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WASHINGTON TERRITORY:

Historical, Geographical and Statistical.

BY THE GATHERER.

The Gulf of Georgia and Strait of Juan de Fuca are connected by two ship channels called Canal de Haro and Rosario Strait. Between these channels are a great number of islands, one of the largest of which is Bellevue or San Juan, claimed by both the United States and Great Britain, according to their respective interpretations of the treaty of 15th June, 1846, defining the northwestern boundary between the two governments. Within the last year this question of title has been brought particularly before the public in consequence of a company of United States troops having been stationed upon the island by order of Gen. HARNEY, commanding the Department of Oregon, for the protection of American citizens resident thereon, against the frequent incursions of the Northern Indians, and the threatened seizure of a citizen of the United States by order of a Colonial Governor of Great Britain, which order was attempted to be enforced by a chief factor of the Hudson Bay Co. in person, backed up by an English man-of-war.

The official correspondence in reference to these matters has been published by order of Congress, and such portions of it as is deemed neceesary to an understanding of the immediate causes which led to the recent difficulties,—by those who have not had the opportunity of seeing or reading it elsewhere—is here given.

The Island of San Juan being within the limits of this Territory, the recent transactions become a portion of its history, and we prefer referring to them in connection with a description of the harbors, bays, and islands in that quarter, rather than again alluding to it:

CITIZENS OF SAN JUAN ISLAND ASK PROTECTION OF GENERAL HARNEY.

SAN JUAN ISLAND, July 11, 1859.

To GENERAL HARNEY:

The undersigned, American citizens on the island of San Juan, would respectfully represent: That in the month of April, in 1858, the house of the United States inspector of customs for this Island was attacked and fired into in the night by a party of Indians living on this Island, and known as the Clalms, and had it not been for the timely aid of the Hudson Bay Co., the inspector would have fallen a victim to their savage designs. In the month of July following we found on the beach, close to the above-mentioned Indian-camp, the bodies of two white men, apparently Americans, who had, when found, cotton cords about their necks which had been used to conceal them under water. Last fall another daring murder was committed in the middle of the day, and in plain sight of us all here, without the slightest chance of our rendering them assistance. Only 10 days ago another body was found on our shore which had been the victim of foul play. Inclusive with the above dangers that we are exposed to from our neighboring Indians, we are continually in fear of a descent upon us by the bands of marauding northern Indians, who infest these waters in large numbers, and are greatly retarding the progress of the settlement of this island. According to the treaty concluded June 15, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, (the provisions of which are plain, obvious, and pointed to us all here) this and all the islands east of the Canal de Haro belong to us; we therefore claim American protection in our present exposed and defenceless position. With a view of these facts, and for the essential advantage of having this and the surrounding islands immediately settled, we most earnestly pray that you will have stationed on this Island a sufficient military force to protect us from the above mentioned dangers until we become sufficiently strong to protect ourselves.

J. M. Hagyaret, Samuel McCauley, J. E. Higgins, Chas. H. Hubbs, L. A. Cutlar, Wm. Butler, J. D. Warren, H. Wharton, jr., John Whitty, B. S. Andrews, John Hunter MacKay, Noil Ent, Michael Farris, George Perkins, Alex. McDonald, Peter Johnson, Angus McDonald, William Smith, Charles McCoy, D. W. Oakes, P. K. Hubbs, jr., Paul K. Hubbs.

GEN. HARNEY TO CAPT. PICKETT.

FORT VANCOUVER, July 18, 1859.

CAPT. GEO. PICKETT—By Special Orders No. 72, a copy of which is enclosed, you are directed to establish your company on Bellevue or San Juan Island. The General commanding instructs me to say the object to be obtained in placing you thus is two-fold, viz: First. To protect the inhabitants of the Island from the incursions of the Northern Indians of British Columbia and the Russian Possessions. * *

Second. Another serious and important duty will devolve upon you in the occupation of San Juan Island, arising from the conflicting interests of the American citizens and the Hudson Bay Co. establishment at that point. This duty is to afford adequate protection to the American citizens in their rights as such, and to resist all attempts at interference by the British authorities residing on Vancouver's Island, by intimidation or force, in the controversies of the above mentioned parties. This protection has been called for in consequence of the chief factor of the Hudson Bay Co., Mr. Dallas, having recently visited San Juan Island with a British sloop-of-war, and threatened to take an American citizen by force to Victoria for trial by British laws. It is hoped a second attempt of this kind will not be made, but to insure the safety of our citizens, the General commanding directs you to meet the authorities from Victoria at once, on a second arrival, and inform them they cannot be permitted to interfere with our citizens in any way. Any grievances they may allege as requiring redress can only be examined under our laws, to which they must submit their claims in proper form. * * *

In your selection of a position, take into consideration that future contingencies may require an establishment of from four to six companies, retaining the command of the San Juan harbor.

A. PLEASONTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

GEN. HARNEY TO GEN. SCOTT.

FORT VANCOUVER, July 19, 1859.

SIR: * * * On the morning of the 9th inst. I left Victoria and visited Bellevue, or San Juan Island, about ten miles to the east of Vancouver's Island, on the opposite side of the Straits of Haro. This Island is fifteen miles long and five or six broad. It contains fine timber, good water and grass, and is the most commanding position we possess on the Sound; overlooking the Straits of Haro, the Straits of Fuca, and the Rosario Strait, it is the most suitable point from which to observe and prevent the Northern Indians from visiting our settlements to the south of it. At the southeastern extremity one of the finest harbors on this coast is to be found, completely sheltered, offering the best location for a naval station on the Pacific coast.

The Hudson Bay Co. have an establishment on this Island for the purpose of raising sheep, which they export at eight dollars per head. Twenty-five Americans, with their families, are also living upon the Island; and I was petitioned by them through the United States inspector of customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island to protect them from the Indians, as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Co. at Victoria, with their rights as American citizens. Mr. Hubbs informed me that a short time before my arrival the chief factor of the company at Victoria, son-in-law of Governor Douglas, came to the island in the British sloop-of-war Satellite, and threatened to take one of the Americans by force to Victoria for shooting a pig of the company. The American seized his rifle and told Mr. Dallas if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended. The American offered to pay to the company twice the value of the pig, which was refused.

To prevent a repetition of this outrage, I have ordered the company at Fort Bellingham to be established on San Juan Island for the protection of our citizens, and the steamer Massachusetts is directed to rendezvous at that place with a second company to protect our interests in all parts of the Sound.

WILLIAM S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.
To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

PROTEST OF GOV. DOUGLASS.

By James Douglas, C. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Vancouver's Island and its dependencies, vice-admiral of the same, &c

The sovereignty of the island of San Juan, and the whole of the Haro Archipelago, has always been undeviatingly claimed to be in the crown of Great Britain. Therefore, I, James Douglas, do hereby, formally and solemnly, protest against the occupation of the said island, or any part of the said Archipelago, by any person whatsoever, for or on behalf of any other power, hereby protesting and declaring that the sovereignty thereof by right now is, and always has been, in her Majesty Queen Victoria and her predecessors, Kings of Great Britain. Given under my hand and seal at Victoria this 2d day of Aug., 1859.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

GEN. HARNEY TO GOV. DOUGLAS.

FORT VANCOUNER, August 6, 1860.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of an official copy of a protest made by you to the occupation of San Juan Island, in Puget Sound, by a company of United States troops under my command. This official copy was furnished by Capt. Hornby, of her Majesty's ship "Tribune," to the United States officer in command at San Juan Island, Capt. Geo. Pickett, of the 9th infantry of the American army, together with a communication threatening a joint occupation of San Juan island by the forces of her Majesty's ships "Tribune," "Plumper," and "Satellite," now in the harbor of that island by your orders. As the military commander of the Department of Oregon, assigned to that command by the orders of the President of the United States, I have the honor to state for your information, that by such authority invested in me, I placed a military command upon the island of San Juan Juan to protect the American citizens residing on that island from the insults and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver's Island and the establishment of the Hudson Bay Co. recently offered them by sending a British ship-of-war from Vancouver's Island to convey the chief factor of the Hudson Bay Co. to San Juan for the purpose of seizing an American citizen and forcibly transporting him to Vancouver's Island to be tried by British laws.

I have reported this attempted outrage to my government, and they will doubtless seek the proper redress from the British government. In the meantime, I have the honor to inform your excellency I shall not permit a repetition of that insult, and shall retain a command on San Juan island to protect its citizens, in the name of the United States, until I receive further orders from my government. I have the honor to be, &c., W. S. HARNEY,
Brigdier General, U. S. A., Commanding
His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, C. B.

AFFIDAVIT OF LYMAN A. CUTLER.

Territory of Washington, }
County of Whatcom. }

Lyman A. Cutler, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he has been a resident of San Juan Island since last April, at which time he located one hundred and sixty acres of land, agreeably to the preemption law, and upon which land he has ever since resided.

That on or about the 15th of last June he shot a hog belonging to the Hudson Bay Company; that immediately after so doing he proceeded to the house of the agent of the Hudson Bay Company on the Island, Mr. Griffin, and informed him of the fact, stating that it was done in a moment of irration, the animal having been at several times a great annoyance, and that morning destroyed a portion of his garden; he desired to replace it by another, or they could select three men, and whatever valuation they might place on the animal he would at once pay. Mr. Griffin, very much enraged, said the only way it could be settled would be by him (Cutler) paying one hundred dollars. He replied he was astonished both at Mr. Griffin's conduct and proposal, and left him. The same afternoon Mr. Griffin, in company with three other persons, came to his house. He afterwards learned they were Mr. Dallas, one of the directors of the Hudson Bay Company, Dr. Tolmie, a chief factor, and a Mr. Fraser.—Mr. Dallas asked him if he was the man that killed the hog; he answered yes. Mr. Dallas then, in a very supercilious manner, asked him how he dared do it. He replied that was not the proper way of talking to him; that he dared do whatever he though was justifiable, and he had no cause to blame himself in the matter; as soon as he had killed the animal he went to Mr. Griffin and offered to make him a proper reparation—that he was ready to do it then; had he chosen to have acted otherwise, he could have said nothing about it, and Mr. Griffin would have never known his loss; the animal was so worthless he would never have troubled himself about it. Mr. Dallas, in reply, stated this was British soil, and if he (Cutler,) did not make the reparation demanded—one hundred dollars—he would take him to Victoria; their steamer (the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Beaver*) was in port, and they had a posse at their command. He answered, Mr. Dalles must be either crazy or deemed him so, to pay one hundred dollars for an animal that was not worth ten; and as for taking him to Victoria for trial, that could not be done; when they brought their posse he would have his friends to resist them; this was American soil and not English; and whilst he was willing to answer before any American tribunal for what he had done, no English posse or authority should take him before an English tribunal. Mr. Fraser commenced speaking about its being British soil, &c., he (Cutler) declined, however, having any conversation with him on the matter; he had said all he had to say about it. Dr. Tolmie said nothing. Mr. Griffin simply asked him if he ever knew him (G.) to disturb any of the settlers or insult them? he answered, never before that morning.

As they rode off one of the party remarked, "You will have to answer for this hereafter," or words to that purport.

Their manner and language were both insulting and threatening.

Afterwards, on the 27th of June, the morning Captain Picket landed, the British steam frigate *Satellite* arrived and landed Mr. DeCouey, who was installed as British magistrate for the island of San Juan, as Captain Prevost publicly stated; at the time he left Victoria nothing was known of the landing of the American troops; it seemed evident that the magistrate came over for the purpose of apprehending him, (Cutler;) that he understood process was issued by the said De Couey to compel his attendance to answer to his charges; that Captain Gordon, the English constable, with a posse, came to his house during his absence, on or about the 29th or 30th of July; word was sent to him by Mr. Crosbie, the American magistrate, to come in and place himself under the protection of Captain Pickett; that he came, staid one day, and returned the next, Captain Pickett having informed him if they attempted in any way to interfere with him to send him word, and he should be protected at all hazards. He is convinced that if troops had not been on the island he would have been taken by force and carried before an English magistrate; his reason for this belief is based on the fact that the English force on board the steam frigates *Satellite* and *Tribune* had orders to obey any requisition that Mr. De Courey should make on them.

LYMAN A. CUTLER.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 7th of September, 1859.

HENRY R. CROSBIE,
Notary Public.

C. J. GRIFFIN TO CAPT. PICKETT.

BELLEVUE FARM, SAN JUAN, }
July 30, 1859. }

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the island of San Juan, on which your camp is pitched, is the property and in the occupation of the Hudson Bay Co., and to request that you and the whole of the party who have landed from the American vessels will immediately cease to occupy the same. Should you be unwilling to comply with my request, I feel bound to apply to the civil authorities. Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. JNO. GRIFFIN.

Capt. PICKETT, &c., &c.

CAPT. PICKETT TO C. J. GRIFFIN.

MILITARY CAMP, SAN JUAN, W. T., }
July 30, 1859. }

SIR—Your communication of this inst. has been received. I have to state in reply that I do not acknowledge the right of the Hudson Bay Co. to dictate my course of action. I am here by virtue of an order from my government, and shall remain till recalled by the same authority.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,
GEORGE E. PICKETT,
Captain 9th U. S. Infantry.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO PASSPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—As it frequently happens that persons from Europe, who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, are obliged, from various causes, to return thither before completing their citizenship, the publication of the subjoined correspondence is deemed not inappropriate to answer the many inquiries upon the subject. Within the last few months, several persons of this class have applied to me in relation to the probability of obtaining passports from our Government to and from the continent of Europe. The result of an inquiry to that effect, made to the Secretary of State, you have in the following letter:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 10, 1860.

DEAR SIR—Immediately on the receipt of your letter I submitted it to the State Department, and have received the enclosed letter from Gen. Cass, Secretary of State.

TRUSTEN POLK.

T. F. RUSK, Esq., St. Louis, Missouri.

WASHINGTON CITY, 10th April, 1860.

To the Hon. TRUSTEN POLK—Senate:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, accompanied by one addressed to you by Mr. T. F. Rusk, relative to a passport for Joseph de Vonfriede, a native of France, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. In reply, I regret to inform you that, as a passport is substantially a certificate of citizenship, it cannot be issued to any person born abroad who has not been fully naturalized according to the laws of the United States.

LEWIS CASS.

☞ The development of muscle leads not always to the prize ring. In Troy, the other day, John McKinney and Patrick Kennedy, blacksmiths, had an extra trial of skill. The former challenged the latter to compete with him in making horse shoes for the championship. The challenge was accepted, and the working time fixed at ten hours, each man, with his "helper," went at the metal. Their shops were surrounded through the day with an interested throng, and ropes were stretched about the forges to give sufficient space. At the expiration of ten hours Kennedy had made two hundred and forty shoes, and McKinney two hundred and ten. Near the close of the contest the "helper" of the latter fainted from fatigue. It is not probable that an equal feat has ever been accomplished before.

BLOOMING IN THE GRAVE.—A metallic coffin containing the body of a young lady who had been buried more than four years, was lately opened in Memphis, Tennessee. The body was in an excellent state of preservation—the hair, particularly, was very life-like, and, what was more astonishing, a full blown camelia japonica, which some affectionate hand had twined in the tresses of the girl, was remarkably fresh looking, the leaves retaining their soft, greenish hue to perfection.

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

Procredings of the Thurston County Democratic Convention.

TUM WATER, June 9, 1860.

The meeting was called to order by W. W. Miller, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

On motion of Mr. Biles, Mr. Hawk was chosen chairman, and L. D. Durgin and Wm. Wright secretaries.

On motion, proceeded to elect committee on credentials; whereupon Messrs. Foster, A. J. Chambers, James Offut, Hartman, Doyle, T. M. Reed, Longmire, Van Wormer and Grow were duly elected committee.

The committee on credentials reported the following persons as entitled to seats in the Convention:

Yelm Prairie Precinct—Tilman Shelton, James Longmire.

Nisqually Precinct—George Shazer, W. Hartman.

Chambers' Prairie.—John Shively, L. D. Barnard, J. M. Hawk, Allen Shirley, Columbus White, A. J. Chambers, Vareen Davis.

Olympia—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.

Skookum Chuck.—Chas. Van Wormer, W. W. Brown, E. M. Sammis.

Grand Mound.—A. Gangloff, Jas Biles, A. W. Sarjent, R. D. Camby, M. Z. Goodell, G. T. Grow, Wm. Martin.

Tenalquot—B. F. Ruth, R. Waddell, J. W. Offutt.

Tum Water—B. L. Henness, Gabriel Jones, W. S. Porter, C. P. Judson, Morris Littlejohn, Mr. Scott, E. W. Foster.

Miami—T. J. Perkins, R. L. Doyle, Thos. Rutledge.

Report of Committee adopted.

On motion of Mr. Biles, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for the different offices, with the following result:

For Representatives—D. L. Phillips, U. G. Warbass, B. F. Ruth, B. L. Henness, M. Z. Goodell and G. T. Grow.

County Commissioner—S. S. Ford.

County Treasurer—Wm. Wright.

School Superintendent—R. M. Walker.

County Auditor—Richard Lane.

Judge of Probate—R. M. Walker.

Assessor—A. W. Sarjent.

Prosecuting Attorney—Aleck C. Smith.

County Surveyor—W. H. Carlton.

Coroner—W. N. Horton.

On motion, David Phillips, A. J. Chambers and C. B. Baker, were elected Democratic Central Committee for the ensuing year. On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

J. M. HAWK, Chm'n.

L. D. DURGIN, }
WM. WRIGHT, } Secretaries.

Five Projected Territories.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing on 2d of May, says:

Bills for the organization of five new Territories were agreed upon by the Committee on Territories to-day. The names of these new Territories are Chippewa, Arizana, Nevada, Idaho (or the Gem of the Mountains) and Dacotah. The limits of these new Territories are as follows:

Chippewa is bounded by British America on the north, forth-sixth parallel of north latitude on the south, Minnesota on the east and Washington Territory on the west—thus forming a new Territory out of the northern half of Nebraska and Dacotah, with an extent of 135,000 square miles.

By the contemplated arrangement the Territory of Arizona will have the following boundaries: Utah Territory on the north, Mexico on the south, Virgin river and California on the west, and the one hundred and eight meridian on the east. The proportions of the area of territory will be—New Mexico about 110 square miles, and the new Territory nearly 200 square miles.

The boundaries of Nevada will be on the north by Oregon and the forty-third parallel to Green river, and thence by Green river to the northern boundary of Utah to the one hundred and fourteenth meridian of west longitude; thence by the one hundred and fourteenth meridian and Virgin river to California, and on the south and west by California. This Territory will contain about 175,000. The boundaries on the east approach within one hundred miles of Salt Lake City and the Mormon settlements. Washington Territory is thus deprived of about 15,000 square miles of land; a small corner is also cut off from the Territory of New Mexico.

The boundaries of Idaho, or "The Gem of the Mountains," are as follows: North by the forty-third parallel of north latitude, east by the one hundred and second meridian of west longitude, and west by Green river. The Territory comprises 150,000 square miles. One-half of this is taken from Utah, a small portion from Nebraska and New Mexico, the remainder from Kansas.

The Committee have agreed that the balance of Utah, east of the Green river, about 20,000 square miles, shall be attached to Nebraska. This will reduce Utah to about 90,000 square miles, which will be surrounded by the Territorial Governments of Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, and that portion of the old Territory of Oregon which was attached to Washington last Congress. If this does not bring the Mormons nearer to civilzation and good government, it will bring civilization and good government near to them.

Dacotah is to be composed of a part of the present Territory of that name and a portion of Nebraska, and bounded as follows: The forty-sixth meridian of north latitude on the north; Minnesota and Iowa, to the month of the Big Sioux, on the east; on the south, following the Missouri river, from the mouth of the Big Sioux to the mouth of the Niobrarah, and along the Niobrarah to the one hundred and second meridian of west longitude; along the one hundred and second meridian to the forty-third parallel of north latitude; thence along the forty-third parallel to the crest of the Rocky Mountains; and on the west by Washington Territory. This Territory will consist of about 135,000 square miles. This does not include or interfere with any of the settled portions of Nebraska.

Peru—Terrible Earthquake.

On the 19th April the city of Callao was visited by a terrible earthquake.—There was not a dwelling in Callao, Lima, or Chorillos, which had not been damaged. The walls were cracked, people were wounded, and the churches left in such a condition that the steeples have to be taken down. A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald* says:

"No person can imagine the terrible effects of such a scene who was not here during the time of the panic. More than fifty shocks were experienced in seventy-two hours, doing in that short space of time the estimated damage, in Lima, of $1,000,000, in Callao about $20,000, and in Chorillos about $40,000; and destroying several estates in Canete, which may be set down at $200,000. In Manta, trees were rooted out of the ground, and one of the mountains close by was rent in two, and produced a volcano of hot fœted water. In Lima the shaking and rumbling still continue, and the panic is much greater there than at Callao. The priests are preaching in the open air to the people.

On the 23d of April, in Callao, an alarm was raised that the sea was receding from the shore and presenting the same phenomenon as in 1749, during and preceding the sinking of old Callao. People were to be seen running about greatly distracted, and a general panic prevailed. All the roads leading out of Callao were lined with frightened sinners, fleeing from the wrath to come. Special trains were running all day, carrying away hundreds to Lima, whilst the most devoted or frantic went to Bella Vesta, and took from the church the immage of the Senor del Mar, the same that was used in 1749. A procession was formed, accompanied by a band of music and a guard of honor, and the image that was to calm the sea and bring it back to a proper sense of its duty, was carried down to the mole with all the pomp and ceremony the church could afford. The same evening a proclamation was issued by the Prefect, calling the inhabitants back to their homes, assuring them that the alarm was false, and that if in case the sea began to show symptoms of overflowing the city, the fact would be announced by the firing of three cannons, so that there would be time to escape.

The political condition of Peru would appear to be about the same, but it is evident that a general revolution is not far off.

THE TROUBLES BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND PERUVIANS.—The arrival at Valparaiso of a French war-ship has caused a great sensation in Lima and Callao. It will be recollected that the French Charge to Peru struck his flag nearly a year since, because the Peruvian Government refused to accede to his demands for redress towards a Frenchman in Lima who had been maltreated by the police while being arrested for abusing his wife. Castilla, a short time since, remitted the $8,000 demanded for personal damages, but refuses to comply with the demand of the Emperor that the Peruvians should hoist the French flag on the Castle and salute it. This vessel, a magnificent man-of-war of 90 guns, with 950 men, was to have sailed from Valparaiso, a few days after the steamer left, to enforce the French demand. Castillo swears most solemnly that he will not salute the French flag, and has sent his war vessels behing the Island of San Lorenzo. He is mounting guns on the Castle of Callao, and doing many other foolish things, declaring that he will resist any attack of the French.

☞ The Louisville *Democrat* of a late date has the following: "We are informed of a curious circumstance that took place last week up town. Saturday the papers contained an obituary notice of the death of a Mr. Morris, and an invitation to his friends to attend his funeral from the corner of Market and Brook streets. Saturday morning the hearse and carriages were at the door. The body of the dead man had been clothed in the funeral raiment and enclosed in a coffin. Numbers of friends had assembled. Suddenly the man in the coffin gave signs of life. Rumor states that he kicked the coffin lid off. At any rate, he was saved from death by burial alive and is doing well. It is said that he took laudanum Friday, whether by accident or purposely we know not, and was thrown into a stupor in which he was nearly entombed.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 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.

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 County Surveyor,
W. H. CARLTON.

For Coroner:
W. N. HORTON.

The Convention—Our Ticket.

Never before have the Democracy of Thurston county entered into a political contest with a fairer hope of success, than we do the present year. The general attendance of the precinct delegates at the convention at Tumwater, on Saturday last, where fifty out of fifty-two delegates elected were present, shows the interest taken by the Democracy in the politics of the county, which is an augury of certain success in the election ensuing. In this convention, every sixth democrat represented and cast the vote of his five fellows for the men of *their* choice for the various offices to be filled — Thus, as it were, has our ticket been formed by the voters themselves, and to this fact we attribute the general favor with which the nominations are everywhere received, and the determination expressed to rally, as to a man, in its support.

That defeated candidates for nomination should feel a little sore over their defeat for a while is but natural; that the personal friends of candidates who were disappointed in their hopes of securing a nomination, should even participate in this feeling is nothing more than might be expected. In the great rush for office, and out of the multitude of names presented to every convention from which to select the *few* officers that are annually to be chosen, *some*, necessarily, are and must be disappointed. A convention never yet assembled and formed a ticket for our support, but what such has been the case, and it would be doing violence to truth to say, that there are not *some* who will assert that the ticket could be much improved, and would have been much better, if their *own* names had only been selected by the convention as candidates for the offices for which they were severally applicants. In *their* opinions, *their* names would have adorned the ticket, and give force to the nominations made.—Whilst we thus admit that *individuals* in our party may have expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the nominations of Saturday, we know that to the masses it gives entire satisfaction, and will receive their welcome support at the ensuing election.

Another reason for predicting the certain election of our ticket by an increased democratic majority upon any former year, is because of the undoubted political complexion of our nominees—their intelligence, and their high moral worth as men and citizens. It were vain for the tongue of calumny to attempt to insinuate doubts as to the former, or to detract from their merits as to the latter. Our nominees, all—from representatives down to the lowest name upon the ticket—are men of character and liberal principles—firm and true to every democratic impulse and instinct. Their democracy is of the unswerving and never flinching order, whose principles have been deeply planted, and not easily to be eradicated. With such men presented to the democracy of Thurston county for their support, we fear not what may be the political hue or popularity of the men whom the republicans may see proper to array against them. We will elect our ticket despite every act of theirs, and that, too, in the face of the very dissensions which they assert exists amongst us. Republicans have yet to learn with what facility democrats can and will unite in support of their nominations.—Their attempts to prevent a union of what are commonly termed Buchanan and Douglas democrats, will be as futile now as heretofore. We may entertain different views from one another upon matters of public policy, or upon local issues. These affect not a man's democracy, nor yet as to who may be our individual choices for next president or delegate to Congress. *Our* democracy we cannot permit to be measured by partiality for men. "Principles, not men," has been the motto of our party for times past, and such will it continuence to be. So long as we act upon this axiom, will we continue to be united; so soon as we cease to keep it in view, we will find ourselves broken up into factions and cliques, and shameful defeat will be the reward of desertion from principle.

Let not the taunts of Republicans, then, have the effect of destroying our present unanimity. Their attempts to show that this or that candidate has been *misused* by failing to receive the nomination of our party, is done only to goad Democrats into a support of their candidates. All sensible men will at once perceive their object is to distract us, and then secure an easy victory for themselves. Let all good Democrats at once show the Republican party's *fuglers* that their labors to this end is beyond accomplishment. We are apparently irreconcilably divided in our preferences for candidates, until such times as conventions decide the question for us.—After this, Republicans may well stand aghast at the facility with which we reunite in support of our nominees. The recent struggle for the sheriffalty in our precinct meeting some two weeks since, we might cite as an instance. The warmth with which some espoused the causes of their preferences, the ardor (amounting to little short of bitterness) with which they pressed the election of delegates who would favor the nomination of their favorites, may have induced the belief this feeling would be encouraged. But let none be deceived herein. The very result of that caucus has strengthened our party at least thirty votes in this precinct, and those who it was then asserted sustained a *defeat*, will now join heart and hand in *defeat* of any men the Republicans may see fit to array against us. In this they will be further joined by every disappointed aspirant for office before the county convention. If there is anything soothing in this to our opponents, then let them, like bees, suck sustenance therefrom.

As soon as the Republicans shall have named their men for the sacrifice, we will institute a comparison between their candidates and our own.

GONE EAST.—Col. E. C. FITZHUGH, Associate Justice of Washington Territory, and Judge of the 3rd Judicial District, left here on Monday last for Victoria, where he will take the steamer for the States. The Col. goes on a visit to his friends and relatives, from whom he has now been absent some eleven years, much the greater part of which time has been spent in Washington Territory, at his home in Whatcom. To those who are in the least familiar with the Judge; who have enjoyed his hospitality and good-cheer, need not be informed of his many ennobling traits. A more gentlemanly, affable and agreeable man it would be difficult to meet with anywhere. The fog of prejudice with which he was once looked upon by some, has long since been lifted, and those who then beheld him as an arrogant, overbearing man, are now his admirers, and find him the modest, forbearing and religiously upright and honest man on all occasions. Although making *himself* but little pretention to much knowledge of legal lore, we have heard, with much ple. sure, high encomiums passed upon the equity of his rulings and decisions, and the dignity with which he presides upon the bench. Coming from where it did—from legal gentlemen who once hated and despised the Judge—the compliment is doubly enhanced.

As the Judge will remain some time in Washington city, persons having business to transact with any of the departments would do well to entrust the same with him. His varied intelligence and practical business knowledge will render his services there invaluable. His knowledge of matters here will enable him to make any explanations that may be required in the prosecutions of claims, etc.

Mr. WM. M. RANDALL, long employed in the Register's office at this place, as clerk of the register, also left at the same time, and accompanies the Judge as far as New York. May they both enjoy a pleasant passage, and meet with a happy reception by their friends.

Until your return, Judge, your numerous friends here wish you a kind *adieu*.

☞Mr. L. D. DURGIN, of the Olympia nursery, will accept our thanks for the first strawberries of the season. If there are any who believe as we do, that strawberries are the greatest luxuries man can enjoy in their season, they will not fail to call on him and "buy some." He has about two acres in bearing, and can supply the Sound. The fruit is larger and of finer flavor this year than common.

LOCATED.—We learn that the trustees of the Puget Sound University, at their meeting on Tuesday evening last, have at length succeeded in locating the same on the point of land on the Sound, nearly opposite the house of L. OFFUTT, about midway between Olympia and Tumwater. We regard the location as a very judicious one. It will accommodate the educational interests of both places alike, whilst if it had been located in Swantown, on the east side of the bay, it would have sufficed only for the wants of the former place, (who are not debarred from participating in its benefits by the present location,) and Olympia, whilst the distance from Tumwater would have been too great to ensure the attendance of scholars from the latter place.—The building spot is a very eligible and sightly one. We further learn that it is the intention of the trustees to send Rev. B. C. LIPPINCOTT, of this place, to the States, to solicit aid in the erection of the buildings. He is to start between this and the first of September, or about that time.—The "Methodist Board of Missions" have already donated five thousand dollars for this object, and the Rev. Mr. L is confident that he can, in a short time, raise five or six thousand more, in the way of general contributions. These sums, together with the amount donated by our citizens, will make the very handsome total sum of fifteen thousand, or more, dollars, to start on. Success to the enterprise.

HE WANTS TO BE RE-APPOINTED.—We learn that a petition is in circulation in this place, asking the re-appointment of Mr. S. GARFIELDE to the office of receiver of the land office at Olympia, as soon as his term of office shall have expired. We are not aware whether the petition is being circulated at the request or with the knowledge of Mr. G. or not; nor have we been able to learn in what manner or for what the petition recommends him. We have considerable curiosity upon this subject. If it speaks in terms of commendation of him as a Democrat, we must beg leave to put an exclamation point there, as well as two or three of interrogation. It is true, Mr. G said he "voted the Democratic ticket sixteen years ago," (which was probably his first vote;) but he has never told any one he voted it since. He may have done active Democratic work in Kentucky, for aught we know, to secure the election of Buchanan and Breckenridge; but then, by the time his present term of appointment shall have expired, the $10,000 salary which he will then draw, should be held by him as full remuneration for his services.—If $10,000 be a man's pay for three or four months' connection with, and his labor for the success of a party how much should be deducted when for over a year he links himself with its opponents, and works for its overthrow? Our idea is, Mr. G. *is considerably in debt* to the party. If we were asked to sign a petition stating that Mr. G. could perform the duties of the office he now holds, *if he would*, we should not hesitate to append our name. But we could not, conscienciously, sign one promising that he would. Better send the petition out among the farmers. Its no go here.

☞Our worthy cotemporary of the *Register* of Port Townsend, in its issue of the 6th instant, takes exception to the terms in which we alluded to the action of the commanding officer at Fort Steilacoom, in despatching the *Massachusetts* with a detachment of twenty men, to cruise in the Sound, and aid in the enforcement of our laws against the Northern Indians.

We fully agree with the *Register*, that this act of the Colonel commanding, "was but a simple discharge of duty," but we still hold that the promptness which characterized it, "is commendable, and reflects the highest credit upon the military."

We are unable to discover in the article alluded to, any grounds for the concluding comments of our friend. We are well aware that the *Massachusetts* is not at all adapted to the protection of our people against the inroads of the savages, and fully appreciate the importance of the subject and the necessity which exists that the government should, at once, detail an efficient war steamer to be kept actively cruising in the Sound and the neighborhood of the Straits of Fuca. This we have repeatedly urged, and trust that speedy action will be had in the matter. Meanwhile, however, this service must be be performed by the *Massachusetts*, and that it will be promptly performed when required, we have the best assurance.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, have organized an expedition, under the charge of Mr. F. C. Hall, for the purpose of a search for some of the crew of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, the discovery of whom, alive, Mr. Hall thinks still possible. The party consists of Mr. Hall and four companions. They were announced to leave Cincinnati on the 8th, and sail from New London on the 29th of May.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—We see by the last Steilacoom *Herald*, as also by posters received here, that the enterprising citizens of that place are making extensive preparations towards an *extravagant*, yet fitful celebration of our nation's natal day in that thriving and hospitable little city, in the observance of which, at that place, they respectfully invite ALL to participate with them. A full programme of the orders of the day has not yet been published. The committee of arrangements, however, give assurance that it shall be a creditable affair, and that an abundance of the "good things" of life shall await the arrival of their guests. As we have heard of no intention to celebrate the fourth at this place, let us meet with our neighbors at Steilacoom, and join with them in doing honors to the day. What say you all, citizens of Olympia?

EXTRADITION.—Col. M. T. SIMMONS, Indian Agent for the District of Puget Sound, left here on Monday morning last for Victoria, whither he proceeds to obtain an exchange of Indian prisoners, now held by Indians of our and those of the British nation. There is no law on the subject between the two nations, and the Colonel's visit to Victoria is simply to confer with Gov. Douglas, and prevail upon him to use his influence with the Indians under his control to give up the three Snohomish Indians now held as slaves by some of the Northern Indians. In exchange, the Col. will deliver to them the two Hyder squaws which were recently taken in the attack upon a party of that tribe by the Snohomish Indians about a month since. Col. S. will have both in charge by the time he reaches Victoria.

☞A thunder storm, the first we have seen for over two years, arose very suddenly on the evening of Wednesday last, and has had quite a perceptible effect upon the temperature of the air. Vivid flashes of lightning rent dark and portentious clouds in the far distant eastern horizon, and the loud rolling of the thunder, as it reverberated in a subdued but protracted echo in the coast range of mountains, sounded grand yet gloomy as we never heard it before. Thunder and lightning is so uncommon here, that it invariably leaves an impression of awe on the mind. Considerable rain has fallen since that storm.

☞Some two months ago, Philip George was convicted of the murder of a man named Clark, at Corvallis, Oregon, and sentenced to be hung on the 1st inst. A few days previous to the time fixed for the execution, a portion of the citizens of that place petitioned the Governor for a respite of the sentence for thirty days. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and in due time the document was presented to the sheriff; but in order to make it legal, the signature of the Secretary of State must be appended. A messenger was dispatched to Salem, the Capitol, to procure the requisite signature, but it was hardly probable that he could return in time to stay the execution. The fatal hour arrived, and the culprit was led forth to the scaffold. No messenger arrived from Salem. The prisoner professed himself ready to die, having made his peace with God. He was certain it was through his mother's prayers that God had brought him to repentance, and he charged all who were present to take warning from his terrible example. After he had concluded his remarks, the sheriff informed the people of the facts above stated in reference to the respite. He did not know what course to pursue; but finally put the question to the spectators, who decided that the respite should be respected, and the prisoner remanded to jail. The *Union* says there were 3000 persons present.

SINGULAR CASE.—We learn from a friend at Vancouver the particulars of a singular case, which occurred a few days ago at the garrison at that place. A soldier was released from the guard-house, where he had been confined several months for desertion. Immediately upon this discharge, he retired to the rear of the house, where several soldiers were employed in cutting wood, and asked one of them to let him look at his ax. Not anticipating any harm, he consented, when the first soldier deliberately placed his own foot upon a log, and severed one of his toes. One of the soldiers then attempted to take the ax from him, but was forced away by a blow aimed at himself, when the discharged soldier again placed his foot upon the log, and with another blow completely cut his foot in half. He was on the eve of another blow, when his arm was caught, and the ax wrested from him by his companions. He was then taken to the hospital, where his wound was examined and dressed by Dr. Barnes, who thinks amputation will be necessary. The soldier refuses to give any reason for his singular conduct, but it is attributed to shame and mortification at his confinement for desertion. He was a young, able-bodied man.—*Portland News, June* 11.

The Charleston Convention.

The last mail brought us the official reports of the proceedings of the National Convention at Charleston, including the platforms reported respectively by the majority and minority of the Committee on resolutions. The majority consisted of the representatives on it from the fifteen Southern States and those of California and Oregon. They made the following report:

Resolved, That the platform at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following resolutions:

That the Democracy of the United hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories: First, That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories; Second, That the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in any Territory, nor any power to exclude Slavery therefrom, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its Constitutional authority extends.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the nation recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

Resolved, That the National Democracy earnestly recommend the acquisition of the Island of Cuba at the earliest practicable period.

Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

The following is the minority report, which was adopted. It will be seen that it is different in the clause touching the rights of property in the Territories from the report received by Pony Express:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted, and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters; and we recommend as our only further resolutions the following:

[Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of Slavery within the Territories.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of constitutional law.]

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of the State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effects.

At the close of the Convention, Mr. Cushing, the Chairman, made the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—Allow me, before putting the question of adjournment, to address to you a parting word. I desire first to say, and in saying it, to bear testimony to your constituents and to the people of the United States, that, considering the numerousness of this assembly, and the important interests involved in its deliberations, and the emotions thus naturally awakened in your bosoms—considering all this, I say, your sessions have been distinguished by order, by freedom from personalities, by decorum, and by an observance of parliamentary method and law. In competition for the floor, and in the zeal of gentlemen to promote their respective opinions by motions, or objections to motions, in the lassitude of protracted sittings, occasions have occurred of apparent, but only apparent, confusion. But there has been no real confusion, no deliberate violation of order. I am better able than any other person to speak knowingly on this point, and to speak impartially, and I say it with pride and pleasure, as a thing especially proper for me to say from the chair. I desire further to say, for and in behalf of myself, that I also know by knowledge of my own heart and conscience, that in the midst of circumstances always arduous, and in some respects of peculiar embarrassment, it has been my steady purpose and constant endeavor to discharge, impartially, the duties of the chair. If, in the execution of the duties, it shall have happened to me to address any gentleman abruptly, or not to have duly recognized him, I beg pardon of him and of the Convention. Finally, permit me to remind you, gentlemen, that not merely the fortunes of the great Constitutional party which you represent, but the fortunes of the Constitution also are also at stake on the acts of this Convention. During a period now of 84 years we, the States of this Union, have been associated together in one form or another, for objects of domestic order and foreign security.—We have traversed side by side the wave of the revolution, and other and later wars, through peace and war, through sunshine and storm. We have held our way manfully on until we have come to be a great Republic. Shall we cease to be such? I will not believe it. I will not believe that the noble work of our fathers is to be shattered into fragments—that this great Republic is to be but a name, a history of a mighty people once existing but existing no longer, save as a shadowy memory or a monumental ruin by the side of the pathway of time. I fondly trust that we shall continue to march on forever, the hope of nations as well in the old world as in the new, like the bright orbs of the firmament, which roll on without rest because bound for eternity, without haste because predestined for eternity. So may it be with this glorious Confederation of States. I pray you, therefore, gentlemen, in your return to your constituents, and to the bosoms of your families, to take with you as your guiding thought the sentiment of the Constitution and the Union, and with this I cordially bid you farewell, until the prescribed re-assembling of the Convention.

Presidential Calculations.

The Republicans are indulging in large expectations of success at the next Presidential election. They forget, that their organization, although strong in New England and a few of the Western States, has but a slim support in many of the States, and no existence whatever in a few of them. It would be well to look a little into the facts and figures, and not be too sanguine of Republican success. The New York *Tribune* presents the following calculation of the relative prospects of parties, which is worth pondering:

1. We shall, with determined and united effort, carry all the States which Fremont did, thus giving us 114 electoral votes to start with.

2. We shall not get an electoral vote South of Mason & Dixon's line.

3. We shall not carry *either* California or Oregon. They must be abandoned to the Democrats, who start with 127 electoral votes

4. Kansas will not be admitted as a State by the present Congress.

5. All the chances we will have of electing a President, will be before the People. If the election is thrown into the House of Representatives, we cannot possible expect to have more than fifteen States, and seventeen will be necessary.

The whole number of electoral votes will be 303. Necessary to a choice, 152. In 1856, we carried *neither* Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, nor Minnesota. With New Jersey (7), Pennsylvania (27), and Minnesota (4), we shall have the required number, and not one to spare. If we carry New Jersey (7), Indiana (13), Illinois (11), and Minnesota (4), they will give us 140 only, and we lose the election by three votes. If Kansas is admitted, then the whole number of votes will be 306; necessary to a choice, 154, and (without Pennsylvania) we lose the election by *two* votes.

It is quite evident, therefore, that the great battle-ground will be New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and the southern parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

This exhibit, it will be perceived, is not a very flattering show for Republicanism. A cotemporary, in commenting on the foregoing statement, says:

"The facts and probabilities all indicate the success of the Democracy. We start with 127 electoral votes *sure* (as the *Tribune* admits); and we need only 26 more to ensure success. New York alone is enough; so is Pennsylvania; and Indiana and Illinois, with *either* New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Iowa, Wisconsin, *or* Minnesota, will give us the requisite number. There is, therefore, no good ground for the boasting of the opposition papers; it is evidently employed only to keep up the courage of their followers, and to inspire them to labor for their success at home."

SLIGHTLY CONTRADICTORY—GOV. SEWARD.—We would like to have some of our Republican friends reconcile the following extracts from Gov. Seward's latest speeches, so as to preserve the consistency of the author. The speech of October, 1858, was made at Rochester, New York, and the one of February, 1860, was made in the United States Senate:

OCTOBER, 1858.	FEBRUARY, 1860.
"It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slave-holding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation."	"The whole sovereignty upon domestic concerns within the Union is divided between us by unmistakable boundaries; "you have your fifteen distinct parts, we eighteen parts equally distinct. Each must be maintained in order that the whole may be preserved."

NEW PONY EXPRESS.—Butterfield & Co. have announced that they will put on a horse express, in opposition to Russell & Co., as soon as the telegraph line from St. Louis shall be completed to Fort Smith. It is expected that the time will be five days from Fort Smith to Los Angeles, a distance of about fifteen hundred miles, making 300 miles per day, or an average of twelve miles and a half for every hour. This is fast time, especially as a good portion of this route is through a mountainous country, but it is not impracticable. The stages on this road travel at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, a portion of the way, and the contractors expect, with relays of horses every ten miles, to attain a maximum speed of twenty miles an hour over the smooth road, which will allow them ample margin for the delays on the rougher places.

The Manner of Electing the President and Vice President.

Considerable debate is being had in different parts of the country as to the manner in which a President and Vice President shall be elected, in case none of the candidates before the people should receive the constitutional majority of the Electoral College. The New York *Times* recently published an editorial on the subject, in answer to queries propounded by numerous correspondents. Said the *Times:*

In case there should be no choice in the Electoral College, the election will go into the House of Representatives. That body, as at present composed, will doubtless be divided as follows:

Fourteen States, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia would cast their votes for the Democratic nominee.

Fifteen States, viz: Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin for the Republican candidate.

Maryland and Tennessee for the Opposition candidate, and the vote of Kentucky and North Carolina would be equally divided.

With Kansas admitted, the Republican candidate would have sixteen States, but not a majority. Without Kansas it would stand:

Republican candidate	15 States.
Democratic candidate	14 States.
Southern opposition candidate	2 States.
Tied	2 States.
Total	33 States.
Necessary to a choice	17 States.

If no candidate has a majority of *all* the electoral votes, then the House must, from the highest, make the election, and that, too, by a majority of all the States. If they fail to do this previous to the 4th of March, then the Vice Presiden shall act as President. If no Vice President shall have been elected by the House, then the Senate shall choose one from the two highest numbers on the list voted for.

It will be seen, therefore, that if no President or Vice President should be chosen next fall, and if the House of Representatives shall fail to elect either, the Senate will have the appointment of the Chief Magistrate, though it can only select from two names presented by the House. In effect, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives would have the power of selection.

After the publication of the above article in the *Times*, a correspondent of that paper sent in the annexed communication, which was also given. From it, it would appear that in case there are three Presidential candidates put in the field, (*i. e.*, Republican, Democratic, and Southern Secession,) the candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket will really stand the best chance of being made President of of the United States. Says this correspondent:

EDITOR OF N. Y. TIMES:—Permit me to correct an error in your article relating to the election of President and Vice President by the House of Representatives and Senate, which appeared in the *Times* of the 2d May. You say:

"If no Vice President shall have been elected by the House, then the Senate shall choose one from the two highest numbers on the list voted for. It will be seen, therefore, that if no President or Vice President should be chosen next Fall, and if the House of Representatives should fail to elect either, the Senate will have the appointment of the Chief Magistrate, tho' it can only select from two names presented by the House. In effect, the Democratic members will have the power of selection."

Now, the House of Representatives has nothing whatever to do with the election of a Vice President, nor the Senate with the election of a President. The powers of each body are distinctly and entirely independent of the other.

If no President be chosen by the electors, the House of Representatives may choose the President; their choice being restricted to the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding *three*, on the list of those voted for *as President*.

If no Vice President be chosen by the electors, the Senate shall choose the Vice President from the *two* highest numbers on the list of those voted for, for Vice President.

If the House fails to elect a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President—whether chosen by the electors or by the Senate—shall act as President.

It would seem, therefore, judging from your estimate of the vote of the House, that, in the event of three or more tickets being nominated, the real contest for the Presidency would lie between the Democratic candidates for Vice President, the battle to be fought in those States whose electoral vote shall be Democratic.

The rule or manner of voting under which the Senate chooses a Vice President is exactly the reverse of that which governs the House in choosing a President—each being the reverse of the general principle or basis upon which the respective bodies are organized. The House, representing the people, and ordinarily voting *per capita*, votes for President by States, the representation from each State having one vote, and a majority of all the States being necessary to a choice. The Senate, representing the States—in theory, at least, and in the manner of electing Senators—votes for Vice President *per capita*, each Senator being entitled to a vote, and a majority of all the Senators being necessary to a choice.

☞ There are no old maids in Japan. The institution is unknown. When a girl reaches a certain age without being bound in chains matrimonial, the authorities interest themselves in her behalf, and speedily bring her a husband, whom she is bound to take, willing or not willing.

ORIGIN OF THE TWO-THIRD RULE.—This rule in Democratic National Conventions for the nomination of candidates for the President and Vice President, was adopted at Baltimore in 1832, when Andrew Jackson was re-nominated for President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President.—That was the first Democratic National Convention ever held. The Democratic members of the Legislature of New Hampshire made the suggestion that led to the convention. Their argument was to let the District and the States that did not have Democratic members of Congress, but still had a large Democratic popular vote, have a choice in the selection of candidates. Under the old system of Congressional caucuses, they were excluded. We now hear partisans disclaim against the very idea that led to the organizations of National Conventions. The two-third rule was reported in 1832, from a committee of which the late Vice President King, of Alabama, was the chairman. An attempt was made to substitute the majority principle, but it was voted down. In 1835 the second National Convention was held in Baltimore. The two-third rule was adopted after a long discussion. The majority principle was at first carried, but was finally stricken out. In 1840 no action was taken on the two-third rule, at the third National Convention, as Mr. Van Buren was re-nominated for President by acclamation. In 1844, at the fourth National Convention, the two-third rule was adopted by a close vote, after a long discussion.—At the National Conventions since held, it has been adopted without opposition.—*Union and American.*

HENRY CLAY ON SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.—In 1837, Henry Clay, then a Senator of the United States and the leader of the Opposition party in the country, introduced the following resolution into the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That any attempt of Congress to prohibit slavery in a Territory of the United States would create a serious alarm and just apprehensions; would be a violation of good faith toward the inhabitants of such Territory, who have removed thereto with their slaves, and because, when such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, *the people thereof shall be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.*"

We have published this resolution that our hundred thousand readers may see the sentiments of that great statesman upon the one professed distinctive principle of the republican party. If any former friend of Henry Clay, after reading this, can longer sustain Republicanism, he must have a very easy conscience.

This resolution is Democratic, and although introduced by the leader of their opponents, was sustained at that time by such Democrats as Thomas H. Benton, John C. Calhoun and Silas Wright. We ask those Republicans, in this State and elsewhere, who were formerly warm friends of the last named statesman, how they can reconcile their present sentiments and action with his expressed sentiments and life acts.—*N. Y. News.*

A VALUABLE BOTTLE OF WINE.—A friend in Bremen has sent the editor of the Richmond, Va., Enquirer a bottle of wine, said to be 228 years old. Supposing that it cost, originally, twenty cents, it is ascertained that the bottle, calculating the interest and adding it annually, would now be worth $788,411 92.

☞ A prize fighter in England, named Sam Hurst, has put up with the editor of *Bell's Life* $10, as an earnest of his willingness to fight John Morrissey for $500 or $1000 a side. If Morrissey declines, Hurst will meet Henan, victor or vanquished in his fight with Sayers.

DIED,

At the residence of S. S. Phillips in Lewis county, W. T., of disease of the liver, JONATHAN WILSON, aged 57 years.

☞ "How are you doing?" is the question daily asked of L. H. DEYO, at the BILLIARD and BOWLING SALOON on Commercial Street, No. 165 next door to the Post Office, Seattle, W. T. He candidly answers that he is doing very well now, and expects to do better in the spring, when the road is open to the Similkameen gold mines. 12tf

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
3m17 San Francisco, Cal.

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST purchasing a certain promissory note drawn by me in favor of PARSON QUINN, for two hundred dollars, ($200) dated August 23d, 1859, and due nine months after date. Said note will not be paid by me, because the considertion on which it was given has been defeated.

THOMAS E. RUTLEDGE.
Miami Prairie, June 11, 1860. 2w30

Mrs. Winslow,

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

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

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

New Advertisements.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND PRODUCE MARKET.

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

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

Produce of all kinds bought or sold on commission.

Store one door south of Olympia Market.

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

STRAWBERRY SUPPER.

THE LADIES OF OLYMPIA AND VICINITY will prepare a Strawberry Supper on Friday evening next, the 22d inst., at Barnes' Hall. All who are fond of Strawberries, Sugar and Cream, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

No charge for admission.
Olympia, June 15, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT LETTERS of administration upon the estate of GEORGE ORR, late of King county, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 5th of June, 1860, by the Probate Court of King county, W. T. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date.

CHAS. C. TERRY, Administrator.
Duwamish River, King Co., June 4, 1860. 4w29

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.

ELWOOD EVANS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Olympia, W. T.

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

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

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.

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 inflamation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

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

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 braud 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 reputon 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, Spices, 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 signatures, to be the Purest alcoholic Stimulant in use. They also speak of the great success they have met with in their practice in gravel, gout, chronic rheumatism, obstructions of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs. Persons traveling in the Southern and Western States should always have a supply on hand as a 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. 6m6

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

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

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

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

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

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

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

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

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

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

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

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

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

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

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

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

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 ½ casks Sazerac Cognac;
10 " " J. Robbins' Cognac;
10 " " Martel Cognac;
15 " " Seignette Cognac;
25 BBLS. BOURBON WHISKY;
50 bbls Alcohol;
50 casks American Brandy;
25 hhds Allsopp & Son's Burton Ale;
50 bbls Oregon Cider;
150 CASES SWAIN AND BOORD'S OLD TOM;
300 CASES LONDON DOCK COGNAC BRANDY;
20 cases London Club House Gin;
50 " Wolfe's Schnapps;
100 cs V. H. & Co. ANCHOR HOLLAND GIN;
50 cases Absinth Suisse;
50 " Vermouth Rivoire;
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 Forest 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. 3, 1859. 12tf

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, Back 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

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

LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

In most cases of complaints. To persons traveling in these days of rapid transit from East to West, North to South, who are constantly changing their water as well their climate; who are drinking, indeed, a dozen kinds of water in every twenty-four hours, and each draught containing some property acting in chemical antagonism to the preceding one, thereby causing no unnatural degree of excitement to the stomach—it is positively and absolutely necessary to use a 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 Schiedam Schnapps" has never been attached in any way to this article. In first presenting the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

"Old London Club House Gin—Wm. H. D."

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

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

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.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

WINSOR & LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

From Ranier to Olympia,.....$16 00.
From Olympia to Ranier,.....$15 00.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. 33ly

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

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 Thurston 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 accrd, $7 45, and costs hereafter to accrue.

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

Olympia, May 18th, 1860.

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 in the practice of his profession, both private and Hospital, together which a thorough Medico-Chirgical 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 NOTION 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.

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

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 DENIMS. 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 DRUGGETS.
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. 51f

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,
PROVISIONS,
HARD-WARE,
CROCKERY-WARE,

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

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

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

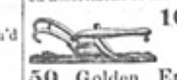
Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

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

New Goods!

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



100 Cast and Steel

Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking

STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

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

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

--Also--

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTIST.

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

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

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 5tf

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

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

---

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 26th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Preth, 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 cases 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 psans 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 publicity and it is given more to warn the onwary 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 hears willing testimony to the fact of his remarkable cure by Dr. L. J. Czapkay.

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

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

PHILADELPHIA, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

H. RAND,

Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.

CERTIFICATE.

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

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

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

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

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

CARD.

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

[L. S.] MEYER YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.

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

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

[L. S.] Notary Public.

SPERMATORRHŒA,

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

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