PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. 8. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1860. NO. 34.

The Pioneer and Democrat

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

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

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, (12 lines or less), three weeks,..$5 00
For every additional insertion,.....$1 00

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

L. P. FISHER, No. 117½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY:

Historical, Geographical and Statistical

BY THE GATHERER.

To return from the digression made in the last chapter—to give a portion of the official correspondence relative to the San Juan Island difficulties—we now take up such portions of the description of the waters, islands, &c., to the north of the Straits of Fuca, within the 49th parallel, as given by Mr. Davidson of the coast survey, as will be of most general interest.

ARCHIPELAGO DE HARO—CANAL DE HARO.

[*Claimed by the United States as the main channel named in the treaty of* 1846.]

"The entrance to this strait may be said to lie between Discovery island (lying 2½ miles off the southeast point of Vancouver island) or the point of Bellevue or San Juan Island nearly northeast, and seven miles distant. Starting from this line, and about three miles from Discovery, a course northwest by north for sixteen miles will run through the first stretch; thence an abrupt turn is made towards the eastward, and the way out can be readily seen between the islands. The next course is north-east ½ east, for eleven miles; finally, north, north-west 2½ miles, and a run of seven miles on that course, will carry a vessel into the middle of the Gulf of Georgia.

"Commencing at the starting point, we have Bellevue (or San Juan) island on the eastward, and pass it at the distance of 1½ miles. Its mountains rise to 1,070 feet, and some of them are only partially covered with wood. The bluffs are very precipitous and inaccessible, and the depth of water close to them is as much as 150 fathoms. The greater extent of the strait is to the westward, stretching off into bays and passages among the islands. Cordova bay is the only available anchorage about this entrance. It commences at Gordon Head, 5½ miles north-west from Discovery island; then stretches westward for two miles, and gradually curves to the north, north-west, with a long high bluff, broken and bright—Cowichen Head. Back of the southwest part of the bay rises a bold, rocky-topped hill, (called Mount Douglas by coast survey parties,) which reaches a height of 690 feet. Fresh water is obtainable on the southern shores of the bay. The northern limit of the bay is Darcy island, northwest four miles from Gordon Head. * * * In the bay a depth of not over twenty fathoms is found, decreasing irregularly in advancing, but in the southern portion affording capital holding ground in ten fathoms. * *

"When 8½ miles within the entrance the width of the strait decreases to 3½ miles, having Darch island (low and wooded) on the west. * * *

"The island to the eastward, nearly abreast of Darcy, with a small cove at its southern end, is Henry island, (named by the U. S. exploring expedition) having a high, rocky precipitous front, and a swirling current around it. Further on and to the westward is the southeast end of Sidney island, 1½ miles northward of Darcy, with the Dot rocks between, but nearer Sidney. This island is not high like those on the other side of the channel, and a landing is easily made at any point. The channel here, ten miles from the entrance, is 2¾ miles wide. To the westward it opens beyond the north end of Henry island, with high mountainous islands bounding the view. To the westward lie a couple of long narrow islands a mile from Sidney, and between them and the latter is good anchorage, and capital fishing ground for halibut. The moderately low wooded islands three or four miles ahead, and on the western side of the channel, have not been named. Between them runs the inside channel for steamers to the Nah-ny-moh coal mines. The back-ground of the view is occupied by wooded islands, overlapping each other and appearing like a continuous shore. The large high island on the eastern side, 15 miles from the entrance is Stuart island, (named by the U. S. exploring expedition, 1841) and the canal is here contracted to a breadth of only two miles, this being the narrowest part. In this pass no bottom was found with 165 fathoms of line. Stuart island in many places is very high and precipitous, and covered with timber, but in some parts sparsely. Near its southwest head a perpendicular wall of rock seems also to distinguish it. After passing the western end of this island at the distance of a mile, the channel takes an abrupt turn to the eastward, and the Gulf of Georgia is seen. The course now is northeast for 11 miles, having on the northwest side Saturna island, which rises into mountains. Java Head, near its eastern extremity, stands up perpendicularly many hundred feet, but the extreme point, called East Point, is a long, sloping point, in many places destitute of trees. The small island lying off its north shore is Turnbo.

"On the east side the waters open well to the southeast, and the islands rise in high hills and mountains. The large island abreast of Java Head is Waldron, which has good anchorage off its southwest side, where the shore line curves well in. The western point is low and sandy; the southern, called Point Disney, is perpendicular, high and rocky. Off its northern face lie two islets, called Skipjack islands. The western one is about a mile from Waldron, moderately high, and wooded; the eastern is smaller, about forty feet high, destitute of trees, but covered with grass, and lies a mile east of the former. * * *

"When East Point bears northwest by west ¾ west, two miles distant, the west end of Patos island will bear north, north-east 3½ miles, and the west end of the Sucia group east, northeast 3½ miles; the course out lying north, northwest, between Patos and East Point, which are 2¾ miles apart. Seven miles on this course carries to the middle of the Gulf of Georgia. Close off East Point is found a depth of 120 fathoms, and off Patos island 170 fathoms. All these islands are moderately high and cover with wood. They are rugged and irregular, composed of sandstone and conglomerate, upheaved until the strata are nearly perpendicular in some places, and interspersed with small veins of liguite.

The approximate geographical position of two or three points will serve to check the courses above given:—

East point of Discovery Island—lat. 48° 25′ N., long. 123° 14′ W. West point of Stuart Island—lat. 48° 41′ 17″ N., long. 123° 14′ 29″ 6 W. West point of Pato's Island—lat 48° 47′ 03″ N., long. 122° 57′ 31″ 2 W.

"The number of islands and the intricate channels lying between the two straits, we shall not attempt to describe. A proper appreciation of them can only be obtained from the chart.*

"Returning to the Strait of Fuca, to enter the Rosario Strait, we notice, first:—Smith's island, lying at the eastern termination of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, within six miles of Whidby island, and seven miles broad off the southern entrance to Rosario Strait. It is quite small, not occupying half a square mile, and rises regularly from the eastern to the western extremity, where it attains a height of about 55 feet, with an almost perpendicular cliff of clay and gravel. * * * Good anchorage is found on the north side of the island, east of the kelp, in from ten to five fathoms, and on the south side, east of the kelp, in from ten to eight fathoms, hard bottom.

"The light house on Smith's island, is a structure consisting of a keeper's dwelling, with a tower rising through it, and surmounted by an iron lantern painted red.—Its height is forty one and a half feet above the surface of the ground, and about ninety feet above the mean level of the sea. The dwelling and tower are plastered and whitewashed, and situated on the highest part of the island, near the south-west point. * * * * The approximate geographical position of the light is:—lat. 48° 19′ 11″ N., long. 122° 50′ 01″ W. * * * The light shows into the entrance of Canal de Haro, Rosario Strait, and Admiralty Inlet, and out into the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

* * * * *

ROSARIO STRAIT.

(Claimed by Great Britain as the main channel named in the treaty of 15th June, 1846.)

"This is the eastern of the two principal channels running through the Archipelago de Haro, between Vancouver island and the main land. Its southern entrance lies north by east, distant seven miles from Smith's island, and is 4½ miles wide. The western point of the entrance is formed by a point running out from Watmough Head, which is 450 feet high, and the southeast part of Lopez island. Off this point lie several rocky islets, with deep water among them and a rushing current. * * *

"The whole southern face of Lopez island is guarded by rocks and reefs. The island itself is very rocky and moderately low.

"On the eastern side of the entrance is a small wooded islet called Deception island, at the mouth of Deception pass; an intricate and very narrow three-fathom channel, three miles long, running between the north end of Whidby island and the south end of Fidalgo island. In 1841 the United States brig *Bainbridge* passed through it from the eastward. It is the Boca de Flon of Quimper, 1790, but is now known only by the apt designation given above.

"In the middle of the entrance to Rosario Strait, Vancouver anchored in 37 fathoms, black muddy bottom, in 1792.

"When at the entrance and 1½ mile from the western side, a line will pass clear of everything from one end of the Strait to the other. This course is N. by W. ½ W., distant 19½ miles to the north entrance. It passes between Bird and Belle Rocks, and almost tangent to Point Lawrence, on Orca's island.

"The first two miles on the western side is moderately high, declining to a point, a quarter of a mile off which lies Kettle's ledge, bare at the lowest tides, and having deep water all around it. The ledge is marked by a mass of kelp. Thence the shore makes a deep bend for a mile to the westward, with a low beach and marsh, over which Lopez bay can be seen. This bend is called shoal light, and has from six to ten fathoms for a mile out, with level sandy bottom. In mid-channel rise the Bird Rocks about forty feet high, consisting of three small rocky islets very close together, and running in a north direction. They are somewhat pyramidal in form, and during the summer show yellowish on account of the parched grass and the color of the rocks. Abreast of them, on the western side, is a narrow opening between two low rocky heads of Lopez and Decatur islands. Inside is a line of islets ranging from the north head and making the channel run towards the south. This barrier is called the Lopez chain, and the entrance of the Lopez pass. Several large islands are found inside. Vancouver's boats evidently were in this bay, as his charts gives a good general idea of it. * *

"After passing Deception island on the east, the face of Fidalgo island is high, precipitous and bare for two or three miles in a northwest direction. This is called Sares Head. It then sweeps to the north, changing to the westward until abreast of and two miles from Belle rock. In this deep bay, and lying well off shore, are, first: Williamson's Rocks, a cluster of rocky islets about forty feet high, with deep water close around them. Half a mile northward of them is Allan island, which is about three quarters of a mile in extent, and about 200 feet high, with its southern face partly bare. * * North of Allan island, and separated from it by a channel a quarter of a mile wide, is Barrows island, one and a half miles long, south-east and north-west, by half a mile in width. The island is several hundred feet high, and has a remarkably flat top, is wooded, and may be seen from the Strait of Fuca. At the eastern end of the passage, between the last two islands, is a small one, called Young island. Through all the channels formed by these islands, a good depth of water exists, and no dangers have been discovered.

"The breadth of Rosario strait at Belle Rock is 3½ miles, but it is soon contracted by James' island on the western side, and opens into a channel, N. NE., called the Bellingham channel, which is about two miles wide at its entrance. A small channel runs from it, more to the eastward, along the north shore of Fidalgo island, and leads into Padilla bay. Upon Fidalgo, rises Mount Erie to a height of 1,250 feet, covered with woods, and presenting a flat appearance from certain directions.—James' island consists of two heads, a mile apart, and 250 feet high, but connected by a narrow ridge. * * *

"Just beyond James' island is an opening on the west, between Decatur island and Blakely island, and on the east, half a mile up the strait, appears the southwest point of Cyprus island. * On its western side, and a mile and a quarter from its southwest point, is found a snug little harbor called Strawberry bay. * In this bay, excellent anchorage is found in from six to ten fathoms, muddy bottom. Good fresh water is plenty here. A high white cliff is seen to the south of the harbor, from the shores of which rise rapidly the Lake mountains to an elevation of 1,525 feet, and among whose peaks we found two large sheets of fresh water. These peaks are very noticeable from the Strait of Fuca, and being connected by comparatively low ridges with other hills on the island, they present a saddle-like appearance from the southward and westward.

"Abreast of Strawberry island the channel contracts to a width of one and a half miles, where the bold rock face of Blakely island rises to a height of between 900 and 1,000 feet. * * At the north end of Blakely, two miles above Strawberry island, two channels lead to the westward around Obstruction island, which lies between Blakely and Orcas islands."

"When in the narrowest part of Rosario Strait, a very marked, perpendicular, rocky peak is seen to the north over the low point of Cyprus, and soon shows rising abruptly from the water's edge to the height of 750 feet. * * To the N. E. of Cyprus is Sinclair island. Three miles from Sinclair island lies Orcas, on the northwest side of the strait. It is a large island with a mountain 1,120 feet high near its southern end. The point stretching furtherest and coming down to the water is Point Lawrence.

When upon this same mid-channel course, the island ahead is Lummi island. Its southern half is very much higher than the northern, and attains an elevation of 1,560 feet. * * From Point Lawrence, along the north face of Orcas, the shore is rocky and precipitous, and rises by two or three plateaux to Mount Constitution, which is less than a mile in-shore and 2,397 feet high.

"West southwest of the north end of Lummi island, and four miles distant, are three islands very close together, called the Matia group. A mile and a half to the westward of them lies the Sucia group, consisting of one large and six small islands, with a reef off the north side of the group, and a beautiful harbor a mile long and half a mile wide opening to the east, and carrying from ten to fifteen fathoms; sticky, muddy bottom. To the westward of this group lies Patos island, and a much smaller one close to its S. W. point. Two or three miles N. NE. of Lummi island opens a shoal bay, backed by low marshy ground, which is covered with trees and swamp undergrowth. Into it empties one or two months of the Lummi river. The main entrance of that stream is at the north part of the bay, and can be reached with boats only at high tide. Down the east side of Lummi island, which is about a mile in breadth, runs Hale's passage, ¾ of a mile wide. It leads from Bellingham bay. In this passage, one and a half miles, and bearing E. by S., half S., from the north end of Lummi island, is a low sandy point, upon which was established in 1853 a secondary astronomical station of the U. S. Coast Survey. Its geographical position is, Latitude 48°, 44′, 01″.7 north; Longitude 122°, 40′, 36″.9 west. This would place the north end of Lummi island in Latitude 48°, 44′, 53″.2 north; Longitude 122°, 42′, 11″.9 west. * *

"Once in the Gulf of Georgia, through either channel, the three miles face and timber-covered bluffs of Point Roberts (showing almost as an island) is seen to the northwest. On the west, the mountains of Vancouver and its bordering islands rise up precipitously; and on the eastern or main shore, a series of wooded cliffs 200 feet high. Far to the eastward the Cascade range is seen rising above the intermediate ridges, with the snow-covered summit of Mount Baker, which bears its head 10,500 feet above the level of the sea. To the W. N. W., stretch the waters of the Gulf of Georgia, nine miles wide, abreast of Point Roberts, where it is narrowest, but spreading out to twenty miles, and having a length of one hundred and twenty. A short distance above the 49th parallel it receives Frazer's river, (the third great stream of the northwest coast,) the branches of which spread towards the Cascade range of mountains.

Irish Emigration.

Perhaps, in the whole range of human inquiry, no theme can be found which has been the subject of more speculation and experiment than the social and political condition of Ireland. It has been a puzzle to philanthropists and legislators for scores of years, and seems destined to remain such. At the present time there is great distress among the poorer classes of the country, and they are emigrating by thousands.—The returns of the Government shows a very large deficiency in bread-stuffs, the present season is late and unfavorable, and the prospect is gloomy in the extreme. The long and severe winter, lasting from September to April, has exhausted the stock of provisions for both men and animals; and in those districts where the supply was less abundant, both men and animals are in extreme want. The authorities, in some portions of the country, are taking measures for relief, but many of the inhabitants are forced to leave their native soil to avoid starvation. In regard to the exodus, the Dublin *Nation* remarks:

"They are flying; through Dublin our flying people pour daily in weeping crowds. Away, away, away—and not willingly or happily. They are not a nomade race. It is not an Arab community that has struck the tent-poles; they are not dull-hearted, plodding Saxon people, who, for a meal more in the month, would cross the globe itself, and call it folly to feel less at home in Kamschatka than in the land where their father's ashes for centuries repose.—No, no; these are the people whose very heart-strings are wrung by the idea of eternal exile; a people who, almost to a fault—if a virtue so beautiful could ever be a fault—cling to the ancestral home; a people who, if they could but live—if they could but eat an humble crust, broken amid the hardest toil—in Ireland, the land of their hearts' affections, would deem it sweeter than the bread of luxury in a foreign clime. Away, away, away! Men thought it had ceased, this terrible exodus; they thought this fearful hemorrage had ceased to drain the life blood of our country. But here it is full upon us again; the wails are rising once more in every village. Whole communities are quitting forever, in sorrow and despair, a land for which they would freely die."

It seems useless to speculate on the causes which have produced such a deplorable result. The situation of Ireland has been wonderfully improved, temporarily, by different acts of legislation for her benefit Emancipation, reform, tithe abolition, and the encumbered estates act, have successively exerted their beneficial influence in favor of that unhappy country, but in a few years the old cry of starvation would come upon ears that had hoped for the continued prosperity of their country. There must be a cause, a radical cause, of this evil. Does it not lie in the system of right of property in land, which, amid all the legislative and moral reforms which have been going on during the present century, still remains the same? They who till the soil do not own it, and, unfortunately, Irish rents are so high yet, that but little margin is left for profit. Some radical change must be made in the system of land ownership before the social and commercial condition of Ireland can be placed on a footing of permanent prosperity.

☞ The Japanese are overcoming their repugnance to female society, enforced on them by the Tycoon. At Gen. Cass' reception, a short time ago, they examined the jewels on the arms of several belles, and shortly after a dashing blonde exclaimed: "One of them kissed my hand! He gave it such a squeeze first! Oh, he did it splendidly!"

DISSOLVE THE UNION!

Dissolve the Union! Who would part
The chain that binds us heart to heart?
Each link was forged by sainted sires
Amid the Revolution's fires,
And cooled—oh, were so rich a flood?
In Warren's and in Sumpter's blood!

Dissolve the Union! Be like France
When "Terror" reared her bloody lance,
And Man became destruction's child,
And woman in her passions wild,
Danced in the life-blood of her Queen
Before the dreadful guillotine!

Dissolve the Union! Roll away
The spangled Flag of Glory's day;
Blot out the history of the brave,
And desecrate each Patriot's grave,
And then above the wreck of years
Quaff an eternity of tears!

Dissolve the Union! Can it be
That they who speak such words are free?
Great God! did any die to save
Such sordid wretches from the grave—
When breast to breast and hand to hand,
Our patriot fathers freed the land?

Dissolve the Union! Ho! Forbear!
The sword of Damocles is there;
Cut but a hair, and earth shall know
A darker, deadlier tale of woe
Than Hist'ry's crimson tale has told,
Since Nero's car in blood e'er rolled.

Dissolve the Union! Speak! ye hills,
Ye everlasting mountains cry;
Shriek out! ye streams and mingling rills,
And ocean roar in agony!
Dead Heroes! leap from Glory's sod!
And shield the manor of your blood!

MARRYING WITH A SWEAR.—In New Hampshire they used to choose all their State, county and town officers, from Governor down to hog reeves, at one town meeting—the annual March meeting. As the town officers were very numerous, it was customary, as fast as they were chosen, to walk them up before a justice of the peace and have them sworn into office "by companies, half companies, pair and single." "Squire Chase," of Cornish, (father of Gov. Chase, of Ohio) being the most prominent justice, had this task to perform, and a severe task it was, occupying most of his time from morning till night. It was on one of these occasions, after the labors and toils of the day were over, he returned to his home weary and overcome with the fatigues of his employment, and throwing himself into his easy chair, he fell into a sound sleep. In the meantime a rustic couple who had been waiting impatiently for some time for the justice to join them in holy wedlock, presented themselves in another part of the house, and made known their interesting desires to Mrs. Chase, who, somewhat confused and agitated, attended them to the sleeping justice, whom she found it difficult to arouse. Shaking him by the shoulder, she called out, "Mr. Chase, Mr. Chase, do pray wake up; here is a couple come to be married."

The justice, having administered oaths all day, was dreaming of nothing else; half waked, rubbing his eyes and looking at the wishful pair, asked: "Are you the couple?" They nodded assent. "Well, hold up your hands." They did so, with some hesitation. "You severally, solemnly swear that you will faithfully perform the duties of your office respectively, according to your best skill and judgment, so help you," &c. The astonished couple looking wild the justice added, soothingly, "That's all, except the fee—one dollar," which was luckily dropped into his hand, and they went off in a tangent, doubting as they went the legality of the process, but they concluded to go according to the oath.

PREPARING FOR WAR.—A gentleman who came through in the Overland stage informs us that the Indians along the entire line were all decorated with war paint, and were very saucy. This is another proof of a general uprising of all the tribes from the Atlantic States to those of the Pacific. It is not at all improbable that the present preparations for war by the Indians, headed and managed by the Mormons, is the fulfillment of the prophecy of Joe Smith, that the Indians, (whom he claims to be a portion of the lost tribes of Israel), were to be gathered together at Zion (Salt Lake), and were to war against the Gentiles. Brigham Young has also instilled this belief into his followers, and has been for the last ten years preparing the Indians for the accomplishment of the prophecy. From present indications it would seem that the time has arrived for the gathering of Israel, according to the Mormon prophecy.—*Mariposa Star.*

THE END OF PRIZE FIGHTING.—It is quite probable that prize fighting, in so far as the "Champion's belt" is concerned, has come to an end, at least for some years. It has been agreed that two new belts, the exact counterpart of the one fought for, are to be made and given, one to Heenan and one to Sayers, who is to withdraw from the pugilistic ring. The original belt is to remain under the custody of the proprietor of *Bell's Life*, to be fought for by whoever may aspire to the distinguished honor of being its wearer. It is therefore evident, that should a contest take place for the belt, the victor will be compelled to meet Heenan, who will assuredly not be satisfied until he either gets possession of that identical trophy, or gets a terrible pounding. As we do not think it probable that any one will be troubled with a desire to engage in an "irrepressible conflict" with the great smasher, the belt is likely to remain with the proprietor of *Bell's Life* for several years to come.

GOLD HUNTING.—We made mention, the other day, of a party about to sail for the north on a gold hunting expedition. The vessel (a schooner) sails to day, with ten men on board, and will proceed to about sixty five north latitude, on the American coast. As an item of interest, we will give the history of events leading to this expedition. In the year 1850 a whale ship touched on the coast, and several men landed. In a ravine the second watch and one of the boat steerers discovered large quantities of yellow metal, several specimens of which they took on board, one of them laughingly remarking to the captain that they had discovered a gold mine. None of the parties had seen gold in its natural state, and they were so ignorant of metals as to prononnce the metal brass. The specimens were kicked about the deck as refuse matter, and nothing more was thought of the discovery until a year or two later, when the second mate happened to be in Australia, and saw the gold from the mines. Its close resemblance to the mineral discovered on the northwest coast, satisfied the mate that the latter was gold. He made several attempts to get up an expedition, but every one laughed at him for his folly. Meanwhile the captain had written home to a brother, mentioning the discovery, and appointing to meet him in California. The captain however, died, but the story of the discovery became known to some parties in this city, who, for the last seven years, have endeavored to find some one who could point out the locality. A month or so since, they were fortunate enough to find one of the officers of the vessel first alluded to, who was enabled to designate the exact locality. A joint stock company was then formed, a vessel chartered, and the Jasons are now afloat in search of their golden fleece.—Only two men in the company know the exact spot where the gold is said to have been discovered. One great drawback is, that the earth in the gold country is covered with snow most of the year. The company, however, expect to be able to mine during the month of August—say for thirty days—which they calculate is sufficient time to fill the schooner. By the first of October we shall probably learn what fortune the adventurers have met with. It is stated that the Indians in that country have frequently been known to have gold in their possession, and that the Russian Fur Company has obtained from them considerable quantities of the metal in the way of trade.—*San Francisco Telegram, June* 26.

THE TERRIFIC BLONDIN.—The Niagara City (Suspension Bridge) *Herald* has the following in relation to Blondin. The programme is somewhat different from that heretofore announced. We do not fully understand that portion about "diving from the centre of the cable in a life-boat;" but if Blondin has announced his intention of so doing, it will, in all human probability be done, for he is notorious for sticking to his word, no less than to his rope. Mons. Blondin, assisted by his agent, is now here superintending the arrangements necessary for the stretching of his rope across the river, and erecting the necessary enclosures on the American and Canadian shores.—The cable is to be hung across just below the suspension bridge, directly over the most terrible, rushing rapids of Niagara. The feats which Mons. Blondin comtemplates performing this season, promise to outvie anything that he has yet done in his most hazardous of all callings. Among other things the rumor prevails that the daring rope-walker seriously contemplates diving from the centre of his cable in a life-boat made for the special purpose, into the roaring flood-tide and foam-wreathing rapids of the river below! He is to undertake this dangerous experiment, not only from a desire to demonstate whether such a thing as navigating the rapids is a possible thing, but from the mere love of unheard of adventure! Blondin will not be outdone by any man whatsoever in feats where his professional attainments are called in question. He will not even tolerate a rivalry!

☞ As the Japanese were supposed to be about to take their leave, after the recent reception at the State Department, the rustling of a lady's dress was heard, and Miss Ledyard, the accomplished grand daughter of Gen. Cass, passed into the room, and walking over to the Secretary's table, was followed by the eyes not only of the Japanese, but of everybody present. She was introduced to the Japanese, who shook hands with uncommon heartiness. And now the ladies crowded in from an adjoining room with great rapidity, making the room quite warm, when Gen. Cass remarked to the Japanese that he did not know how they regulated their ladies, but in this country the ladies regulated the gentlemen, and went just where they pleased. This was an apology for the presence of the ladies, and the Ambassadors replied, in a very grave manner, that they observed that there was a very marked difference in the discipline of the two countries. The General could scarcely control his countenance with this sally from the Japanese, who evidently thought they possessed an advantage over America in this respect.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ He who can conceal his joys, is greater than he who can hide his griefs.

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

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON,

Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

The Election.

The returns of the election held on Monday last come in very slowly, but slow as they do come, they can be anything but gratifying to the true democracy of the Territory. The disaffection which was sown last winter by *pseudo* democrats, in the abortive attempt to remove the capital, is now bringing forth its fruits. While professing to advocate the same principles still, we are split upon measures. Too strong almost to believe it honorable to give battle to our opponents, we have permitted our fighting propensities to gain the better of our judgment, and fought and quarreled upon idle issues amongst ourselves. Conscious of our strength, we have despised the weakness of our enemies. Whilst they have been full of life and activity, we, and more especially our candidates, have lain supinely on their backs, too plainly evincing their indifference to everything that was going on around them, indifferent to every story or tale that was being circulated to their prejudice. Too long have nominations by our party been regarded as equivalent to an election. In the defeat of three of our candidates this year, our party should learn a lesson. Past apathy must be laid aside, for we have now learned, to the sorrow, we doubt not, of every true democrat, that we have an enemy opposed to us in every way worthy of our steel.—But our present defeat will otherwise serve as a salutary lesson to our party in the future. It will teach the ambitious to be more chary in their desires for preferment; it will serve as a caution to our future conventions to more fully consider their actions. It will teach voters that they cannot cast *complimentary* votes for our opponents, resting in full confidence that their several and individual votes will not, *cannot*, defeat our candidates.

Whilst we attribute, in the main, the defeat of a portion of our ticket to a party torpidity, it is undeniable that political spleen had much to do therewith. It was with regret as well as disgust we witnessed the political treachery of a number of men of our party, men who had *pledged* themselves to support our candidates. We are now induced to believe that the pledge of these men—who should never again be permitted to hold political fellowship with us, whose words and pledges are no longer to be respected by any member of our party—were only made to serve as a cover by which they intended to betray us to our opponents. They have shamefully truckled to the success of our enemies. May they reap all the reward that the enemy can give for their perfidy. The pledges these men made in the caucus held in this place some four weeks since, were *voluntary—voluntarily* have they violated them. In that caucus they sought to commit 23 democrats into support of a ticket in the selection of which they could express no choice. To render them powerless, every two-legged *animal* was brought in to vote them down (We admit there were many gentlemen and good democrats opposed to them.) How did these two divisions stand in their attitude to the democratic ticket on Monday last? *Every one* of the 23 above mentioned who voted at the polls, is found supporting the *entire* ticket, and not only voting it, but working zealously and constantly for its success. Yea, more than this. They spent *money* in procuring the attendance of voters. All this can be established to the satisfaction of any man. And now, what was the course of some others? Why, we find men who have been rewarded with official position more than once, by our party, covertly working and scheming its defeat, whilst others possessed of more brazen boldness but less shame, openly doing all in their power to secure the election of Judge HAYS and Mr. BULLINGS, whilst others again become the champions of Mr. HALE. The education of some men is such that they find very little difficulty in reconciling conduct such as the above with their notions of honor. But we are happy to know it is not generally so accepted. But we will dismiss the subject, leaving the defeat of one of our candidates to rest upon their shoulders. If there be any joy for them in the knowledge, then be joy with it.

Another cause of our defeat lies in the great number of the scratched tickets this year, and the solidity of the republican vote. Whilst we have 152 of such, they show but 32! theirs being lightly scratched, ours, in some instances, on six or eight names. Whilst republicans scratched and inserted seldom, we have 145 tickets on which the candidates of our opponents are voted for, but 7 having adopted the democratic course of striking without voting against.

Our vote in the county presents a similar falling off and divided vote. On the Mound and Yelm, it is surprissing; to us altogether unaccountable. Whilst we should have had large popular majorities in both these precincts, they are the means of electing Hale and Billings. On the Mound, the equivocal political position of Judge Hays secured him many democratic votes. His frequent assertions that "he is what he has ever been, secured him the votes of many former whigs, whilst the republicans voted for him, satisfied with his views on the nigger question. Three of our candidates, in consequence, fell considerably below our usual vote.

At Tumwater, we have the evidence of Mr. WARD, that one of our candidates, Mr. HENNESS, was unfairly dealt with. How, or in what manner we have not heard. It probably accounts for his light vote in that precinct.

Although things generally did not go as they should have gone on Monday last, wonder was added to astonishment, when the democracy here were made acquainted with the vote on Yelm. Where heretofore, *every* vote was *straight*, we find them, this year, coming in almost *straight republican*. What other silly fabrication was put in circulation there, besides the story that our "candidate for sheriff was or had been a know-nothing," and that our "members, last year, were *so ignorant* that Elwood Evans had been paid $60 out of the Territorial legislature, for drawing up a bill for one of them," we do not know. But strange is the result, as the following table will show:

Official Vote of Thurston County.

PRECINCTS.	Olympia.	Chambers'.	Mound.	Yelm.	Tum Water.	Total.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES:						
D. L. Phillips, Dem.	152	18	54	9	45	278
U. G. Warbass, "	153	16	45	5	43	262
B. F. Ruth, "	160	17	49	1	43	285
B. L. Heuness, "	120	17	28	7	36	208
M. Z. Goodell, "	128	13	35	4	18	198
G. T. Grow, "	133	12	34	4	21	204
S. D. Ruddell, Rep.	106	17	26	9	39	197
Gilmore Hays, "	148	19	46	12	61	286
C. H. Hale, "	123	19	29	10	56	239
T. W. Brown, "	86	15	20	2	36	159
Thos. F. Berry, "	105	19	13	11	39	207
Henry Kandle, "	92	17	20	13	42	184
FOR SHERIFF:						
John Akin, Dem.	127	17	42	7	38	231
William Billings, Rep.	127	17	31	10	48	233
Daniel Kiser, Dem.					2	2
FOR AUDITOR:						
Richard Lane, Dem.	156	20	48	10	39	273
W. G. Dunlap, Rep.	94	14	27	9	45	189
FOR SUPERINTEND. OF SCHOOLS:						
R. M. Walker, Dem.	139	15	52	6	40	252
Elwood Evans, Rep.	111	17	24	12	43	207
FOR TREASURER:						
William Wright, Dem.	153	17	54	7	43	274
Geo. A. Barnes, Rep.	97	17	22	11	44	191
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:						
S. S. Ford. Sen., Dem.	150	15	53	6	31	255
Abram Tilley, Rep.	105	19	21	10	51	206
FOR PROBATE JUDGE:						
R. M. Walker, Dem.	143	13	53	6	39	254
D. R. Bigelow, Rep.	111	19	23	11	46	210
FOR ASSESSOR:						
A. W. Sarjent. Dem.	150	16	39	6	32	243
A. B. Power, Rep.	104	18	31	11	46	210
FOR SURVEYOR:						
W. H. Carlton, Dem.	158	16	45	8	46	272
Thos. F. Berry, Rep.	98	18	28	10	37	191
FOR PROSICUTING ATTORNEY:						
Aleck. C. Smith, Dem.	249	34	75	17	55	439
A. C. Smith,					28	28
FOR CORONER:						
W. N. Horton, Dem.	148	14	51	5	41	259
Mr. Head,		1				1

D. R. Bigelow and W. G. Dunlap were elected Justices of the Peace for Olympia precinct.

GLORIOUS LITTLE SAWAMISH.—Though defeated by a small majority, the democracy of Sawamish county have made the most glorious fight ever made in the Territory. Having made their nominations in a convention which all admit was fairly called and most fully attended, the convention boldly proclaimed their principles in a set of resolutions, which all true democrats will admire as containing the true principles of the party. Having done this, they boldly went into the fight, and never have men more nobly acquitted themselves. The gallant Elson, whom all admit is far superior to his freesoil opponent in ability and experience, was only beaten five votes for the Legislature, and that, too, by the combined efforts of the freesoilers and pretended democrats, who stultified themselves and betrayed their party and principles to gratify a petty spleen. But, thank heaven, these bastard democrats can do no more harm; what little influence they once had is gone, and the party will no longer be annoyed by their false pledges and treachery. Among the pretended democrats who thus betrayed the party and lent their aid and influence to elect a republican representative from Sawamish county, are two gentlemen who hold important positions under the federal government; positions which were obtained through the influence of the democratic party, and we think it rather hard that whilst democrats who hold no office are working hard and straining every nerve to elect democrats, and thereby sustain the party, that democratic officials are using the influence of their official positions to defeat us. Although a personal admirer of Col. Simmons, we cannot—will not—uphold him in this act of recreancy. He has not the shadow of an apology for his act. After 43 democrats had consented, for the sake of harmony, to forego *their* choice in a man to whom they were committed, and take up S.'s choice for the purpose of securing the co-operation of Col S. and *four other* democrats, it would appear that men had done all in their power to gratify an unreasonable man. The Col. should remember that he holds one of the few citizen appointments in the Territory. That with very little labor he earns a large salary; in fact a clerk has been generously allowed him, who performs about all the work there is to do in his office. That the $500 salary, which his son annually draws as interpreter in his department, is a sinecure, earned by the *sole* labor of signing, quarterly, vouchers based upon no other labor performed than year after walking over his father's plantation. That the indifference expressed in an "I don't care if I am removed," can never be believed by those who know the facility with which the Col. can spend his salary. He, or any other man, will soon discover the difference of making a living by holding a lucrative federal position, and that of sustaining a large family and keeping up a lavish expenditure by the ax and maul. The Col. should remember to be a democrat, or to retain position under that party, he, as well as any other man, must expect to do party duty.

Dr. ELLSON is defeated by 5 majority by PURDY, republican, a member of the house year before last. It will be seen that the five withheld votes secure the election of a republican.

COWLITZ COUNTY.—In this county, W. H. HARRIS and NAT. STONE, republicans are reported as elected over Dr. OSTRANDER and C. LA DU, democrats. Two precincts were yet to hear from, which may change the result.

LEWIS COUNTY.—J. W. ANDERSON, republican, and T. R. WINSTON, democrat, are said to be elected by small majorities.

CHEHALIS COUNTY.—L. SHAFFER, democrat, is reported elected by two-thirds of the vote of this county over W. B. GOODELL, democrat, his opponent. The canvass in this county was upon an entirely local issue.

TO COUNTY AUDITORS.—We would call the especial attention of county auditors to the following sections of the act passed at the last session of the legislature, "to provide for election returns in certain council and representative districts," in order that they may be enabled legally to discharge their part of the duties which devolve upon them by the provisions of this act. But for the voluminousness of the statute the present year, the laws would have been out and before them at the usual time. They are now nearly completed, and will be ready for distribution in a week or two.

The sections of the act above alluded to, and to which we would direct the attention of auditors, are as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That where two or more counties are united in one council or representative district, for the election of any officer, it shall be the duty of the county auditor of the county or counties thereof, to immediately, after making abstracts of the vote given in his county, transmit, by mail, a certified copy of said abstract to the secretary of the territory, at the seat of government.

SEC. 4. The secretary of the territory shall have power to send for election returns, as provided for by law in election for delegate to Congress.

Under the above law, it will be the duty of *every* county auditor in the territory to report to the secretary thereof the vote of his county for the office of prosecuting attorney, and also in elections held this year for councilmen, all of them being for joint ones. A few counties, also, elect joint representatives this year. Let those concerned take notice.

SURGICAL OPERATION—For the removal of a Sarcomataus, or Fatty Tumor, from the person of Mrs. Sam'l Lytton, by Dr. Warbass, assisted by Drs. Willard and Longaker, under the influance of ether.

The tumor was situated on right breast, extending from three inches above the clavicle or colar bone (to which it was attached) down to the fourth rib, and in close proximity to the axillary glands, which were considerably enlarged. Three arteries were severed during the process, but were ligatured so quick as to prevent hemorrhage during the whole operation of not to exceed more than one-third of the amount of blood which would be taken during a common bleeding. The operation was performed on Saturday last. The patient, confined to bed but two days, is now comparatively well.

These tumors are quite common, several having them in our immediate neighborhood. They can be removed without pain, and in almost every instance without the least danger.

☞ The summer term of the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute will close on Friday next. The examination will commence on Wednesday in the Capitol building. Elwood Evans will deliver an address upon the subject of education on Thursday evening. The examination will close on Friday.

REPUBLICAN PAPER—Elated with their recent success in this county, we are credibly informed that a paper is forthwith to be established in Olympia, with a view to disseminating the *true* principles of republicanism, generally believed to be but imperfectly understood by the members of that party in this county. The leaders of that organization are known to be highly incensed at the irreconcilable variances existing among the several factions constituting the present republican party of the territory, the inconvenience of which, in the many contradictions and disputes among the tutors of that political order as to what *are*, or what are *not* the doctrines of the republican party, has been a source of serious annoyance to candidates in the field in giving catechistical answers to the plainest interrogatories. For instance, whilst Judge HAYS has published it as his opinion that "Congress has a right to legislate upon the question of slavery in the territories," (which, of course, concedes the right of Congress to establish or prohibit its introduction therein) though he doubts the *expediency* of the exercise of that right by Congress, the resolutions of the Chicago Republican Convention unmistakably declares it to be not only the *right*, but asserts it to be the *duty* of Congress to exercise that right, but, mark you, only confers the power to *prohibit* its extension, for reasons given therein and satisfactory, we suppose, to themselves. To reconcile or modify this platform, so as to have it coincide with the views of Judge HAYS in the matter of the powers possessed by Congress, or curtail the same in the latter until it agrees with the views of the former, will be the first duty of "The Republican." It will next devolve upon that journal to secure a recognition, by Congress, of the right of the people of territories to legislate upon the question of slavery, a power now denied it, unless, we suppose, it be to prohibit a power declared by that convention to be vested solely in Congress, but *only for its exclusion*. To admit the power to vote "no" on this question, does not concede the *right* or power to vote "yes." This would savor too much of Douglasism, a heresy not to be endured in members of the republican party. To ferret out such, and prevail upon them to adjure this heretical Douglas dogma, will all devolve upon the political class-leader who is to preside over the destinies of "The Republican." The 'resolution man' of the republicans of Thurston county has planted his party firmly upon this platform; its late convention unanimously adopted the same, and it is not to be expected that the republican party of Thurston county will consent to forsake or change *their* platform, not even for the sake of harmonizing with the Chicago resolutions. Upon the "quill" of "The Republican will also devolve the duty of proving that a Pacific railroad is alone and solely the darling measure of the republican party, and see to it that not the least credit of its early construction shall rebound to their opponents. Also, when its political presiding elder shall have clearly shown the vast advantage to accrue to the people of the Pacific coast from the passage of its hobby measure—the homestead bill—by Congress, under the condition of a five years' residence upon such homestead, then, not till then, may we hope to be enlightened as to what are the *true* principles of the republican party of Washington Territory.

The name of the enterprising "foster father" of the contemplated journal has not yet been made public. In fact, it is the belief of many that the concern will be made a joint stock affair, in which the recent successful republican candidates are expected to take stock in proportion as they have been elated by their late success. In view of this, Judge HAYS, who has at length been gratified in his ambition to secure a legislative seat, after a twenty-five years' pursuit of his desires, is expected to come down "heavy." In consideration of his continued hostility to democracy, his devotion to republicanism, now proved to the full satisfaction of his party, in having permitted himself for years to be made a common butt for every one of his party to kick at, Elwood Evans, it is thought, will be selected to preside over the destinies of the new enterprise, gifted with full power and authority to "receive and receipt." To all but the principles it will probably seek to disseminate, we wish unbounded success.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The steamer *Massachusetts*, Capt. FAUNTLEROY, arrived here on Saturday last, having on board Mr. CAMPBELL U. S. Boundary Commissioner. The latter left here on Sunday for Vancouver.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—SIMMONS, the young man confined in the block house in this place for the murder of S. BULLARD, made an ineffectual attempt, a short time since, to escape therefrom, by cutting thro' a double floor, which forms the ceiling of his cell, with a broken case knife. He was fortunately discovered in his attempt and hand-cuffed the remainder of the night.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER OREGON.

News by the Pony Express!

DATES FROM THE EAST TO JUNE 16!

RICHMOND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS AND IOWA!

THE WAR DEBT BILL KILLED IN THE HOUSE.

Genl. Harney ordered to Washington—An Indian War on Hand!

General News.

The mail steamer *Oregon* arrived at this place on Snuday morning last at 1 o'clock, bringing dates from California to the 30th, from the Atlantic States to the 16th, and the mails of the 5th June.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co. and J. W. Sullivan for files of papers from California and the Atlantic States.

The Pony Express has been re-established, and will hereafter make semi-weekly trips. We clip the following summary of latest news from the San Francisco *Herald* of the 30th ult.:

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. Adams, of Ky., from post office committeee, reported a bill authorizing daily inland mail between San Francisco and Olympia, not exceeding $100,000 per annum, instead of a semi-weekly steamer service for $128,000.

The Kansas bill was taken up. Mr. Green objected to the boundaries, as conflicting with Indian treaties, and proposed amendment accordingly. The bill was postponed, 33 to 27. Messrs. Pugh and Latham voted with the Republicans. Douglas paired off with Clay. Crittenden and Nicholson were absent.

The army bill was taken up, and an appropriation to the Texas regiment of volunteers concurred in, 23 to 18.

House bill relative to the recaptured Africans was amended, increasing the sum from $100 to $150, providing them with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions for one year after landing; increasing aggregate amount from $200,000 to $350,000. Passed by 32 to 16.

Congress will adjourn on the 18th of June. The vote in the Senate was 20 to 27 in favor of adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Congress has done nothing since our last advices. The Pacific telegraph bill, as amended by the House, passed the Senate, which allows the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals to build the line. The bill is a law.

The bill appropriating $3,400,000 for the Oregon and Washington Territory war debt was defeated in the House.

Dispatches from Mexico state that the Liberals are losing ground gradually, and the Juarez government will be broken up.

A war between San Salvador and Nicaragua is believed to be inevitable,

The Japanese have been in Philadelphia, seeing the sights. They will go to New York, Niagara Falls, Boston, etc., before they return home.

The news from the Platte gold mines is more favorable than heretofore. Large quantities of gold arrive at St. Louis weekly. New and rich gulch diggings are being discoved. The emigrants who went there this spring are all doing well.

The iron for the railroad west of Saint Louis, the first section of the great Pacific road, has arrived and several miles will be completed during the summer.

Frank Blair has declared his determination to resign his seat in Congress.

Greeley's letter to Seward, dissolving the partnership firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley, has been published. It is a scathing document.

It was supposed at Washington that the reported death of the Tycoon in Japan [the news of which was received by way of California] was a mistake; and, at first it was thought it ought not to be communicated to the Japanese embassy. Subsequently they were informed of the news, when they admitted the posibility of an insurrection in Japan, but not of the assassination of the Tycoon.

RICHMOND CONVENTION.—Washington, June 12.—In the Richmond covention the States of Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina were represented. One delegate from Tennessee and one from Virginia were also present. They resolved to adjourn until the 25th inst., and see the action of the Baltimore convention.

The proceedings of the convention were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Duncan.

Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, a son John C. Calhoun, from the committee on permanent organization, made the following report, which was adopted:

For president, John Irwin, of Alabama, with one vice-president and secretary from each State, with the exception of N. Y.

The temporary chairman then retired, after making a brief but eloquent speech; concluding with the hope that the resut of their deliberations might be such as to preserve the constitution inviolate.

Mr. Irwin was then conducted to the chair, when he delivered an address to the convention, explaining the position of the South, whose duty, he said, is to protect its own interests and rights, to unfurl its flag to the breeze, and to firmly and proudly march in, demanding that the constitution shall be preserved in word and deed and letter, and the equal rights of the States guaranteed. He would say nothing in favor or against going to Baltimore; but "whatever is done, we must strangle that serpent Squatter Soveerignty." He denied the imputation that their purpose was disunion. The northern Democrats have gone in pursuit of a false god that the South had not worshipped; and they must endeavor to bring them back to the true faith. He earnestly hoped that the result of their deliberations would not only secure their own rights, but the welfare of the whole country.

Mr. Middleton of South Carolina, chairman of the committee on credential, desired to be discharged from the further consideration of the certificates of the National Hall, New York, delegates. These delegates, he said, had informed the committee that they did not come here as delegates, but as commissioners from New York to consult in a fraternal feeling. The committee were discharged, and the New York commissioners invited to seats on the floor; but not as delegates.

A motion was made to appoint a committee on business.

Mr. Hatch of New Orleans, offered as a substitute the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention, having been appointed on the basis of the majority platform adopted at Charleston, we deem it unnecessary to take any further action in relation to a platform at the present time.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns it be to meet again in Richmond, on the 25th of June, unless the president should deem it necessary to call the convention together sooner.

Mr. Davidson, of Ala., moved that after the words Charleston, there be inserted the words—"Which we heartily approve."

A motion was made to refer the amendment to the resolutions to a select committee.

Mr. Yancey suggested that a committee on resolutions be appointed, and all the resolutions and amendments be referred without debate. Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, said the resolutions were proposed and informally submitted with the understanding that they should be adopted without discussion. He thought that a vote should be taken directly upon them.

Mr. Hunter, of Louisana, moved the previous question.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, said it would be highly improper to take action at this time on the platform. "We expect," said he, "should we not be able to harmonize at Baltimore, to have Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia in the convention with us when we assemble, and it would be improper for us to take action on the platform now."

The vote was then taken on the resolutions and they were adopted unanimously with the exception of a vote from S. C.

Mr. White announced that the delegation from that State were ready to proceed at once to business.

On motion, the day for the re-assembling of the convention was changed to Thursday, the 21st, and the committee on credentials reported as follows: Delegates from Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, Louisana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, 2d district of Tennessee, 7th district of Virginia. Commissioners from New York said that they were there to promote peace and harmony, and New York would be true to the South and the North should a crisis arise.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—Opposition or Union men, in Missouri, met at Jefferson city, May 31. There was but a slim turn out, and those present were mostly Old Line Whigs and Native Americans. They nominated Robt. Wilson for Governor.

Two Democratic conventions assembled in Montgomery, Alabama, June 4. Each appointed full separate delegates. Douglas men are accredited as Baltimore delegates. Other conventions have been held for Richmond and Baltimore. Among the delegates are Yancey, Forsyth, and Winston.

A Douglas Convention, held at Donaldsonville, La., adjourned on the 7th, after appointing delegates to Baltimore, pledged to support the nominee of the convention.

Large Douglas meetings have recently been held at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other portions of the Northern States; also large Bell and Everett meetings at Boston.

The municipal election in New Orleans was mixed. Result divided been Americans and Citizen's tickets, John T. Leroux elected Mayor, over Place and Grath.

At Washington City, Barrett, present Mayor, is returned by eight majority over Wallach. Latter contests the election on account of frauds and illegal voting.

The Georgia Convention of National Democrats met on the 5th, re-affirmed the Cincinnati platform, and sent a full delegation to Baltimore.

Hostility of the Snake Indians.

Attack Upon Capt. Smith's Exploring Party.

Mr. Lewis Scholl, attached to Capt. A. J. Smith's exploring expedition, reached Fort Dalles on the 3d inst., with dispatches for Gen. Harney. He announces the fact that on Saturday, the 23d of June, Capt. Smith was attacked by a considerable and superior force of Snake Indians, in a broad, large valley on this side of the Owyhee river, and some 35 or 40 miles beyond Harney Lake. The attack was commenced about 11 o'clock A. M., just as the troops were going into camp for the day. The Indians, mounted to the number of 80 at least, charged from a ravine in the rear, yelling in full cry, and charged down directly and boldly upon the pack train, passing the rear guard, and on from rear to front, where Capt. Smith and the main body of the company were dismounted ready to unsaddle. Meanwhile, the hills swarmed with Indians on foot. The object at first seemed to be to stampede the animals; this was defeated by prompt measures taken to keep them together. The fire of our men was withheld for the Indians to begin; this they soon did, and a sprightly engagement ensued, in which the deadly efficiency and length of range of the Sharpe's Rifle Carbine was made apparent in driving the Indians away so far that their arms were useless against our men, while the Indians were made to suffer seriously. The fire was maintained, however, for three quarters of an hour, very briskly—the savages

seeming to have abundance of arms and ammunition. Afterwards, random shots were exchanged throughout the afternoon. The weakness of Capt. Smith's command and the number of animals in his train obliged him to purely defensive measures. He lost neither man or animal, and even had neither wounded—so quickly did the Sharpe's rifle drive off the Indians. On the side of the Indians one body was found—that of the young chief who led in the attack. From the howling, it is thought these deluded wretches suffered considerably; besides, a number were seen to fall. On the following day, mounted Indians in some force remained in sight for a time, but after approaching in a hostile attitude, retreated southward out of sight. Captain Smith seeing that with the country full of hostile Indians, the object of his expedition must be effectually defeated, determined to fall back and communicate with Maj. Steen—in his rear. Mr. Scholl left him at the place the Linn county miners were attacked some weeks ago. Maj. Steen was to re-join him on the 3d, and they were then to take the field to punish those Indians.—*Oregon Times.*

School Exhibitions at Vancouver, W. T.

On Wednesday, the 27th inst., was held the annual exhibition of the young ladies school conducted by the Sisters of Charity at Vancouver. A large audience was assembled to witness the interesting exercises of the occasion. The utmost satisfaction was evinced by all present at the proficiency which the pupils manifested in the several branches of study upon which they were examined. The examination was held in the large hall of the institution, at one end of which upon a slight elevation were arrayed the classes. The walls of this portion of the hall were hung with specimens of embroidery which were highly creditable to the taste and skill of the young ladies in this species of accomplishment.—The classes themselves presented a pleasing appearance, the young ladies being uniformly and neatly dressed in white and blue. The performances upon the pianoforte and the singing exhibited a very gratifying acquaintance with the musical art and were highly appreciated by all present. Evidences were afforded in the neat and orderly arrangements of the school and in the proper feminine deportment of the young ladies, that the Sisters in endeavoring to instruct and accomplish those under their charge, had not neglected to inculcate habits of order, and to cultivate grace of manner amongst them.

The exercises commenced at nine o'clock A. M. They were conducted by the Rev. J. B. Brouillet as examiner. The following was the order of the exercises:

4th Division—Orthography.

Music—The Rosetta waltz on the piano, by Miss Bybee.

3d Division — Reading, spelling and arithmetic.

Music—The Dying Californian; song with piano accompaniment, by Miss Stephens.

2d Division—Elementary grammar.

Music—Duett on the piano, by Miss Susan Ryan and Miss Louisa Emily, aged 4½ years.

Prelude to the examination in geography, spoken by Miss Stephens.

1st and 2d division geography.

Music—Schottisch on the piano, by Miss Philomene Mathien.

Complimentary address to the visitors, by Miss Cerito Gordon.

1st Class in grammar.

Music—Overture to the Caliph of Bagdad, on the piano, by Miss Cerito Gordon.

Arithmetic—three divisions.

Music—The Herculean quickstep, on the piano, by Miss Susan Ryan.

Dialogue introductory to examination in history, by Miss Philomene Mathien and Miss Susan Ryan.

1st and 2d Divisions—History, ancient and modern.

Music—Duett on the piano, by Miss Cerito Gordon and Miss Alma Fause, aged 5 years.

1st Division—Philosophy and astronomy, with problems on the terrestrial and celestial globes.

Music—Song, duett, with piano accompaniment, by Miss Susan Ryan and Miss Cerito Gordon.

Exhibition of needle-wook, plain and fancy, and of specimens of hand writing.

Music—Piano, duett, by Miss Cerito Gordon and Miss Susan Ryan.

Complimentary address by Miss Bybee.

Distribution of Prizes.—There were various prizes awarded for various characters of merit. The principal prizes were awarded to the following young ladies:

1st medal of honor—Mrs. Leadford.

2d medal of honor — Miss Josephine Knighton.

1st prize for piety and good conduct—Miss Nancy Crete.

General excellence—Miss Bybee.

After a short address to the pupils by Capt. Hardie of the army, the audience dispersed, highly gratified with the morning's entertainment, and awarding due credit both to the pupils for their proficiency, and to their estimable teachers, the Sisters of Charity, whose labors seemed to have been attended with such abundant success.

EXAMINATION OF THE ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AT VANCOUVER W. T.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., on the same day, a large audience assembled at the hall of the academy attached to the mission of this place, to witness the examination of the young gentlemen of that institution. A thorough examination of the different classes was had in the following branches of study, comprising, it will be seen, an extensive and practically useful course of instruction:

Primary Class—Reading, spelling and primary arithmetic.

Junior Class — Geography, English grammar, astronomy, the use of globes, higher arithmetic, etc, etc.

Senior Class—Latin, Algebra, geometry, plane trigonometry, botany, mineralogy, geology, mechanics, optics, rhetoric, history, astronomy, use of globes, etc. etc.

The acquaintance shown by the students with the subjects on which they were examined, reflected great credit upon both teacher and pupils. Some of the topics discussed under the heads given were the following, being, it will be seen, highly scientific in their nature. The enumeration serves to exhibit more clearly the character of the examination:

Botany.—The history of the growth of a plant; description of a flower—its parts, &c.; of a fruit from its earliest condition to maturity; the functions of the leaf—why its change of color in autum, &c.; the spiral arrangement of the leaves, and its cause; the taper of the tree accounted for, &c.; the tisues of vegetable matter described.

Geology.—The formations constituting the crust of the earth described; different phenomena in forms of construction of rocks, and their causes described.

Chemistry. — The metals and metallic bases and non-metallic substances described; mineralogy; granite described, and the process of its decomposition traced; the previous stones; quartz; when and in what form the metals are found, etc., etc.

Mechanics —Discussion of water-wheeles; of the screw; lever and inclined plane; of the various kinds of motion; of the pendulum and the clock, &c.; ballistics, or the phenomena and principles connected with the movement of bodies through the air; steam and steam-engines; atmospheric-engines, &c.

Optics.—Theories and properties of light; the human eye explained

The examination in history evinced an attention to the philosophy of history not usually bestowed in school, and was highly satisfactory in its result.

The examination in astronomy was also full of interest. It embraced descriptions of constellation, planets, and classification and number of the fixed stars; the milky-way; solar time and mean time; equation of time; the harvest moon and other astronomical phenomena.

Problems also were solved upon the terrestial and celestial globes.

Very creditable declaiming by Masters Stephens and Bybee, concluded the exercises of the young gentlemen; subjects: Character of the American revolutionary struggle, and the merits of Washington.

After an eloquent address by Mr. Kinsela, the head teacher, the distribution of prizes was had, and the audience was dismissed. Universal satisfaction was manifested by the visitors at the results of the examination, demonstrating as it did the ability and industry of the teacher, the aptitude and application of the pupil, and the excellence of the system of instruction pursued.

ANOTHER NEW PAPER.—A new paper, to have been called the "*North-West*," had not the paper recently established at Port Townsend headed it off, is to be started here soon. R. L. DOYLE *et al*, are named as its projectors. It is to be devoted to the cause of democracy, to the annihilation of the "clique," and to oppose Stevens "*every time.*"

Wade in, gentlemen. It's a poor town indeed that can't support three papers. We know Olympia *can* and *should* be compelled to do it. The more, the merrier.

GEN. HARNEY ORDERED TO WASHINGTON—AN INDIAN WAR ON HAND.—Secretary Floyd has commanded Gen. Harney to Washington, with a view of arranging a campaign against the Shoshones and other Indians, to be planned on a large scale, as Government is satisfied we are to have a war at an expense of many millions.

The gallant General has not, therefore, been ordered home through the influence of Gen. Scott. [This is inserted for the information of our British neighbors.] ED.

☞ The War Department, on the 31st of May, telegraphed the commander at Camp Floyd directing adequate protection from Salt Lake to Carson Valley, which will effectually guard emigrants, the mails, and secure the safety of the Pony Express in future.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.—In the House of Representatives, on the 29th May, the bill, with all its amendments, was recommitted to the select committee, and it was generally understood that this was equivalent to its postponement for the present session. By the Pony Express, however, we find the following dispatch from Washington under date of the 15th June:

"Yesterday a majority of the Pacific Railroad Committee agreed to report a bill embracing both Southern and Central routes."

A hope, therefore, may still be entertained that some favorable action has been had on the subject.

☞ The following is the vote by which the Oregon and Washington war debt bill passed the Senate:

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Durkee, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Simmons, Toombs, Wigfall, and Wilson—31.

NAYS — Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Mason, Pearce, Ten Eyeck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilkinson—17.

THE HEENAN AND SAYERS BELTS.—Belts were formally presented at the Alhambra, London, to Heenan and Sayers on the 30th of May. Dowling made presentation to Heenan, with a complimentary speech, and Wilkes to Sayers. Each declared all animosity buried.

☞ The Grand Division Sons of T. for the Territory of Washington will hold its next quarterly meeting at Tumwater, on Wednesday the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

G. F. WHITWORTH, G. S.

July 13, 1860.

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

MARRIED,

At Rome, N. Y., April 11th, by Rev. H. C. Vogell, Mr. G. R. STARKWEATHER, of Binghamton, N. Y., (late of Olympia, W. T.) and Miss DEBORAH J. HORTON, of Edinburgh, N. Y.

In Portland, June 23d, by Rev. C. S. Kingsley, Mr. HENRY L. PITTOCK, (foreman of the *Oregonian* Office,) to Miss GERTRUDE M. BURTON.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

N. OSTRANDER, Administrator.

July 5, 1860. 4w34

LOST.

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

U. R. COLLINS.

Olympia, July 10, 1860. 3w34

Turn Your Eyes to This

Stove Wood! Stove Wood!

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

A. J. MILLER & CO.

N. B. A slow note preferred to cash.

Olympia, July 13, 1860. 1m34

Planed Lumber.

WHO WOULD HAVE A ROUGH FLOOR WHEN they can have a smooth one at $22 50 delivered at Steilacoom? Apply to Wm. Buddington & Co.

Or at Tumwater, apply to C. Crosby & Co.

Or at Olympia, apply to W. G. Dunlap.

Or at the mill at $21 50 per thousand.

Any thing that can be eat or used about a logging camp, taken in exchange.

A. J. MILLER & CO.

Save splinters in your feet, and pitch in.

Puget Sound Herald copy one month. 1m34

Once for All!

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

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

WM. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, July 6, 1860. 2t33

Wanted.

The following numbers to complete a file of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

March 25, 1854—volume 2, number 20.

July 22, 1859—volume 7, number 35.

September 16, 1859—volume 7, number 43.

November 18, 1859—volume 7, number 52.

Any number of the COLUMBIAN, volume 1, from number 1 to 36 inclusive.

A liberal price will be paid for any of the above numbers, if sent or brought to this office.

Olympia, July 6, 1860.

Wanted!!

50,000 Pounds of Wool.

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

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

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS

ever imported in this Territory."

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

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

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

NEW SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop at the above place, and is now prepared to receive orders for

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

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

J. H. KELLETT.

Olympia, June 22, 1860. 6m32

ELWOOD EVANS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Olympia, W. T.

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

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

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, Raspberries, 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. DURGIN, Agent.

Olympia, June 15, 1860. 30tf

OLYMPIA HOSPITAL.

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

HOSPITAL,

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

Having relinquished all business of a public nature, the Dr. is determined to devote his whole ability and energy to the wants and comfort of his patients. Being a Lycentiate and member of the State Medical Society of New Jersey, and having had 14 years of an extensive practice, (six of which time having been devoted almost exclusively to surgery), he feels satisfied that the wants of the community can be entirely supplied in a an operation of a surgical character, as well as medical advice.

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

DR. U. G. WARBASS,

3m29 Olympia, W. T.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street,*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

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

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

103 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

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

SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY

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

CAUTION.

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

"EUREKA WHISKEY,"

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

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

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

GENUINE EUREKA WHISKY

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

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

burnt into the head.

Purchasers will please take 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 Brittannia Ware.

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Jefferson and the Black Republicans.

"That party [Republican] stands to-day upon precisely the principles of the old Republican party of Thomas Jefferson.—[Applause.] A party which acknowledges Jefferson as their leader and their chieftain." [Loud applause.]—*Doolittle's speech.*

Were Jefferson alive to-day, no excoriation of a sectional party would be more severe than he would bestow on a party based on hostility to the domestic institutions of fifteen States of this Union.

Whoever desires to know what Jefferson thought of political parties, based on a slavery issue, need not long be in the dark; for his letters of the period of the Missouri agitation speak his mind pretty plainly; they actually hold up this very Doolittle and all like him, who worship the Missouri compromise, as party tricksters. Does this unscrupulous Black Republican know what he is about when he acknowledges fealty to Jefferson as a leader and a chieftain?—Why, this Doolittle puts the repeal of this Missouri compromise line as his justification for cursing the land with his tirades against "the demon of slavery," while Jefferson denounced and deplored the estalishment of this line as a calamity to the country!

Now what says Jefferson about this whole 1850 Missouri business? "The Missouri question," he wrote in 1820 to Mr. Pickney, "is a mere party trick." And he said that the leaders of Federalism, defeated in their schemes for obtaining power, were "taking advantage of the virtuous feelings of the people to effect a division of parties by a geographical line; they expect this will insure them on *local principles*, the majority they never could obtain on the principles of Federalism." Thomas Jefferson sanction the use of these "local principles" as the basis of a national party! Never! This, to him, was a momentous question.—It awakened him "like a fire-bell in the night," filled him with terror, and the noble patriot, who never quailed before the British lion, then trembled for the safety of the Union. Again and again does the aged patriot lift up his voice against this very measure, this Missouri compromise, and slavery agitation. This question, his words are, was "got up under the false front of lessening the evils of slavery but with the real view of producing a geographical division of parties;" and he charged that these "geographical schemes go *immediately to a separation.*" Which does it require the most of, brass or ignorance, to make such statements as Doolittle makes?

While Jefferson was thus a deadly opponent to just such slavery agitation as Doolittle is engaged in, it is as much a fact as it is that he wrote the declaration of independence, that he was in favor of allowing slavery to diffuse itself over any territory where the people desired it. "Of one thing," his words in April, 1820, are, "I am certain, that as the passage of slaves from one State to another would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier, and proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation, by dividing the burden on a greater number of coadjutators." Does this, forsooth, look like advocating the Black Republican doctrine of a prohibition of slavery by Congress?

But we have not quite done with Jeffersonian opinion and action. This Doolittle may possibly know that Louisiana was acquired under President Jefferson's administration; and that then a territorial government was formed for this great region. Well, slavery was prohibited in this act of organization, which was the north-western ordinance with the *prohibitory clause stricken out.* That is the fact. But an act of March 26, 1804, which prohibited the slave trade in this territory, or the importation of slaves into it from abroad, actually authorized the migration of domestic slaves into it. Here are the words:

"No slave or slaves shall, directly or indirectly, be introduced into said territory, except by a citizen of the United States, removing into said territory for actual settlement."

That was in the territorial law of Louisiana. It is a fact that Congress, in Jefferson's day, not only expressly refused to prohibit slavery in the territories, but actually, positively authorized it in the territories.

What are men made of who unblushingly stand up before the people and put forth such rank falsehood as characterizes the abolition harangue of Doolittle? It was in view of just such wanton and suicidal slavery agitation as prevails at this hour—and it prevails now, because these abolition Doolittles are travelling to and fro over the land, ranting and railing about "the demon of slavery,"—that Jefferson in 1820 wrote:

"I regret that I am now to die in the belief that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the generation of 1776, to acquire self-government and happiness to their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be, that I live not to weep over it. If they would but dispassionately weigh the blessings they will throw away, against an abstract principle more likely to be effected by union than schism, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide to themselves, and of treason against the hopes of the world."

There's the Jeffersonian ring. There's the spirit of the Union of 1776. It is a spirit as far from that of the Black Republican harrowers up of the North against the South, as Democratic fidellty to the constitution is from the treason that would destroy it.

☞ A Western paper, in describing the effect of a severe thunder shower, says: "A cow was struck by lightning and instantly killed, belonging to the village physician who had a beautiful calf four days old."

☞ The truly independent man is he who is free from obligations.

WM. WRIGHT,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

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

12y

J. D. CARROLL,
YATES STREET,
(BETWEEN WHARF AND GOVERNMENT STS.)
IMPORTER
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,

NOW OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING
CHOICE BRANDS:

10 PUNCHEONS SCOTCH WHISKY;
10 " Jamaica Rum;
10 " Swain & Boord's Old Tom Gin;
15 pipes Holland Gin;
15 casks Sazerac Cognac;
10 " " J. Robbins' Cognac;
10 " " Martel Cognac;
15 " " Seignette Cognac;
25 BBLS. BOURBON WHISKY;
50 bbls Alcohol;
50 casks American Brandy;
25 hhds Allsopp & Son's Burton Ale;
50 bbls Oregon Cider;
150 CASES SWAIN AND BOORD'S OLD TOM;
300 CASES LONDON DOCK COGNAC BRANDY;
20 cases London Club House Gin;
50 " Wolfe's Schnapps;
100 cs V. H. & Co. ANCHOR HOLLAND GIN;
50 cases Absinth Suisse;
50 " Vermouth Rivoire;
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 Bittters;
25 " Boker's Bitters;
50 " Ginger Wine;
150 TURNER'S ASSORTED SYRUPS;
100 CASKS BYASS' PORTER, 4 doz. each;
50 Casks Bass' Ale, 4 doz. each.

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

TERMS CASH.

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

3m22

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, L. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33ly

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

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

TAKE WARNING.

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 3y

TUM WATER
Saddle and Harness
MANUFACTORY.

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

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

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

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

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

WITHERELL & JORDON.

Tum Water, May 18, 1860. 26tf

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM
NEW YORK,
A large assortment of CHOICE
BOOKS,

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

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

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

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM
AT
TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

E. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

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

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

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

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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

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

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Comprising

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

ALSO, VIA ISTHMUS:

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

And a General Assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
SUITED TO THE SPRING TRADE.

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

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

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

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.

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

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

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

For further particulars, address
JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, May 4, 1860. 3m24

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

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

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

French, Wilson & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.
115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.

December 25, 1857. 5tf

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

July 29, 1859. 36tf

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

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

C. CROSBY & CO.
TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
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'en 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. 51f

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. Flouring plants, as usual.

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

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

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

---

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Tribute to Merited Worth.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

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

PHILADELPHIA, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

H. RAND,

Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.
CERTIFICATE.

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

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

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

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

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

CARD.

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

[L. S.] MEYER YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.

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

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

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

SPERMATORRHŒA,

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

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