fill the place of Mr. Low.

On motion of Mr. Hawk, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Pioneer and Democrat. Adjourned.

JOSEPH A. WHITE, Ch'm'n.
CHAS. E. WEED, Secretary.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Mound Prairie Precinct was held at the school house, June 2d, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to convene at Tumwater.

On motion of Mr. A. Gangloff, C. B. Baker was elected chairman and G. T. Grow secretary.

On motion of Hon. James Biles, the meeting proceeded to elect, by ballot, seven delegates. The following gentlemen were declarded elected: A. Gangloff, A. W. Sarjent, James Biles, Wm. Martin, R. D. Camby, M. Z. Goodell, G. T. Grow.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Pioneer and Democrat for publication. Adjourded.

C. B. BAKER, Chairman.
G. T. GROW, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Democratic voters of Yelm Pririe Precinct, James Longmire and T. H. Shelton were appointed delegates to attend the county convention to be held at Tumwater on the 9th inst.

JAMES LONGMIRE, Chairman.
MATHIAS BECKER, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PANAMA.

Progress of the Indian War in California.

THE PONY EXPRESS CUT OFF BY INDIANS!

General News.

The *Panama* arrived at Brown's wharf this mornining at 5 o'clock, 7 days from San Francisco. We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co. and T. M. Reed, Esq., for files of San Francisco papers to the 1st inst., and from the Atlantic States to the 5th ult. The news brought by the *Panama* from the States is not as late as that which we published last week.

We copy the following from the San Francisco *Herald* :

MILLER'S STATION, Carson Valley, May 29—8 P. M.—The volunteer force which was organized to punish the Indians at Pyramid Lake, met a party of them numbering 300 strong, near Williams' old station, at 7 o'clock this morning. An engagement ensued in which seven Indians were killed and three volunteers slightly wounded.

MILLER'S STATION, May 30, 1860.—The Pony Express has been cut off. The stations are mostly burned and the stock has been driven off. No one has any hopes that it will arrive, and it is not believed that the last one went through. In the skirmish yesterday near Willows', the Indians invited the volunteers out before breakfast. Six Indians were killed. The Indians are prepared and anxious for a fight in every direction. The disturbance extends far toward Salt Lake, and fears for the southern country are entertained.

The following additional intelligence is contained in a dispatch to the Sacramento papers of the 30th, from Dr. Bell, who accompanies the volunteers as surgeon :

"This morning, about nine o'clock, the Indians appeared on the hills. At the same time we learned that Capt. Fleeson's company had been cut off. Col. Hays, with a portion of our forces, hastened to their relief, and found two of the parties wounded, one in the thigh, the other in the chest—both slightly. We had a smart brush with about two hundred Indians, completly routing them. We do not know how many of them were killed. They fought shy. None of our men were killed. Col. Hays ordered his forces into camp, as he did not wish to wear down his horses following them through the deep sands.—We now number about five hundred men.

In commenting upon the above dispatches, the *Herald* says: "It will be seen that the Pah-Utes, so far from being frightened by the force sent against them, are anxious to encounter the whites, and that in the last encounter they were first in the attack. Every reliance may be placed upon the information furnished by our correspondent. Of whatever nature may have been the origin of this war, it is quite plain that unrelenting punishment must be visited on the savage tribes, if we would maintain possession of Carson valley.

DESTRUCTINE FIRE.—On the 30th of May, a destructive fire occurred at Navada, California. Total loss, $13,400.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Lieut. Dudley, late of the dragoons serving under Col. Johnson in Utah, was recently before the Congressional Committee on public expenditures, and testified that a large number of mules and other property belonging to the Government, were sold at auction in Utah, where a few persons were the purchasers, when, if the same property had been forwarded to California, as it might have been, it would have brought a handsome advance on the original cost.

As the first legislative step on the subject which has been privately discussed during the past six months, Mr. Morris, of Illinois, will urge the passage of a joint resolution appointing Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, Gen. Doniphan, of Missouri, and Gov. Wood, of Illinois, Commissioners to negotiate with the Mormons for the sale of their possessions, on the express condition that they remove within a reasonable time from the limits and jurisdiction of the United States. The Commissions are to make their report to the President by the next session of Congress.

Circulars of instructions for taking the census have been issued by Suptrintendent Kennedy to all the United States Marshals are instructed to give their subordinates strict orders not to communicate the result of their labors to any individuals for private uses, nor to the press for publication.

The Census—Let Everybody Assist to Make it Complete.

To make the census thorough, the Marshal must be assisted systematically by the people. In China, when the government desires to procure an enumeration of the inhabitants of the country, an edict is issued by the Emperor, ordering each householder to write out legibly the required statistics, and hang a placard containing them on the outside of his door, by a stated time, under severe penalties. The census gatherer then has nothing to do but to go from door to door, with his tables and pencil, and take off the figures as expeditiously as possible. The system is a wise one; but we fear it requires a more despotic government than ours to enforce it in the United States. Still the people might take a hint from it, and voluntarily put it to some extent, in practice. The census-gather is required by law to propound certain queries, and to glean certain facts. Those queries are known; and therefore nothing is more easy than for each householder to prepare in writing, in advance of his calling, the answers to those queries, and have them put in some convenient place, ready for the Marshal, when he comes. To assist our friends, as much as possible, we append a list of those queries, which if fairly copied, with the answers, and kept for delivery when called for, much time would be saved, as well as greater accuracy be arrived at. The following are the points upon which the census Marshals are required to elicit information:

The number of inmates of each house, with the age of each, sex and color, whether white, black or mulatto.

Profession, occupation or trade of each male person over fifteen years of age.

Value of real estate owned.

Place of birth, naming the State, Territory or county.

Married within the year.

Attended school within the year.

Persons over twenty years of age that cannot read or write.

Whether deaf or dumb, blind, insane or idiotic, pauper or convict.

Name of owner, agent or manager of the farm.

Number of improved acres.

Number of unimproved acres.

Cash value of farm.

Value of farming implements and machinery.

Live stock on hand June 1st, 1860, viz: number of horses, mules and asses, working oxen, milch cows and other cattle, swine and sheep.

Value of live stock.

Value of animals slaughtered during the year.

Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1860, viz: number bushels of wheat, rye Indian corn, oats, beans and peas, buckwheat, barley, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, pounds of wool and pounds of tobacco.

Value of orc land products in dollars.

Gallons of wine, value of produce of market garden, pounds of butter, pounds of cheese, tons of hay, bushels of clover seed and bushels of grass seed, pounds of hops, pounds of flax, bushels of flax-seed, pounds of maple sugar, gallons of molasses, pounds of honey and beeswax, value of home-made manufactures.

Name of corporation, company or individual producing articles to the annual value of $500.

Name of business manufacture or product.

Capital invested in real estate and personal estate in the business.

Raw material used, including fuel, viz: quantities, kinds, value, kinds of motive power, machinery, stricture or resource.

Average number of hands employed, viz: male, female, average monthly cost of male labor, average monthly cost of female labor.

Annual product, viz: quantities, kinds, values.

Name of every person who died during the year ending June 1, 1860, whose usual place of abode was in the family, the age, sex and color, whether white, black or mulatto, married or widowed, places of birth, naming the State, Territory or country, the month in which the person died, profession, occupation or trade, disease or cause of death.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL LEAVE FOR THE Atlantic States on the 22d day of June, or on the departure of the mail steamer from Olympia. Any business to be transacted at the Departments, or in any of the large cities of the East, which may be entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. He will return to this Territory during the month of October next. E. C. FITSHUGH.

June 8, 1860. 29

OLYMPIA HOSPITAL.

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

HOSPITAL,

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

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

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

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

STRAYED,

FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, A SMALL BAY Mare; white stripe in the face; branded with letter G, reversed, on both shoulders; had on when she left, a small bell hung with a soldier's belt marked No. 52. Whoever will give me information where the said mare can be found, will be liberally rewarded. Address the undersigned at Olympia, P. O.

G. T. GROW,
3w29 Beaver Creek, Thurston County, W. T.

UNITED STATES PROPERTY FOR SALE

AT CAMP SEMIAHMOO.

THE QUARTERS OCCUPIED BY THE U. S. Boundary Commission, consisting of the following frame buildings, boarded upright and battened.—Houses one story high, not ceiled; height from floor to eaves, 10 feet—viz:

One building 40 feet long by 12 feet deep ;

One building 40 feet long by 12 feet deep, with portico 6 feet wide in front, full length of building ;

One building 84 feet long by 15 feet deep—kitchen in rear and portico 6 feet wide in front, full length of building.

-ALSO-

Four whale boats (5 oared) with oars, anchor, sails, &c.;

One yawl boat ;

One small row boat ;

One sail boat decked, carrying about 6 tons, with anchor, (80 lbs.) chain, &c.;

One sail boat (plunger) carrying about 2 tons.

Private bids for the above are invited.

Unless the property is sooner disposed of, it will be sold at public sale on the 20th day of June.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
2t U. S. Com'r N. W. Boundary Survey.

TUM WATER Saddle and Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED A shop in Tum Water, is now prepared to fill all orders for

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

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

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

Cash, hides, and all kinds of produce, taken in exchange for saddles, harness, &c.

WITHERELL & JORDON.
Tum Water, May 18, 1860. 26tf

J. D. CARROLL,

YATES STREET,

(BETWEEN WHARF AND GOVERNMENT STS.,)

IMPORTER

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

NOW OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

CHOICE BRANDS :

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

☞ Orders from any part of the country punctually attended to.

TERMS CASH.

J. D. CARROLL,
Opposite Freeman & Co.'s Express,
3m22 Yates Street, Victoria.

WM. WRIGHT, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,
12y OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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 positvely and absolutely necessary to use a counter acting agent. From the fact that the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

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

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PARK & WIGHT, SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TREADWELL & CO.'S LIST OF MACHINES

FOR HARVEST OF 1860.

Reapers.

MANNY'S Celebrated Reaper and Mower combined. Made by Woods, of Hoosic Falls—made in 1859—stronger and better than ever before, cuts six feet, snugly packed for shipping to remote districts. Made expressly for Treadwell & Co., San Francisco.

MCCORMICK'S Reaper, with new improvements, made in 1859, being the latest and best machines ever turned out by him. Six feet cut. Made expressly for Treadwell & Co., San Francisco.

HESSEY'S Reaper—substantial and effective machine.

BURRALL'S Reaper—a good and enduring Reaper.

SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, or N. Y. Reaper—a fair machine. Cuts six feet.

KETCHUM'S Mower—does not reap. Cuts five feet.

EAGLE Reaper and Mower—cam motion. Cuts five feet.

WOOD'S Mowing Machine—a splendid two-horse machine.

WOOD'S Swather—a new machine, worked by two horses from behind, can be raised and lowered to suit.

Harvestors.

HAINE'S Illinois Harvester—a most desirable machine. Cuts ten feet, and is twice as effective as reapers, at the same expense of running.

Threshers.

TREADWELL'S 10 horse—made after the "Russell" pattern by Spencer. A very superior machine.

SPENCER'S 10 horse celebrated Thresher, with Perigo power—better made than ever.

RUSSELL'S 10 horse celebrated Thresher—made at Massillon, Ohio.

PITT'S pattern, 10 horse and 8 horse Threshers—made by Nourse, Mason & Co.

HALL'S 8 and 10 horse Thresher, Smith's power.

WHITMAN'S 5, 6 and 8 horse Threshers, far superior to any other machines of their sizes.

EMERY'S 2 and 4 horse Threshers—a very simple and durable machine.

Horse Powers.

PERIGO'S Eight and Ten Horse Powers.
PITT'S do do
SMITH'S do do
WHITMAN'S 2, 4, and 6 do

Together with the best stock of

Hardware, Mills, Belting,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

In the country. The machinery comprises the very best kinds in use, and greatly improved in make and adaptability to the California market.

For sale low, by

TREADWELL & CO.,
2m25is San Francisco.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

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

SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY

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

CAUTION.

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

"EUREKA WHISKEY,"

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

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

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

GENUINE EUREKA WHISKY

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

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

burnt into the head.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

SOLE AGENTS.

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

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

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

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

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, Etc.

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

Stove Trimmings, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Japanned and 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

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAN AROMATIC SCHNAPPS!

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

HOLLAND GIN,

MANUFACTURED BY MYSELF EXCLUSIVELY, AT SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND,

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

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

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

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

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

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.

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

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

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

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

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

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

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

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

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

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

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

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

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

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

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNDER the superintendence of W. K. WADDMAN, 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.

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

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

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

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

CHAMBERS' PRAIRIE INSTITUTE.

REV. R. J. EVANS, *Principal.*
MRS. S. F. W. EVANS, *Female Teacher.*

THIS INSTITUTE WILL COMMENCE ITS first year July 9th, 1860. The building is situated on Chambers' Prairie, six miles east of Olympia, in a healthy, moral, country neighborhood, where children will be withdrawn from temptations incident to cities and more public places.

The year will be divided into *two terms* of twenty-one weeks each, or their equivalent.

All common school and academic branches desired, will be taught on the following terms:]

TERMS--PER ANNUM:

Primary Common School (exclusive of Grammar and Arithmetic advanced)..... $30 00
Higher Common School—including Eng. Grammar and Arithmetic advanced, Algebra, Geom., Book-keeping..... $35 00
Academic—Anct. Languages, Natural and Moral Science, Trigonometry, French, Botany, Physiology..... $40 00
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—So soon as arrangements can be made, lessons will be given on the Melodion, one lesson per week..... $30 00
Weekly lessons in vocal music given free of charge to all scholars.

Lost time—less than a term—will be at the scholar's expense. No deduction will be made except in cases of sickness, or by special previous arrangement with the Principal.

All pains will be taken to make this Institute worthy the approval of the community; its patronage is therefore respectfully solicited.

N. B. The principal is also authorized to say that boarding may be had in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Money payable quarterly on the 1st of October, January, April and *July*. 3w27

DISSOLUTION.
A Last Call to Debtors!

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned having been dissolved some time since, debtors to that firm are hereby notified that they must come forward before the first day of next month, and pay up, or give their notes, payable at such times as may be agreed upon, or else their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.

Being greatly in want of cash, this call is positive, and MUST be complied with.

J. F. GUERRIN, & Co.

Olympia, May 18th, 1860.—3w.

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday, June 16th, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., I will offer for sale, on the premises,

"EDEN FARM,"

at Cowlitz Landing, Lewis County, W. T., a desirable place for any one wishing to combine the mercantile business with farming,—containing Three Hundred and Nineteen acres, more or less. There are on the premises a good dwelling, first-rate barn, stable and other out-houses; about one hundred and fifty acres of prairie and bottom land enclosed and under cultivation, conceded by all acquainted with it to be the best donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in the county. Title perfect, and possession given when required. Terms—One-half of purchase money cash; balance in thirty days.

E. C. FITZHUGH,
4w26 Assignee of *E.* D. Warbass.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution, to me directed, issued out of the office of the clerk of the district court of the second judicial district of Washington territory, I have levied upon and taken into execution, and will sell to the highest bidder, at the door of the court house, in Olympia, on Saturday the 23d day of June, 1860, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all right, title, and interest of Moses Hurd and Mary Ann M. Hurd, in and to their land claim, containing three hundred and twenty acres, or thereabouts, situate in the town of Olympia, Thurston county and territory of Washington, the notification of which is on file in the office of the register of Washington territory.

Also, all right, title and interest of the said Moses Hurd and Mary Ann M. Hurd, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land purchased by the said Moses Hurd of John B. Dickerson, containing one hundred and thirty acres, or thereabouts, being the east half of the donation claim of the said John B. Dickerson, the notification of which is on file in the office of the register of Washington territory.

All of which is in the county of Thuston and territory aforesaid, together with all the improvements thereunto belonging, seized and taken into execution, as the property of Moses Hurd and Mary Ann M. Hurd, and will be sold to satisfy a judgment of the district court against Moses Hurd and Mary Ann M. Hurd, and in favor of W. W. Miller, for the sum of $1,386 37 principal, with interest from the 14th day of March, 1859, and costs accred, $7 45, and costs hereafter to accrue.

G. C. BLANKENSHIP,
Sheriff of Thurston Co., W. T.

Olympia, May 18th, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution to me directed, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, I have levied upon and taken into execution, and will sell to the highest bidder, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Olympia, on Saturday the 23d day of June, 1860, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all right, title, and interest of Moses Hurd and Mary Ann, his wife, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: All and singular the lands embraced in their notification on file in the Register's office of Washington Territory, situate in Township eighteen, north, range two (2) west of the Willamette meridian, lying west of the portion assigned to the said Mary Ann Hurd; which tract or parcel of land contains one hundred and thirty acres, or thereabouts, and all embraced in sections eight and nine of said Township.

Also, all right, title, and interest of said Moses Hurd and Mary Ann M. Hurd, in and to a certain tract and parcel of land purchased by the said Moses Hurd of John B. Dickerson, containing now one hundred and twenty acres, or thereabouts, being the eastern portion of the donation claim of the said John B. Dickerson, the notification for which is on file in the office of the Register of Washington Territory, all in the county of Thurston and Territory of Washington, together with all the improvements thereunto belonging, seized and taken into execution as the property of Moses Hurd and Mary Ann Hurd, and will be sold to satisfy a judgment of the District Court against said Moses Hurd and Mary Ann Hurd, and in favor of Gilmore Hays for the sum of $642 00, with interest from September 2d, 1859, and costs accrued, taxed at $12 30, and costs hereafter to accrue.

G. C. BLANKENSHIP,
Sheriff, Thurston co., W. T.

Olympia, May 18th, 1860.—4w.

CLOSING UP AND SELLING OUT.

AS I am about to close up the Livery business, I now offer for sale a lot of fine Work and Saddle HORSES, ROAD WAGONS, BUGGIES, HARNESS (single and double), &c.; all of which are of the best quality and in excellent order. To farmers and those desirous of purchasing the chance of securing good bargains should not be neglected.

J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Feb. 24, 1860. 14:4m

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street,*
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
AGENTS FOR
JAS. CONNER & SON'S U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING MATERIALS.

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

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

NONPAREIL SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED THE above named Saloon, and fitted the same up in a superior style, invites his old friends and the public generally to give him a call, where they will find the choicest

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Connected with the Saloon are
TWO GOOD BILLIARD TABLES
AND BALL ALLEYS.

OYSTERS will be served, as heretofore, day or night.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars, wholesale and retail.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms cash.

M. L. HEFRON.
Olympia, March 9, 1860. 3m16

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF PENITENTIARY COMMISsioners of Washington Territory will receive sealed proposals until the 6th day of June, 1860, for clearing and grubbing 2½ acres of the site for the Penitentiary, located at Vancouver, Clarke county, W. T. Said work to be done as follows:

All trees, stumps, and brush, to be taken out by the roots, and the holes to be filled up, and all to be leveled down smooth. Said work to be completed by the 1st day of August, 1860. Two sureties to be named in the bids.

Said commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed—"To the Acting Commissioner of Penitentiary. Proposals for clearing."

By order of the Board,

GAY HAYDEN,
Acting Commissioner of Penitentiary.

Vancouver, April 2, 1860. 20td

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

WINSOR & LAMAN.
Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

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

H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,
CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES.

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33ly

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE NEW STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Dr. BURNS respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has lowered his rate of charges to suit the times. *Calls punctually attended to night or day.*

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 3y

HENRY N. McGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
Commissioner of the Court of Claims of U. S.

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

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Thurston.

District Court of Second Judicial District, in and for the Territory aforesaid.

TO JOHN EVANS, SARAH T. EVANS, OWNER and Dowress, and Joseph Hamlin, subsequent incumbrancer: You are hereby notified, that T. F. McElroy has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which shall commence more than three months after the sixteenth (16th) day of March, 1860, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to foreclose a mortgage executed by the said John Evans, on the eighth day of September, 1858, to secure the payment of a promissory note, bearing even date therewith, for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with interest from said date according to the tenor of said note.

Complaint dated March 6th, 1860, and filed in District Court of 2d Judicial District, W. T., March 13th, 1860.

ELWOOD EVANS,
3m17 Attorney for Plaintiff.

TAKE WARNING.

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

On all accounts left unsettled at that date, two per cent. interest per month will be charged, and the accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Feb. 24, 1860. 14:6m

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

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

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

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE
NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

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

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

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

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

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM NEW YORK,

A large assortment of CHOICE

BOOKS,

which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. They have made arrangements by which they will be enabled to provide the reading public with all the standard books of the day, at a very reasonable advance on New York prices.

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

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

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM
AT
TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

FORWARDING,
Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

G. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT LETTERS of administration upon the estate of SETH BULLARD, late of Chehalis county, deceased, have this day been granted by the Probate Court of Pacific county to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them, with necessary vouchers, within one year from this date.

M. W. BULLARD, Administrator.
Fort Willopa, Pacific County, W. T., April 24, 1860. 4w25

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

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

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

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

ALSO, VIA ISTHMUS:

A Full Line Hosiery, Gloves, Delaines, Organdies, Lawns, Robes, Jaconetts, French Muslins, Cambrics, Irish Linens, &c.

And a General Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
SUITED TO THE SPRING TRADE.

ALSO,

EX ORACLE, ELIZA, DENMARK, &C. & C.:
VELVET MEDALION CARPETS,
BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS.
INGRAINS, HEMPS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DBUGGETS.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
GREEN BAIZES.

Window Shades and Hollands, Brocatelle & Damasks. Paper Hangings and Borders.

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

INVOICES VERY LOW PRICED
Floor Oil Cloths,

Now landing and for sale, at lowest rates, by
FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street,—135 and 137 Merchant St.,
3m24 San Francisco.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.

The new and splendid steamer
Eliza Anderson,
THOS. WRIGHT, Commander,

Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 o'clock for *STEILACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,* and *VICTORIA, V. I.*

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

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

J. B. PAINTER,
(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)
DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,
And Printer's Stock generally,
132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*
11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

L. B. HASTINGS,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

French, Wilson & Co.,

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

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

Andrew J. Moses,
AUCTIONEER,
Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

C. CROSBY & CO.
TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y

A. J. BURR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

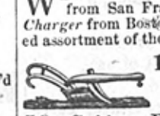
Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

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

New Goods!

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



100 Cast and Steel
Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking
STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

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

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

--Also--

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,
Surgical and Mechanical
DENTIST.

DR. L. HAVING PERMANENTLY LOcated on Puget Sound, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to perform all necessary operation on Teeth in the most scientific manner.

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

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 5tf

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.

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
Sacramento Street, below Montgomery,
[Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Com.'s Office,]
SAN FRANCISCO.

Established in 1854, for the permanent cure of all private and chronic diseases, and for the suppression of Quackery.

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

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

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

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

A Tribute to Merited Worth.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

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

PHILADELPHIA, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

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

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.
CERTIFICATE.

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

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

[L. S.] B. F. FILLMORE.

State of California, county of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of April A. D. 1856. (Signed,)

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

CARD.

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

[L. S.] MEYER YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.

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

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

[L. S.] WM. C. JEWETT.
Notary Public.

SPERMATORRHŒA,

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

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.
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