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WASHINGTON TERRITORY:

Historical, Geographical and Statistical.

BY THE GATHERER.

BIRCH BAY.

"The southern point of this fine bay is Point Whitehorn, and the northern shore is formed by a long, rounding high bluff, bearing about N. W. from Whitehorn, and distant three miles. The bay runs N. N. E. 2½ miles, with a width of 1½. The bottom is very uniform, with capital holding ground of soft mud, in from four to ten fathoms. Inside the immediate shores are low, and edged with marshy patches, thick undergrowth, and heavy wood. No directions are necessary for entering, as there is a depth of 15 to 20 fathoms a mile outside, and 10 fathoms water on the line of the entrance. During the heavies southeast weather, no swell is felt here in a properly selected anchorage. * * The approximate geographical position of Point Whitehorn is lat. 48° 53½′ N., lon. 122° 47½′ W. It received its present name from Vancouver in 1792. Passing the bluff N. W. of Birch bay, the shore trends about N. N. E. for nearly three miles, and terminates in a long, low sandy point, behind which lies a small land locked harbor, having a depth of 10 fathoms inside. * * The southeast shore of the harbor is flat and marshy, and is not separated by much more than a mile from Birch bay.

"In this harbor the United States and British steamers attached to the Northwest Boundary Survey were accustomed to anchor. (1857.) The American commissioner encamped on the bluff about a mile north of the boundary, the site having been selected on account of fresh water, but it has an extensive flat in front.

"Stretching to the northwest is a large shallow, marshy bay, fringed with trees and bushes. From its northern shore low land extends as far back as Frazer river. The western boundary of the bay is formed by the eastern shore of Point Roberts.

POINT ROBERTS.

"The southwestern extremity of this point is low, and bears west by 12 or 13 miles from Point Whitehorn. Its approximate position is consequently lat. 48° 58′ N., lon. 123° 05′ W., or about two miles below the boundary of the United States.

"On the outer or Gulf of Georgia side of Point Roberts, the shore runs about N. W. 9 or 10 miles to the southern and principal mouth of Frazer river. The south point runs E. N. E. three miles, and presents for nearly the entire distance a bold bluff about 250 feet high, and covered with wood. Half a mile off this shore anchorage may be had in from 10 to 15 fathoms, but in southerly weather it must be avoided. The eastern shore of the point runs nearly parallel with the western for 4 or 5 miles."

BELLINGHAM BAY.

"Bellingham Bay opens into Rosario Straits to the southward of Lummi island, which communicates with Deception Pass and the channel to the east of Whidby's island. This pass is at the head of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and on the east side of the entrance to Rosario Straits.

"The general direction of the bay is S. E. and N. W., its width 3 miles and length 14, extending from lat. 48° 33′ to lat. 48° 48′. The depth of water ranges from 3 to 20 fathoms, with good sticky bottom. * * Bellingham Bay was first surveyed by Whidby, under Vancouver's orders in 1792, and then received its present name. In some recent maps, the northern portion is called Gaston Bay, and for the southern part the original name is retained; but Vancouver's designation is that universally adopted of the western coast."

Returning to the Straits of Fuca, and passing the entrance to the Canal de Haro, we come to Vancouver's Island, which, from this point to the ocean, constitutes the north shore of the Straits. On this side are several inlets and harbors, the principal ones being Port San Juan, Esquimalt and Victoria harbors and Sooke Inlet.

PORT SAN JUAN.

"The eastern head of the entrance is formed by several large rocks called Observatory Rocks on the Apmiralty chart of 1847. From Tatoosh island Light they bear N. E. by N. ¼ N. 14 miles distant. The width of the bay is 1¾ miles from point to point, and their bearing E. ¼ S. and W. ¼ N. from each other. The length of the bay is 3½ miles on a general course N. E. ¼ N., and the width almost uniform at 1¼ miles to the very head, where several streams enter, amongst which are cooper inlet at the northeast, and the river Gerdon at the North. Across the entrance a depth of 10 fathoms is found, except near Observatory Rocks, where 17 exists close to them. Outside we find from 15 to 20, and inside the bottom is very regular in 7 to 10 fathoms up to the head, where it decreases evenly to within half a mile of the shore. The eastern side has the least number of rocks, and a mid-channel course clears everything well. In heavy southerly weather a swell rolls straight in, but by anchoring well up on either side, vessels avoid it. The sides are steep, high, and backed by heavily timbered hills and mountains. * * The approximate position of Observatory Rocks is lat. 48° 31′ 30 N. lon. 124° 28′ 15 W.

ESQUIMALT HARBOR.

"Esquimalt harbor is the bay where all the British men-of-war lie. It is in the deepest part of the large indentation called Royal Bay. The entrance is a quarter of mile wide, and has two rocky heads on either hand, the western having Fishguard island off it, and the eastern outlying sunken rocks south of it, with several islets. From the entrance the general direction of the bay is N. N. W., and the extreme length two miles. After passing the heads the harbor opens to the east, forming a beautiful small bay, where men-of-war anchor in an uniform depth of six fathoms. In the entrance are 7 and 8 fathoms, and the approaches for a mile give from 10 to 13 fathoms. The approximate geographical position of Fishguard island is lat. 48° 25′ 38 N., lon. 123° 27′ 10 W. At the head of the harbor is Mount Seymour. Five miles west of the head of Esquimalt bay is the head of a large bay coming from the north, and opening into the inside channel to the Nanimo coal mines.

VICTORIA HARBOR.

"The entrance to this harbor is 2¼ miles east of Esquimalt. As the channel is very contracted, crooked, and obstructed with a ten-feet bar, vessels usually anchor outside in 10 or 15 fathoms, taking care to avoid Brotchy ledge, with only 7 feet water upon it, lying about half a mile S. S. E. of the eastern head, and S. W. three-fourths W. from Mount Beacon, upon which was a range with one on the shore. * * The channel inside is well marked out by buoys, but a pilot is necessary to carry a vessel in. The whole length of the harbor is about 3 or 4 miles, with an average width of one-fifth of a mile. It is very tortuous, and the head stretches west nearly to the head of Esquimalt bay, where a portage exists. The approaches to the harbor are deep outside of Brotchy ledge, and from 20 to 10 fathoms are found inside of it. The approximate geographical position of Mount Beacon is lat. 48° 24½ N., lon. 122½ W.

"The Hudson Bay Company have a flourishing settlement and trading establishment a mile and a half within the entrance, and much of the surrounding country is well cultivated, but the settlement hereabout must spread toward Esquimalt, or upon that harbor, not only on account of its superior excellence, but because fresh water is scarce about Victoria. The shores are comparatively low, but rocky, and covered in part by trees, reminding one of the rocky parts of the coast of Massachusetts and New Hampshire."

Mr. Davidson in describing the above harbors has stepped into English territory. Vancouver's Island should never have been English ground. The geographical position of these harbors as given above, bring them within the 49th parallel, which, according to the original stipulations, was to have been forever the boundary between the two nations. But the 49th parallel continued to mid-ocean, would have cut off the southern portion of the island, and left it within the United States. To avoid obtaining any portion of this valuable island, our Government not only compromised the Democratic party, who went into the political campaign of 1844 with the battle cry of "54° 40′ or fight," as afterwards enunciated in President Polk's inaugural,—but *leaving even the 49th parallel*—to which it had ingloriously backed down—on arriving at the Gulf of Georgia, took water circuitously and by an undefined route into the Pacific, leaving the matter hanging by the "gills," to breed trouble in the future, as has already been the case in the recent San Juan Island difficulties, which will doubtless be *finally* disposed of by yelding, as usual on the part of the United States, San Juan and Point Roberts to the British, now demanded by them as their ultimatum. After the ratification by the Senate of the treaty of June, 1846, it was a well known fact in diplomatic circles in Washington, that Great Britain would have given up Vancouver's Island to the United States, had the latter insisted upon it. This was well known by Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State in Mr. Polk's cabinet, to whom it was revealed by Mr. Packenham, the British Minister then at Washington, and who permitted himself to be merry upon the yielding of the United States. Had the American Administration then had the courage to insist upon, and stand by the rights of American citizens, we should not now see an English fleet riding at anchor in the beautiful harbor of Esquimalt, ready to pounce down upon us in case of any difficulty relative to San Juan Island.

Speaking of Vancouver's Island and its harbors, Commodore Wilkes says of the harbor of Victoria:

"This harbor is one of the most important positions contiguous to our territories, and the only one where a naval depot can be made of any strength or convenience in the territory now belonging to England. Its position is an important one, and must, in the event of its being occupied by the British government as a naval station, produce much irritation, *and may eventually lead to serious difficulty.*"

The recent difficulties at San Juan are those foreshadowed by Com. Wilkes twenty years since, and a fleet of seven English men-of-war are now anchored in one of the harbors of Vancouver's Island, quietly watching and awaiting events, ready not only to take possession of that portion of the Archipelago de Haro in dispute, but also of Washington and Oregon, while not a strip of bunting belonging to a vessel of the American navy proper, floats to the breeze upon the northwest coast.

Here we leave this subject, and like our government, "take water" through the Straits of Fuca into the Pacific, closing up descriptions, for the present, of the hundred harbors in the inland seas of Washington Territory, stopping only to give Mr. Davidson's description of one of the headlands of the entrance to the Straits of Fuca.

CAPE FLATTERY.

"This cape forms the southern head of the entrance of the Straits of Juan de Fuca; it has a bold, wild, jagged sea-face, about 100 feet high, much disintregrated by the wearing action of the ocean; rises in a mile to an irregular hill of 1500 or 2000 feet in height; is cut up by gorges and covered with a dense growth of fir and almost impenetrable underbrush from the edge of the cliffs to the summit. The shore line round to Neah Bay is of the same forbidding character, bordered by reefs, and having but one short stretch of beach at the foot of the hills. The soundings half a mile from shore are deep and irregular, reaching 68 fathoms. The current runs as much as three miles an hour, and during the ebb sets irregularly round the Cape, Tatoosh island, and Rock Duncan. When seen from the southwestward, Cape Flattery looks like an island, on account of the valley three or four miles eastward. The best position for seeing this is where a single rock off the Cape shows itself detached. From this direction the high mountains on Vancouver's Island loom up and stretch far away to the northwest and to the east. The extent of Ocean shore-line from Cape Disappointment (mouth of Columbia river) to Cape Flattery is 148 miles."

From the Dalles Mountaineer.

New Emigrant Route.

Letter of Lieut. Mullan, U. S. A., to Gov Gholson, on a new wagon road route from Fort Laramie to Fort Walla-Walla, via Bitter Root Valley.

MILITARY ROAD EXPEDITION,
Camp on Bitter Root river, W. T.,
June 10th, 1860.

GOVERNOR GHOLSON:

My Dear Sir:—Knowing the interest you feel in seeing every section of the Territory developed and opened up to settlement, I am confident that you will be gratified to learn that though it has been impossible for me this season, with my present force and means, to explore and survey the line from Hellsgate to Fort Laramie, as originally intended, and as you had expected, yet the war department, acting in accordance with recommendations made to it last winter, has deemed this line of sufficient importance to have it explored immediately, and for this purpose, Captain Raynolds, of the topographical engineers, with quite a large civil force and an escort of dragoons, has already started from Fort Laramie with instructions to connect with our line at the most practicable point. I anticipate meeting him early in July. His line will unite with ours at a well-known point in the mountains, called "Deer Lodge," a large, arable and sheltered valley of 1,000 square miles in extent. That this line is eminently practicable for a wagon road and railroad location, I am sanguine to believe.—The geography of the country and my knowledge of the line, as gathered from all sources, would show that the present emigrant line, following the valley of the Platte up to Fort Laramie, would be deflected in a northeasterly direction, either at Fort Laramie or the Red Buttes, about sixty miles west of Fort Laramie, and following along the eastern watershed of the Wind River mountains, would cross the numerous head branches of the Yellowstone, and then the main Yellowstone about 3 miles from where it debonches from the mountains; thence, by a direct line, to the Three Forks of the Missouri, would enter the large valley of the Beaver Head of Lewis & Clarke and cross the Rocky Mountains between the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri and the Hellsgate and Little Blackfoot rivers of the Columbia, and unite with our present road from Walla-walla at the mouth of the Little Blackfoot in the Deer Lodge valley.

There are living in this region a number of old men who have trapped for a score of years in every streamlet from the Platte to the Columbia, and the evidence of all of them confirms the same account that there exists an open wagon road country direct from Hellsgate to Fort Laramie, and only 500 miles long. A conversation held in the winter of 1858, with Major Twiss, whose long residence among the Sioux of the prairie has rendered him familiar with the country, confirms the same. An old mountaineer, Gabriel Prudehomme, who was my guide in 1853-4, had passed over the line, and who was to guide me over it in July 1854, when we received instructions that compelled us to give up the trip. In conversation with Gov. Stevens, Captain Humphreys, Lieut. Warren and other officers of the war department, I expressed my confidence in the belief of being enabled to find a practicable line that would open up a new route to the North Pacific, and that would not only shorten the present emigrant route 400 miles, but passing through a well-grassed and well-watered country, would render traveling easy and pleasant and thus avoid that long, dreary section from Fort Laramie via Forts Hall and Boisé to Fort Walla-walla. The plains of the Yellowstone and Misssouri, near their sources in the Rocky Mountains, now form the great buffalo range of the continent. It is here that the Blackfeet, Crows, Sioux, Snakes, Banacks, and the numerous small bands west of the Rocky Mountains, meet every year, and where thousands and tens of thousands of buffalo are slaughtered for their robes and tongues. The accounts of all travelers show that it is the apparently inexhaustible fresh meat market for the Indians of the mountains and prairie. Truly this section of western Nebraska is but little known, but where countless herds of game roam, as in this section, cannot man find a new home and thus add to the productive wealth of the country? I cannot but regard, therefore the explorations of Captain Reynolds at this time as fraught with most marked value to the people of Oregon and Washington. It is to open up a hitherto closed section and to point out to the emigrant new sites for future homes at the very base of the Rocky Mountains. With this line practically opened—along which must travel the emigration for the North Pacific from Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, and the central section of the country—and with a line opened from the head of navigation on the Missouri to Walla-walla, along which must travel the emigration from the more northern section—with these things following in the wake of the future, it needs no prophet vision to see the large and beautiful valleys of the Bitter Root, Hellsgate, Deer Lodge, Beaver Head, and others, that, gem-like, lie embedded in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, becoming the centres of population that, increasing year by year, must add not only to the wealth of eastern Oregon and Washington, but thus supply the link now wanting in the chain of continuous settlement from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

What Washington Territory now needs is to have routes explored and roads opened. The topography of the country is difficult, and until roads are opened connecting centres of population, a feeling of isolation must ever retard her growth and prosperity. Roads are the leading-strings of all countries, and in new countries especially they constitute the pulses of trade, travel and wealth, that add to their importance and prosperity.

That I have felt a more than ordinary interest that the line from Walla Walla to the Missouri should be practically opened, you can well believe, and that I have placed myself in a position where enemies have been made and where my personal comforts have been far from being enviable, you can also believe; but whether or not my labors are to be attended with success, I am willing to let the future decide. From the beginning, however, I have never ceased to be sanguine that the route would be practically opened, notwithstanding the scores of enemies within and without, and the mass of opposition against which it has had to contend. During the past winter, notwithstanding our losses and mishaps when overtaken by the snows of the mountains, I was determined to make one more attempt to prove that our time and means were not being uselessly expended; and I therefore despatched Mr. W. W. Johnson, one of the Civil Engineers of my party, as special messenger to the War Department, to assure the Secretary of War and General Jesup that, if a movement of 300 recruits would be made over our line this season, I would guarantee their reaching Walla Walla in safety, and at a saving of $30,000 to the Quartermaster's Department over all other routes; and now that the movement has been ordered, I feel myself pledged to its success.

Truly, when we view and study the different routes and methods pursued by the War Department in forwarding troops to the Pacific coast in years past, we have but a too sad and a truly costly picture presented to us for contemplation. The movement of the Rifle Regiment overland in 1849, with its losses and its costs; of the 4th Infantry in 1852, via the Isthmus of Panama, with its long bill of mortality; of the 3d Artillery, 1853, with its San Francisco wreck and its untold tales of woe and suffering; of the 6th Infantry in 1858, when summoned at the moment of danger to pursue the shortest route to Oregon, still traverses the snows of Sierra Nevada, with its losses and its costs, and, when reaching the coast line, being farther from the scenes of difficulty and danger than when they started; truly, these might be regarded as monuments of losses and costs that are well calculated to cause us to ask ourselves the question, "Is there no other route to the Pacific coast by which our troops can travel, that will save the army life and the country untold thousands of dollars?" It if enough at least to compel us to make the experiment of any new route that presents itself, be its commendations upon its face few or many. But I claim for the route from St. Louis to Walla Walla, via the Missouri and Columbia rivers, more than negative advantages. In the first place, it is within the limits of our own Territory, and by navigable streams. This, in times of peace, may be of minor importance, and hence not regarded by many with its full share of weight; but in times of war, how momemtous becomes the problem to solve, and how delicate the position in which the War Department must find itself placed. On the score of economy the proposition is as one to two. The books of the Quartermaster-General, examined by his permission and authorityi in 1858, proved that the cost of sending the 9th Infantry to this coast and placing the troops at their respective posts, cost the Department $200 per man. The contracts now taken, and the cost of putting the same in the Department of Oregon, via Fort Benton, will be $100 per man, from St. Louis. These, then, are two sufficient arguments that must forever remain potent and of weight to the General Government in its administration of the War Department. But there are other contingent, and to the army itself, no less powerful arguments that are far from being negative.

Who that has seen the recruits and old soldiers of our army so packed and wedged in among the steerage passengers from New York to San Francisco, until we could well believe that *comfort* was what a life at sea did not possess; with the sultry heat of the tropics—rendering disease not only probable, but certain; with few opportunities, if any, for drill and discipline on shipboard; with all the attendant risks and dangers—has not asked himself the question, "if this was to be the permanent military line of travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific?" True, on such trips, the comfort of the officer is not only provided for, but *studiedly* provided for. But how fares the private soldiers? The sufferings and discomforts of the men on these passages might well be passed over and forgotten, in the hope that they are soon to end. But what are the contingent advantages *via* the Missouri and overland to the navigable waters of the Columbia? In the first place, the Government has its own transports where they are free and untrammeled, and where the men are not only free from all discomforts of seasickness, but are in a condition and have ample space for drill and parade every day. They pass along flourishing towns, villages and hamlets, where markets of fresh meat and vegetables can be had day by day, until the upper waters of the Missouri bring them among the countless herds of buffalo, and where now they pass through large and roving bands of Indian tribes, as a silent but powerful and salutary echo of the voice of the General Government. On reaching Fort Benton, the soldier, who started a recruit, begins an overland journey of 600 miles through what is now a wilderness, inhabited only by large and warlike bands of Indians. He makes his march, day by day, as on a campaign, and camps at night prepared for danger or quiet. The enervated system, as produced by a life at sea, here gives place to a healty, strong and robust soldier; lax discipline here gives place to the active and useful discipline of the field, in which not only the recruits, but the young officers themselves find a school fraught with instruction. The moral effect upon the Indian mind is great and salutary, and the body of men who started from St. Louis, as recruits, reach Walla Walla as soldiers tried in the field, and when being assigned to their regiments and companies have made a summer's campaign of two months, and possibly saved other troops from making a more active one at greater costs and at greater hazards. If these, then, are not *positive* arguments, where under Heaven will you find them? And they are such as are well calculated to make the veriest enemy of our military establishment less bitter in his rancour and hostility for that class and that profession, who now, as in years past, labor long, hard and zealously, and whose reward is small and slow in the coming. But I am willing that the future should be the *experimentum crucis* to which the truth or falsity of our views should be reduced.

My several letters to Col. Tilton, Surveyor-General, have assured him that he has a broad field before him in the exploring and surveying this region but so little known.

This would not be the place, even if I had the time, to refer you to many localities of marked value, especially to the geologist. Who yet has explored thoroughly and written the history of the geology of the Rocky Mountains? The immense deposits of beautiful red sandstone, fossiliferous limestone, the seams and beds of iron-ore and traces of copper, through which we are daily passing, are enough to arrest our attention, and to ask if the God of nature placed these deposits in this region without an object or an end? I have in my possession a large mass of lead brought from the Kootenay river, where the mountains themselves are formed of it an mingled with silver; and I am now fitting out a small party under Mr. Sohon, to examine the extent of a coal deposit recently discovered contiguous to our line. Who can say what mineral wealth yet lies embedded in this range of mountains, which have been regarded as the great barrier to continuous travel across the Continent?—Washington Territory needs a thorough geological examination by some person not only competent to the task, but whose labor would prove his pleasure. Congress itself has not been unmindful of this, but, with a foresight and liberality worthy of high commendation, did appoint a geologist and appropriate funds for geological examination. But where shall we find the results? I should like very much to see George Gibbs, Esq., take hold of this matter with his well-known ability and energy, and thus add a new volume to the history of Washington Territory. Cannot something be done by the Territory itself at the next session of its Legislature, to have the country geologically explored? Aside from any direct action in the matter on the part of either the General or Territorial Government, I am sanguine to believe that the explorations of the Northwest Boundary Commission, and other parties now in the field, together with the large and able corps of Civil Surveyors under Colonel Tilton, will do much to develop truthfully the geology of the country from the Rocky Mountains to the coast.

Hoping, then, that the enterprises and movements now on foot may be fraught with benefit to all, and with my thanks for the interest you have thus far evinced in the success of our progress, believe me,

Truly, your obedient servant,
JOHN MULLAN,
Lieut. U. S. A.

JAPANESE LAWS.—The severity of the Japanese laws is excessive. The code is probably the bloodiest in the world. Death is the prescribed punishment for most offences. The Japanese seem to proceed on the principle that he who will violate one law will violate any, and that the wilful violator is unworthy to live; and he cannot be trusted in society. There are no professional lawyers in the kingdom; every man is deemed competent to be his own pleader. If a party is aggrieved, he immediately appeals to the magistrate before whom the other party is soon made to appear. The case is stated by the complainant in his own way, and the accused is heard in reply. The magistrate examines the witness, and it is said that this officer generally displays great acuteness in detecting falsehood. He passes sentence, and it is carried into effect *instanter*. From his decision there is no appeal. Sometimes in trifling cases, he orders the parties to go and settle the matter privately, with the aid of friends; and it is well understood that it must be thus settled, or unpleasant consequences will result. Sometimes, when both plaintiff and defendant are in fault, he awards censure to both, as they may deserve it, and sends them about their business. The prison diet is limited, and very poor; but if a rich man is confined, he may buy better food, on condition that he will share it equally with all his fellow prisoners. The Japanese doctrine is, that if a man of wealth or influence is a criminal, he has no right to fare any better than the poorest man in the kingdom who commits a crime, therefore all shall be treated alike.

In religion, the greatest tolerance exists. Every town has its god, and every class its peculiar image of worship. The mariner bows down to a god of the sea, which is set up in a temple decorated with paintings of the sea in a gale, and of junks. There are also gods of fire, of riches and other deities. There is no Sunday in Japan, but the people celebrate a great many feast days, at all seasons of the year. There are no people who appear to be so happy under a despotic form of government as the Japanese, and when reproved for not being civilized they cite the infrequency of crime in comparison with its existence in other countries, as an argument against the enlightenment of the race.

MORMON MISSIONARIES.—Some idea of the character of Mormon missionaries may be gathered from what Brigham Young says of them. A large batch of these reprobates were lately sent upon their travels, and after reading over their names in the Tabernacle, Brigham Young expressed his opinion of Mormon missionaries in the following words:

"We have at times sent men on missions to get rid of them, but they have generally come back. Some think it an imposition on the world to send such men among them; but which is best—to keep them here to pollute others, or to send them where pollution is more prevalent? Ten filthy sheep in a flock of a thousand will so besmear the whole that, to the eye of a stranger, they will appear to be worthless, when nine hundred and ninety of them are as good as can be, but for the outside smearing by the ten filthy ones. We have tried to turn the filthy ones out of the flock, but they will not always stay out. A few such defile, to outward appearance, the whole flock, and we have to bear it."

The bad odor which attaches to those Mormons who come in contact with the Gentiles is thus sought to be averted by the arch-rebel and impostor.

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

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Presidential Nominations.

PRESIDENTIAL SALUTE.—Sixty guns were fired here on Tuesday evening last, to celebrate the nomination of BRCKENRIDGE and LANE as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, by the seceding convention at Baltimore in June last. The continued cheering and huzzaing during the interim of firing, leads us to believe their nomination is a popular one about here. The salute was fired under the auspices of JOHN H. SCRANTON. We verily believe that if John could, he would induct them into their respective offices before night. Scranton is an enthusiast, and he cannot avoid evincing it on so important an occasion as when a President is to be made. He says we must all declare our positions *now*, either for BRECKENRIDGE or DOUGLAS. We have no hesitation whatever in doing so. Our partialities for LANE are well known everywhere. He was our firstchoice for the Presidency. The *seceding* convention, however, has thought proper to place him second on that ticket, and nominated that able and sagacious statesman—the Hon. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentuck, our present Vice-President,—as our candidate for that high and exalted office. Had these veteran democrats been nominated according to any. rules established by the Baltimore Convention *before* its disruption, we are certain the news would have been received here by the democracy with a general acclamation of joy and approbation, and without, perhaps, a single exception in the Territory. But we confess we have our doubts as to whether they are in reality the nominees of the National Democracy. From the surface of journals now before us, it is scarcely deniable that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, has received a large majority of the legally accredited delegates to the Baltimore convention. The proceedings of that convention, so far as received, show that he received 181½ votes, or a two-thirds vote of the convention after the secession, whilst BRECKENRIDGE received but 81, afterwards raised to 105, by giving him the votes which had been cast on that ballot for DICKINSON, of New York, and others. We are further informed that the *seceding* convention was composed of all or part of the delegates of but *eleven* States of this Union, subsequently increased by admitting delegates from States having double delegations, who had before been denied participating in the main convention. It is true, the delegates to this seceding convention represented the democracy of States thoroughly democratic, who entertain views upon the question of slavery similar to those we hold to, and quite at variance with the doctrines promulgated by Douglas. It is also true that whilst the dissemination of this (as we believe) erratic doctrine has led to no results of practical utility to either our nation or people, it *has had* the effect to distract our party, to so divide it that from our division we may suffer defeat. In the days of Lecomptonism, this squatter or Territorial sovereignty doctrine of Douglas was pronounced as the "greatest truth" of the day by the leaders of the republican party. It was advocated almost unanimously by the republican party. Those of our party who opposed it were, and are now known as "administration democrats." In what estimation is that great truth now held by republicans? We hesitate not in saying 99 out of every 100 republicans will unqualifiedly pronounce "squatter sovereignty" a humbug. Without having succeeded, then, in bringing this new doctrine into general democratic repute, Douglas now finds that through his agency our party has become disunited and split, whilst scarcely one of the republican party, which through him has suddenly sprung into temporary importance, would now favor him with a vote.

Yet it belongs not to us to say the doctrine is erroneous. We have an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the democratic party of the Union. If, through their delegates to the national Baltimore convention, that doctrine is pronounced *good*, one which will bear the test of time and reason, then "good" say we. If so pronounced, then could no man more fit than STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS not have been selected to carry out its principles. As its originator, the honor belongs to him to be the first executive to enforce its whole and entire precepts. Though partial to BRECKENRIDGE, for reasons given, we should be entirely satisfied with the success of Douglas. Until the arrival of another States' mail, however, we shall refrain from spreading our flag to the breeze. After we shall have had an opportunity of making ourselves acquainted with the resolutions or platform of the two conventions, and ascertained the rock upon which they split, we shall then come to such determination as regards our future course as we may think proper.

WOOL EXPORT.—It is a pleasant thought indeed to know that the "hard times" by which our people are now surrounded will not pass off without leaving behind them a salutary lesson for their future reflection. It is undeniable that to the extravagance of our citizens of all classes—merchants, mechanics and farmers—the early advent of "empty pockets" is much to be attributed. With a dull market for lumber—the main, and, we might say, about the only commodity of commerce from which we could hope to secure a return of the cash which is so regularly and constantly leaving the Territory, in payment for goods and wares consumed by our people—the prices of labor have depreciated within the last two years fully 50 per cent. Yet where is the laborer or mechanic who has curtailed his expenses proportionately? We dare say there is scarcely one. The extravagant habits of our people, formed in past prosperous days, have taken too deep root to be laid aside by them in these days of "hard times," when it behooves everybody to so economise their means as to have the "two ends meet"—to reduce expenses to a standard compatible with their means. The mechanic and laborer should be more economical; the farmer more industrious, in order that we may have a surplus of *something* for export, that thus some of the money shipped by every steamer for *imports* may be returned to us; and the merchant should come down a "peg" or two from his 1852-3-4 prices, be content to do a fair business, instead of hoping to amass a fortune in a day, in these days of misfortune to others. The fact is indisputable, that whilst the price of labor has deteriorated, the products of the farmer have materially fallen, *merchandize* of every description alone remains at its ancient standard. As a consequence, our people's wants being none the less than formerly, (though with perhaps less ready means to gratify them) our shipments of specie are as large as ever, whilst our Territory has nothing to sell with which to bring it back again. The natural effect, of course, has been to drain the country of its circulating medium, and credit or a loan—all of which will have a tendency to make the future still harder—is now the only alternative left to our people.

In view of these startling facts, we submit the question to every one: what must be done, and where must begin the work of bringing about a change? We confess we are ignorant, unless we may be permitted to look to the farmer. They must raise more of the cereals which are a sure crop here, and are easiest of transportation, and be willing to sell it at prices that will bear shipment abroad. They should at once consent to fall in the price of their stock, so as to prohibit Oregonians from seeking a market for theirs almost at our very doors, as they now successfully do, and come in competion with them for the sale of our beef, sheep, and swine in the Victoria market. The 1200 head of cattle, and other stock, now shipped monthly from Oregon and California to that place, should be supplied by ourselves. We can do so, and should do it. Bands of cattle do not constitute wealth unless they can be converted into money when required. At the prices demanded by many of our farmers now they never can be, but will remain upon their hands, comparatively an idle drug. Whenever this shall have been accomplished by our farmers, then, and not till then, may we hope for "happy times acoming." Let every farmer, then, endeavor to raise a little more than will suffice to "bread" himself and family. Let every one contribute a little towards a foreign export.

Holding to the above opinion, it was with the greatest pleasure we witnessed the first export—other than that furnished by our inexhaustible forests—from our Territory, by the last mail steamer for San Francisco. The shipment was made by Mr. RUTLEDGE, jr., and consisted of some 12 or 15,000 pounds of wool, mostly, if not all, the product of this county. The wool is represented as far superior to that raised elsewhere from the same species of sheep. The fibre is fine and of even length, qualities highly desirable by the manufacturer. These excellencies are attributed to the evenness of our climate and absence of all burs and briers. In the more rigorous climate of the Atlantic States, the wool is finest in the winter; but owing to the uncertainty of the weather in spring and early summer, farmers usually delay shearing until some time in June, by which time the wool has again become coarse. Here, with a certainty of warm and dry weather after March, shearing can be safely commenced in the latter part of April or early May, though is is often delayed till late in July, and perhaps seldom proves seriously uncomfortable to the sheep's back.

The wool mentioned is destined for the eastern market—Boston, we believe. It is well pressed and packed, and put up in bales of about 300 pounds each. The price paid by Mr. R. therefore varied from 12½ to 16 cents. Not many years since, except what was wanted for family use and home-spinning, wool was thrown away or wasted. In this instance, about $2000 has been saved to the country in the item of wool alone—certainly not so despicable a sum as to be unworthy of mention. We hope the shipment may prove an encouraging and profitable one.

GROWING.—Walla Walla county cast 485 votes at the last election. At the election preceding, she cast but 163! She was then the seventh county in the Territory in point of population; now she stands second, Thurston being the first. This shows an unprecedented increase for a country which, until recently, was looked upon as a sterile, barren waste. It only goes to show what our Territory really is, when once thoroughly explored, its resources developed and made public. There are a dozen counties in this Territory concerning whose advantages there is as little known now as there was of Walla Walla three years ago. We look to an enterprising emigration for their thorough development.

THUNDER STORM.—The severest thunder storm we have experienced here in a residence of eight years, passed south of this place on Saturday last. It lasted from Saturday evening till about noon of Sunday. During a portion of the night the rumbling and rolling of the thunders resembled the rolling of heavy artillery. Its reverberations through the Coast and Cascade ranges of mountains sounded grand in the extreme. The flashes of lightning were sluggish, and but little rain accompanied the storm. It however had a tendency to materially moderate the atmosphere, which on Friday and Saturday was excessively and oppressively warm. Considerable rain must have fallen in Southern Oregon.

INDIANS KILLED.—We learn from Mr. CLANCEY, mate of the *Eliza Anderson*, that a couple of Bellingham Bay Indians were killed at that place very recently. It seems that the two Indians mentioned had some difficulties, while discussing which, one jerked up a gun and fired upon the other, instantly killing him. The friends of the deceased then fired on the survivor, killed him, and are now satisfied, believing themselves fully avenged for the loss of their friend.

MAIL PROPOSALS.—In our advertising columns will be found an advertisement from th Postmaster General, soliciting bids for carrying the U. S. mails in Washington Territory. The slip from which we copy was sent by Gov. STEVENS, in order that such of our citizens as may be desirous of submitting proposals may be in time, the department being frequently so much behind in their labors that the time given in the proposals for submitting such, has frequently elapsed before our citizens' bids can reach Washington. Those wishing to bid for carrying the mails on any of these routes, can obtain blank forms of bonds, guarantees, &c., by calling at our office.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—To J. W. SULLIVAN, the prince of news agents in San Francisco; to the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express at this place, and to Mrs. RUFUS WILLALD, who returned on the last steamer from the States, we are under serious and lasting obligations for favors, such as publishers alone can duly appreciate.

☞ TO THE HUNGRY.—If you want a choice mutton chop, a good veal cutlet, or a delicious, tender Porter-House steak, then go to SIMPSON, at the "Olympia Market." He does things about "right" in the way of cutting up beef, etc. His meats look "right nice" and inviting, and when cooked "right," as they are at the "Pacific Restaurant," you will find them the very thing to relieve that disagreeable sensation so often felt at the "pit of the stomach."

THE "WOICE" OF THE PEOPLE.—The indomitable Col. (?) WM. B. RANKEN, who lately abandoned this benighted community in order to instruct the heathen elsewhere, has turned up in New York, where he officiated recently, as one of the three hundred Vice Presidents of a Sam Houston meeting. What will the Keystone club of Philadelphia say to this defection of their lamented chief? Where is now the "woice," that at Cincinnati, in 1856, shouted on the gallant Keystones to victory? Alas! alas! the democratic party has lost one of its most sublime orators. The President, who rewarded Ranken with an office at the "jumping off place" of the American continent, is repaid for his liberality by the blackest ingratitude. Poor Ranken, once a Native American, then a Democrat, now a Houstonian. His next sommerset will be into the arms of the Black Republicans, whom he has repeatedly chastised with the terrors of his "woice." The gift to them will be like that of an elephant—embarrassing, and much desired to be got rid of.

☞ The bark *Rival*, which arrived from San Francisco on Friday last, has nearly completed her cargo from the timber yard of Messrs. MILLER & ETHRIDGE, at the North Olympia Mills. Amongst other things, she will take the material for a number of cottage houses, all framed and finished, and ready to be set up on arrival in San Francisco. Mr. ETHRIDGE left here some three weeks since to superintend their erection. We learn that these gentlemen have a contract for twenty such buildings, which are to be one and a half stories high, 28 feet long and 16 feet wide. The first four of these buildings were shipped on the *D. L. Clinch* some two weeks since, and are by this time completed.

CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.—Messrs. FOWLER and GALLGHER, commissioners appointed by the last legislature to superintend the erection of the capitol *at this place*, arrived here on Saturday last.

As we are continually importuned by parties desirous of knowing what the commissioners *intend* to do, we must humbly confess we remain in as utter ignorance in these premises as any of our readers. On Monday we understood the commissioners had expressed themselves as determined to go on with the work, and of their intention to advertise for proposals this week. When last we had a conversation with the acting commissioner (three years ago last February) he said nothing about it. This is all we know of the matter. We presume they will do about as they please, or as nearly so as they possibly can, consistent with law and the conditions of their bond.

STABBED.—Capt. HUDSON, of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oregon*, was severely but not dangerously stabbed by a sailor man on her recent trip to this place. The wounds, which are about the arms and breast, were dressed by Dr. BURNS of this place. The sailor was put ashore at Port Townsend for examination. We understand that passengers abroad, cognizant of all the facts, censure the Captain and acquit the sailor. We "tell the tale as it was told to us," and think it more likely true than not.

☞ The Portland *Times*, which heretofore favored the nomination of Gen. LANE for the Presidency, has raised the names of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and WM. FITZPATRICK as the democratic nominees for President and Vice-President. The Daily *Advertiser* and the Daily *News* do the same.

IN TOWN.—Dr. WIRTZ and Lieuts. CONNER and SCOTT, of the U. S. Army, are now in town. The two former gentlemen proceed to Grey's Harbor, to join the command of Capt. MALONEY. Dr. W. will hereafter assume medical charge of that post, superseding Dr. L. H. ROBERTS, a temporary appointee from civil life.

☞ We are requested to state that the Hon. WM. STRONG, Associate Justice of Washington Territory and Judge of the First Judicial District, will hold the fall term of court in the Third (FITZHUGH'S) District. The court will convene at Port Townsend on the second Monday of next month.

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN CARSON VALLEY.—Our latest advices from Carson Valley are to the effect that the Indian hostilities had abated, or temporarily suspended. This was all, however; the warriors were uncompromising to the last.—The Pike's Peak region, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas are all contending with Indian hostilities. Such a simultaneous uprising bespeaks preconcertion and general understanding. We believe in the history of Indian wars, the present difficulties—extending over such an immense extent of country, and including tribes so distant and diverse from each other—stand unparalleled; and suspicions may well be aroused as to the complicity of white men. Salt Lake City appears to be the centre from which all these influences extend. There was a prophesy from Brigham Young over a year ago to the effect that the savages of the whole mountain range would combinedly lift the tomahawk against the "Gentiles;" the lesser prophets, who are in his confidence, have prophesied the same. When the Mormon people can, they generally fulfill their prophesies; and their implacable ill will toward "outsiders" makes it probable that they would make extra exertions to fulfill those of this character. They have every adventage in doing so. Their emissaries, or "missionaries," as they term them, are identified with nearly every tribe north of the Rio Grande; their words, with the red man, goes very far. The North American Indians, it may be interesting to some of our readers to know, are considered God's chosen people by the Mormons. Their ancestors are the conspicuous characters of which the Book of Mormon treats; and, according to that authority, as well as the prophesies of Smith and Young, they are soon to regain their long-lost Christianity and intelligence, and become a "white and delightsome people." The present Mormon force, and the Indian tribes surrounding them, are viewed as the "little stone, cut from the mountain without hands," of which the Prophet Jeremiah, we believe, prophesies, which is to roll forth and increase until it "fills the whole earth." We presume Brigham thinks the "little stone" is just begining to move.—*News.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER OREGON.

News by the Pony Express!

DATES FROM THE EAST TO JULY 1st!

Presidential Nominations!

THE DEMOCRACY TO BE UNITED!

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

Brigham Young Proposes to Sell Out to the Government.

General News.

The Mail Steamer *Oregon* arrived at this place on Tuesday morning, bringing dates from California to the 16th, and from the Atlantic States, per Pony Express, to the 1st inst.

Wells, Fargo & Co. furnished us with files of San Francisco papers to the 16th inst. J. W. Sullivan supplied us with New York papers to the 20th ult.

From the San Francisco *Herald* of the 16th, we clip the following summary of news:

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

On re-assembling on the evening of June 22d, the previous question was ordered the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report was rejected, and the motion to re-consider was lost, by ayes 103, noes 149; New York voting in the negative. [Immense applause.]

All other motions to re-consider were laid on the table, and the majority report stood adopted, with the exceptions of that portion which refers to Georgia, which was previously rejected.

A motion was then made to proceed to ballot for President and Vice President, when various other motions were made.

Much wrangling ensued. Several members declaring their withdrawal from the convention.

Among others, Mr. Steven of Oregon announced the withdrawal of the Oregon delegation from the convention.

After some further discussion, the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

On re-assembling on the 23d, Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, stated that after the withdrawal last evening, they held a meeting, and re-assembled again this morning. They could not come to a unanimous conclusion. He stated that ten withdrew while nine delegates remained.

Delegates from North Carolina, Tennessee, and two from Missouri had withdrawn.

After some skirmishing, Mr. Cushing resigned the chair to Mr. Todd, of Ohio.

Mr. Todd then took the chair.

After much contention the roll was called on the first ballot. When Massachusetts was reached, several of the delegates from that State withdrew.

As the call proceeded, members explained the position of their States.

Members from Mississippi, Virginia, Georgia, and Louisiana, in turn denounced the secessionists from their States, and signified their intention to act with the National Democracy.

Several delegates rose as different States were called, giving allegiance to Judge Douglas.

The vote was then announced as follows: Douglas, 183½; Guthrie, 9; Breckenridge, 5; Seymour, 1; Bocock, 1; Wise, 1; Dickinson, 1; blank votes, 21. Whole number of votes, 212½.

Every State was represented, except Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, California, and Oregon. Georgia was represented in part, but refused to vote.

After an exciting debate, in which the position of New York was explained, another vote was taken—Douglas getting 181½ votes.

The rest were scattering.

A resolution was then unanimously adopted, declaring Stephen A. Douglas as nominated according to the usages of the Democratic party and rules of Congress, by a two-thirds vote.

Cheer after cheer now arose, every person in the theater rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and evincing the utmost enthusiasm.

The scene could not be exceeded in excitement. From the upper tier, banners long kept in reserve were unfurled, and waved before the audience. A number of speeches were then made, giving in adherence to Douglas, by John Cochran, of New York, and others, when the convention took a recess till 7 P. M.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, presented a letter from Douglas, dated Washington, 20th inst., asking the withdrawal of his name, if it would produced peace and harmony; but Mr. Richardson said that the course of the seceders had been such as to prevent the friends of Mr. Douglas from making any use of the letter.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was nominated for Vice President by a unanimous vote, after which the convention, after passing several unimportant resolutions, adjourned *sine die*.

[It is said that Mr. Fitzpatrick has withdrawn and Herchel V. Johnson, ex-governor of Georgia, placed on the ticket for Vice President.]

SECEDERS' CONVENTION.

The seceders met at Baltimore, on the 23d ult., in the hall of the Maryland Institute, and was called to order by Ewing, of Tennessee. Mr. Russell, of Virginia, was appointed temporary chairman, Johnson, of Mississippi, and Crotsnoy, of Oregon, were appointed secretaries. The following States responded in whole or in part: Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, California, Oregon, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas.

The committee on permanent organization, reported Hon. Caleb Cushing for president of the convention. The committee also reported vice presidents for each State represented.

The platform committee reported the Charleston seceders' platform.

A resolution was adopted that the next convention meet at Philadelphia.

John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, were placed in nomination.

An attempt was then made to nominate by acclamation, but failed.

The convention proceeded to ballot with the following result: Breckenridge, 81; Dickinson, 24. Whole number of votes, 105. The States which cast their votes for Dickinson, now withdrew them, and gave them to Breckenridge. The president declared Breckenridge unanimously nominated, when the convention arose in a body, giving round after round of applause.

When quietness was restored, Jo Lane, of Oregon, was placed in nomination for Vice President. On the first ballot, the whole 105 votes were cast for Jo Lane, and he was declared nominated amidst deafening applause.

Loud cries were here made for Yancey, who responded in a brilliant and eloquent speech.

Convention adjourned *sine die*.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON WAR DEBT.—A movement is on foot, by the friends of the Oregon and Washington War Debt bill, which has passed the Senate, and has been reported by the House Military Committee, to rush it through during the coming week under the previous question. There is a large lobby secretly working to accomplish this. It is regarded as somewhat singular that Gen. Wool, who was in command in Oregon at the time this debt was contracted, and who was understood to have denounced it as fraudulent, has not been summoned before the committee to testify in regard to it.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—It is rumored that Spain contemplates a descent on Mexico, and will call the U. S. to an account for seizing the vessels under the flag at Vera Cruz.

CALIFORNIA MAILS.—It is rumored that in the absence of any provision for carrying the great mail to California, the Postmaster General will take the responsibility of sending the mail tri-weekly, by the Central route, in twenty days. The correctness of the rumor is not vouched for.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The *Great Eastern* left Huddles at 10 A. M., June 17th, and arrived at Sandy Hook, 10 30 A. M., 29th. The weather was fine, except two days. The average run was 254 to 233 miles per day. There were 42 passengers, including Geo. Wilkes, and several directors of the Company. She steamed all the way, and crossed the bar without difficulty. No small craft were able to keep up with her. An immense crowd of spectators was present.

HOMESTEAD BILL LOST.—The Homestead bill, which was vetoed by the President, lacked two votes in the Senate of a constitutional majority. It is dead.

The extra session closed on the 26th, after acting upon several treaties, Indian and others.

The appointment of Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, as Quartermaster General, vice Jessup, has been confirmed.

PIKE'S PEAK.—The Pike's Peak Express of June 1st arrived with $11,000 in dust. California Gulch is said to be yielding from fifteen to twenty dollars per day to the man.

THE TARIFF BILL OVERBOARD.—The Senate have postponed the tariff until next session. This enraged the tariff men of the House, and the probabillity is that when the Legislative Appropriation bill, containing the Senate amendment providing for the twenty-one millions loan reaches the House, the latter will strike it out and pass another tariff and loan bill and send it again to the Senate.

BRIGHAM YOUNG PROROSES TO SELL OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Captain Gibson passed through St. Louis on the 16th, on his way to Washington, as bearer of important dispatches from Utah to the General Government. The *Democrat* understands these dispatches embrace propositions from Brigham Young, to sell out the Mormon property at Salt Lake City and vicinity to the United States, the Saints to evacuate the Territory, and remove to some point on the Pacific coast, either in the British possessions or within the boundaries of the United States, where they will establish a new home for themselves and followers.

There is no doubt that Brigham Young is induced to take this course by the recent heavy immigration on Pike's Peak, and the rapid extension of the power of the Gentiles toward the immediate neighborhood of the prophet's dominions. The documents which Captain Gibson has in his possession will no doubt shortly be made public.

MORRISSEY GOING INTO TRAINING.—We understand that John Morrissey, the pugilist, is going into training at the "Abbey," with a view of fighing Heenan in August. He has left New York, and expresses his determination to vanquish the champion of the world, notwithstanding the dire disease of consumption that is now upon him. We may now look forward to lively times among the sporting men, of which our city is so fruitful.—*Troy Budget.*

JAPAN.—The following extract from a letter written by R. H. Dana, jr., dated Kanagawa, Japan, April 15th, is given in the New York *Tribune:*

"Mr. Dorr, United States Consul, tells me of the report of the assassination of the Prince Regent by the emissaries of the Prince of Meto, a great feudal chief, who is bitterly opposed to foreigners, to the treaties recently made, and to the party in power, which is supposed to favor foreigners. Immediately on the assassination, the Prince of Meto withdrew to his country in the mountains, and has been levying a large force. Civil war is apprehended. The Japanese authorities have told Mr. Dorr

that they cannot protect him at Kanagawa, if the Prince of Meto comes this way, and advise him to retire to Yokuhama, but he refuses, believing it to be a dodge to remove the Consulate."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.—The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill has been postponed to the third Tuesday in December next, by the House. This action was considered unnecessary, as the extension of the time of adjournment will afford an ample opportunity to act upon it, and a majority of the republicans and democrats are desirous of doing so. An effort will be made to reconsider the vote whereby the consideration of the bill was postponed to December, and take action upon it at once. The Senate, finding the House has abandoned action on the bill this session, are seriously considering the subject of passing a bill with two roads, with a central route, differing from the House bill, and the southern Texas route. This fact being known, may induce the House to reconsider its action to day, and pass the bill, in order to save the work of their special committee, and obtain the prestige before the country of having done something towards making a railway to connect the Atlantic and Pacific States.

The Chatfield, Minnesota, *Democrat* of the 2d inst., says that two white women are living at the agencies with Indian husbands. One of them, Mrs. Renville, came from Illinois about eighteen months ago, and after a vigorous courtship, won the consent of her dusky mate and married him, that she might elevate the race. She is now teaching the Indian girls to bake and sew and do household labor generally, and her husband is said to be quite proud of her. The other, Mrs. Otherday, became enamored of one of the braves at Washington, where he had gone with others of his tribe to complete a treaty, and she followed him to his home on the prairie.

☞ The Hons. Jos. LANE and M. S. LATHAM, Senators in Congress from California, and the Hon. I. I. STEVENS, delegate from this Territory, will accept our thanks for Congressional favors.

☞ A description of the exhibition and examination of the pupils of the Puget Sound Institute, held in this place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday week last, is unavoidably crowded out this week, for want of space. It shall appear in our next.

☞ The Rev. D. ELLIS WILLES having partially recovered from his late indisposition, Divine service will (D. V.) be renewed on the next Lord's Day in the Masonic Hall. Morning at 11 o'clock—evening at 8.

☞ Rev. D. DUTLEDGE of Oregon City will preach in the M. E. Church of this city on next Sabbath, (D. V.)

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

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

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
3m32 San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Winslow,

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

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.

THR COPARTNRSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned in the firm of JUDSON, CORLISS & CO., is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of parties.

Mr. — SIMPSON, who will hereafter continue the business at the old stand of the "Olympia Market," is authorized to collect all moneys due the firm.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the former firm. It will be his constant endeavor to keek on hand the best of

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, AND PORK

that can be procured from the farmers of Thurston and adjoining counties. His prices will be fixed to suit the times, but *no credit need be asked*, as it will not be given.

Farmers are requested to give him a call before disposing of their butter and eggs elsewhere. The highest prices will at all times be paid.

Olympia, July 27, 1860. 36y

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN ORDERED to Washington City to settle his accounts with the Treasury of the United States, and will probably leave this Department near the end of next August. If any person, persons, or party here, or anywhere, should be holder of any certificate, or other evidence of indebtedness against the United States, and which was issued by the undersigned since April 1st, 1856, —regular "certified vouchers" excluded—it is most urgently desired that any and every such certificate, or duly authenticated evidence thereof, shall be forthwith presented to him in person, or to Colonel George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Oregon, at this place, who is requested to forward the same to the 3d Auditor of the U. S. Treasury, Washington City, D. C.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.
Fort Vancouver, W. T., July 23d, 1860. 4w36

UNITED STATES MAILS.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF the United States from the 1st of December, 1860, to the 1st of July, 1862, on the following routes in the Territory of WASHINGTON, will be received at the contract office of this Department until 3 p. m. of the 29th of September next, to be decided by the 2d of October:

12758 From Astoria, by Job Lanaley's and Fort Willopa, to Williams', near the mouth of Black river, 55 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Astoria every other Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Williams' next day by 4 p m;
Leave Williams' every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Astoria next day by 4 p m.
Bids for weekly trips are invitad.

12759 From Cathlamet to Bois Fort, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cathlamet Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Bois Fort next day by 11 a m;
Leave Bois Fort Tuesday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Cathlamet next day by 5 p m.

12760 From Fort Colville, by Antoine Plante's, to Cœur d'Alene Mission, 140 miles and back, twice a month.
Leave Fort Colville on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at Cœur d'Alene Mission in one week;
Leave Cœur d'Alene Mission on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at Fort Colville in one week.

12761 From Fort Willopa, by Round Tree Prairie, to Bois Fort, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fort Willopa Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bois Fort by 6 p m;
Leave Bois Fort Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fort Willopa by 6 p m.

12762 From Olympia, by Chambers' Prairie and Tenalquot Prairie, to Coal Bank, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Olympia Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Coal Bank by 4 p m;
Leave Coal Bank Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Olympia by 4 p m.

12763 From Olympia, by Miami, Williams', (near the mouth of Black river) Scammon's, and Lee, (Grey's Harbor) to Oysterville, 100 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Olympia every other Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Oysterville Wednesday by 3 p m;
Leave Oysterville every other Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Olympia Saturday by 2 p m.
Bids for weekly trips are invited.

12764 From Port Gamble to Seabec, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Port Gamble Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Seabec by 3 p m;
Leave Seabec Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Port Gamble by 3 p m.

12765 From Port Townsend, by Port Discovery, to New Dunginess, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Port Townsend Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at New Dunginess by 3 p m;
Leave New Dunginess Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Port Townsend by 3 p m.

12766 From Steilacoom City to Camp Montgomery, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Steilacoom City Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Camp Montgomery by 5 p m;
Leave Camp Montgomery Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Steilacoom City by 11 a m.

12767 From Steilacoom City, by the Puyallup and Duwamish rivers, to Seattle, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Steilacoom City Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Seattle by 7 p m;
Leave Seattle Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Steilacoom City by 7 p m.

12768 From Steilacoom City to Fort Walla-walla, 250 miles and back, twice a month.
Leave Steilacoom City on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at Fort Walla-walla in ten days;
Leave Fort Walla-walla on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at Steilacoom City in ten days.

12769 From Vancouver, by Cathlapootle, to Pekin, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Vancouver Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Pekin by 7 p m;
Leave Pekin Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Vancouver by 7 p m;

12770 From Whatcom, (Bellingham Bay) to Fort Colville, 300 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Whatcom every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Fort Colville in ten days;
Leave Fort Colville every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Whatcom in ten days.

Notes.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity certainty, and security;" using the terms of the law, and they must be guarantied by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mails as frequent ly as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobeying the post office laws, or the instructions of the department. He may alter the schedule, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals for mail service, Territory of Washington," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, &c., and other information, see advertisement of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

Blank proposals will be furnished on application to the department.

J. HOLT,
Postmaster General.
Post Office Department, May 26, 1860. 4w36

LOST.

LOST, EITHER IN OLYMPIA OR ON THE ROAD leading south between Olympia and Bush Prairie, a note of hand executed to W. 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.

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

TurnYour Eyesto 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. Beddington & 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!!

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 23, 1860. 32tf

NEW
SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTORY,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sign of the Big Collar.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

LONDON
CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

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

FRUIT, VEGETABLE
AND
PRODUCE MARKET.

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

Parties down the Sound can be supplied with Strawberries, Rasberries, 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. BURGIN, Agent.
Olympia, June 15, 1860. 30tf

OLYMPIA HOSPITAL.

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

HOSPITAL,

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

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

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

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

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

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

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

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

PARTICULAR NOTICE

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

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

SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY

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

CAUTION.

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

"EUREKA WHISKEY,"

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

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

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

GENUINE EUREKA WHISKY

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

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

burnt into the head.

Purchasers will please take 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

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

WOLFE'S

SCHIEDAN AROMATIC SCHNAPPS!

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

HOLLAND GIN,

MANUFACTURED BY MYSELF EXCLUSIVELY, AT SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND,

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

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

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

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

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

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.

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

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

The word Schiedam Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article—all others are counterfeit, and are impositions on the public. 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, UNTER the superintendence of W. K. WATERMAN, and will execute all kinds of

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

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

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

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE OF Stages betwees 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

A SINGULAR HUSBAND TREATED COOLLY.—A few weeks ago a party of spiritualists were assembled in Taunton, Mass., for the purpose of witnessing the usual phenomena. Directly opposite lived a lady who had recently lost her husband, and in the course of the evening the spirit of the deceased made himself known through the medium. Thinking the widow would like to hold intercourse with her late companion, a deputation was sent to her residence to inform her of the fact, and request her attendance. It was rather late, and she had retired for the night. On hearing the knocking at the door she arose and put her head out at a window, and inquired was wanting. On being informed that the spirit of her late husband was waiting her across the way, she replied that when living he had never been known to visit there, and that as he had got so near she thought he might as well come to his own house and visit her; but as he did not desire to do so, she would leave them to entertain him as they best could. With that she shut indow and left her visitors to return without her.

THE OHIO STATE HOUSE AND STATE WELL. Over twenty years since, the State of Ohio commenced the construction of a State House, on an estimate of $500,000, as the cost of the structure. This was then regarded as a liberal investment for that purpose; but with a few moderate shrugs the plan was acquiesced in by the people, and the work was begun. In a reasonable length of time the half million was exhausted, with the building but fairly under way. From year to year, from $50,000 to $100,000 were added to carry on the job, until the original half million has swelled to $1,346,106 20, or $846,106 20 more than the estimate. The last appropriation was for $16,000, by the present Legislature, and was *designed* to "finish" the building; but of that the future will tell better. It is a noble structure, 304 feet long, 184 feet wide, and in height to the top of the cupola, 150 feet.

We learn by the State Journal that the work on the State well will be resumed in about a week. When the contractors ceased last fall, the well had been carried to the depth of 2,450 feet. There is now in it 123 feet of iron tubing, 4½ inches in diameter, extending from the surface to the first lime rock, and 225 of 2½ inches in diameter, inserted to keep the slate from crumbling, from 1,461 feet to 1,691 feet from the surface. No injury has resulted to the well by the boring having been suspended, and the workmen will go on until they get water, or until the money appropriated is exhausted, unless, indeed, they should chance to bore through into China before either contingency transpires.—*Toledo Blade.*

☞ Brgham Young is now in the Atlantic States, hugely enjoying his self-styled title of the "Lion of Deseret." The advent of the younger Joseph Smith has called him thither, as the mischievous disaffection which the young prophet will work will undoubtedly prove very annoying to this man of many wives. The Mormon strength in the Mississippi valley is much more extensive than most persons suppose. St. Louis is its central stronghold, and there Brigham is now sojourning. "The day of retribution casts its shadow before."

A GENTLEMAN'S DIARY OF HIS WIFE'S TEMPER.—Monday: A thick fog, no seeing through it. Tuesday: Gloomy and very chilly, unseasonable weather. Wednesday: Frosty; at times rather sharp. Thursday: Bitter cold in the morning, red sunset, with flying clouds, portending hard weather.—Friday: Storm in the morning, with peals of thunder; air clear afterwards. Saturday: Gleams of sunshine, with partial thaw; frost again at night. Sunday: A light southwester in the morning, calm and pleasant at dinner time, hurricane and earthquake at night.

We would advise him to emigrate to a better cli-*mate.*

DROWNED AT VITALIA.—The only son of T. M. Heston, late a member of the Legislature from Tulare county, was drowned at Visalia on the 29th June. He had wandered out to the banks of a creek which runs near the town, and falling in, was carried off in the rapid current.

CHILDREN TEETHING

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

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

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,
3m22 Yates Street, Victoria.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!
H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,
CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL
CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

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

HENRY N. McGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,
3-y Olympia, W. T.

TAKE WARNING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. K. Willard & Son,
OLYMPIA, W. T.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

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 DRUGGETS.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
GREEN BAIZES.
Window Shades and Hollands, Brocatelle & Damasks.
Paper Hangings and Borders.

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

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

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.

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

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

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

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

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

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE CARGO OF SHIP *Iconium*, direct from China and Japan, consisting of Tea, Rice, Sugar, Fire Brick, Tiles, &c., which will be sold at or below San Francisco prices. Please call in and purchase.
Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

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

FINE Custom made clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.
Orders from the country attended to with care.
115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.
December 25, 1857. 5tf

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

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

C. CROSBY & CO.
TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

and in fact every thing to supply the wants of the country, which they are selling low for cash or country produce.
Tum Water, W. T., May 12, 1859. 25tf

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

A. J. BURR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.
Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

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

New Goods!

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

100 Cast and Steel
Plows of various sizes.
50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking
STOVES,
25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;
A general assortment of Tin-ware;
Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;
AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;
200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup,
in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.
250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

—Also—

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,
Gents Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' thick and light Shoes;
Ladies' Gaiters.

A general assortment of
GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,
All of which we are selling low for Cash.
C. CROSBY & CO.
Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

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

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

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

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

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

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE
NURSERIES,
Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

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

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

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

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

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Tribute to Merited Worth.

The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is so often met with in life, that testimonials, prompted by finer feelings of the heart, are oases in the life of those who sacrifice their best days in philanthropic devotion to the alleviation of the ills of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing 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, 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.

CARD.

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

[L. S.] MEYER YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.

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

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

[L. S.] Notary Public.

SPERMATORRHŒA,

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

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