H. Minzar

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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The Army of Napoleon.

A French newspaper, the *Revue Independante*, of recent date, publishes an article giving full and interesting particulars respecting that almost terrific force, the French army. It was published without the disapproval of the French Government, and may therefore be looked upon as giving authentic details.

Even in time of peace, the French army consists of 700,000 men. Every year 100,000 Frenchmen are added to this force, by conscription or voluntarily, who take the place of 100,000 who retire after seven years' service, for each recruit must serve for seven years. The war establishment of France can readily raise this force to 1,000,000, for the Government can anticipate the conscription. Thus, at a few weeks' notice, the Emperor can call out, in advance, the levies of a future time. In 1860, for example, he can also call out the levies of 1861, 1862, and 1863—thus, by one stroke of his pen, swelling his army to 1,000,000. Moreover, as the number of French officers is comparatively greater than in any other European army, the raw levies can be formed into regiments and properly drilled, with the least possible delay. During the last two years, Napoleon has called out 280,000 conscripts, instead of 200,000.

The French law of conscription established in 1798, provides that, in ordinary cases, every Frenchman, between the ages of 20 and 39, shall be liable to serve in the army. The conscripts are selected by lot. In time of war, young men of 18 and 19 have also been declared liable to be drawn as conscripts.

From all classes grades, and ranks of French society, therefore, the army of France is drawn. A duke's son is as liable to serve as the son of a peasant. From the ranks, by this process, must come the officers, except the students from military seminaries, who, indeed, have been actual soldiers almost from infancy. The result is that the French army represents the French nation. No man can be above commencing his servitude as a private soldier; no man, however humble, need despair, because of the lowliness of his original station, of rising to military rank.—There is no exaggeration in the common saying that "every drummer in the Grand Army has the baton of a Marshal of France in the bottom of his knapsack." Further, in the army of France meet the representatives of all politics and parties;—they are proud to serve their *country*, whoever may rule it for the time. Military service is emphatically the neutral ground upon which all degrees of men may meet in France.

To enter the military schools, as students, the candidates have to pass through severe examinations. These competitive trials are continued during every year of pupilage, and distinction is bestowed wholly according to merit. No such thing as favor is allowed—we do not see how it could be shown, without detection and punishment. The best pupils of the military shools are made officers. The studies are constant, the examinations are severe, at every stage, but the result is that France has by far the best military officers in Europe. The army knows this, and relies upon them with great faith and constancy.

Many of the ablest officers in the French army have risen from the ranks—a process which is more unfrequent in the American line than elsewhere. Occasionally, officers in the British army may be met with who have risen from the ranks. In the French army distinguished valor, added to intelligence, education, and good conduct, will almost invariably elevate a man from the ranks. Some of the very best and most eminent of the present French Generals have thus risen, without having ever been to a military school. Nearly all the Marshals of the first Napoleon commenced their career as private soldiers.

In England, with very few exceptions, an officer purchases his first commission, and each successive step. The prices are regulated, but a rich man, who desires rapid advancement, can obtain it by giving considerably over the regulated price for the step which he desires to obtain—thus tempting his superior officer to sell out.—Two men may enter the British army one day. The rich man can purchase his rank, from ensign to Major-General, in a dozen years, at the end of which time his poorer friend, who had no money to expend thus, will probably find himself no higher than lieutenant. This is impossible in France. Merit alone wins promotion there, and the better a man is educated, the greater chance he has of rapid promotion, afer he has once risen from the ranks.

The French army is the best-organized, the best-disciplined, and by far best-equipped force in Europe. This was emphatically proven during the campaign in the Crimea, where the French were brought into competition with the English, and were found to be a more efficient force.—Above all, the commissariat of the French army has almost arrived at perfection.—The French troops in the Crimea were better fed and clothed, and more comfortably housed or tented during the dreadful winter of 1854, than were the English, though a far greater amount was expended upon the latter. Cheating contractors had no chance when dealing with France, whereas the English commissariat and contracts made one vast system of fraud and what, in its effects, might even be called murder.

The actual *power* of the French army was shown in the late Italian campaign. It was irresistible. The Austrian force; supposed to be the finest disciplined anywhere, had no chance with the French.—The holiday troops, who had looked gay at reviews or rusted in garrisons, fought bravely; but the organization of the French army was irresistible. The troops of Napoleon had learned war in Africa, and *that* is the main use of retaining Algeria.

THE "CONSTITUTION" ON THE NOMINATIONS.—The Washington *Constitution* thus closes its editorial endorsing the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane:

"We give our unqualified adhesion to this Convention and its action. We believe that the condidates whom it has selected will be the choice of the American people for the highest offices in their gift. We believe that faction must fail before principle and truth, and that, although now the Democratic party may present a divided front, long before November a united Democracy will rally to the support of the chivalrous son of Kentucky, and the gallant Senator from Oregon, whose services in the field and in the halls of legislation are as brilliant, as their lives have been pure and blameless.

"With such standard bearers, the glorious ensign of Democracy cannot fail to be the banner of success. They have not sought office, and their patriotism forbids them to decline it. The people can have faith in such men, and they will prove it by casting their votes for them in November, and thus again rescue the Government from the deadly grasp of the Black Republican party."

EDITED BY THE GOVERNMENT.—Among other novelties introduced into the art of government by the Emperor of the French, is that of editing the entire press of the Empire. It is well known that for some time past a kind of editorial bureau has existed in Paris, in which articles are produced to order and sent for publication to the various newspapers in the provinces. On some occasions the same article has been sent at the same time for publication in all the provincial journals, and thus all the rural population of France were simultaneously edified by the perusal of the "leader" prescribed by the Emperor. But not content with destroying the liberties of the press, this very free despot is apparently determined to destroy the press itself, and instead of prescribing articles for publication, he has adopted a more fatal mode of patronage by quartering editors of his selection on the country papers. The Minister of the Interior sends writers authorized to take charge of certain journals, and their proprietors protest in vain against the direction of their editorial columns being seized by an appointee of the government. The worst of the matter is, that the persons thus obtruded are to be remunerated by the journals and not by the administration. It is an ingenious and cheap mode of extending patronage, and rewarding the flunkies of power."

THE IRISH EXODUS.—The Liverpool *Post* says the extraordinary emigration at present going forward to the United States direct from all the ports of the sister isle has excited the attention and alarm of Irish politicians and journalists. A visit to the Liverpool docks during the past few weeks, and to the different emigration offices along Waterloo and Regent roads, would not lead in any degree to diminish the feeling of alarm, as at no period for many years past has the emigration been so brisk as at present to ports in the United States; indeed, some of the leading emigration houses state that the trade has not been so brisk since 1837. During the present month the exodus from the Mersey to the United States in passenger ships has been about 9000 steerage passengers, being an average of 3000 weekly, and the number exhibit no apparent signs of decrease. In addition to the above, several vessels are now ready for sea and at anchor in the river, with not less than 1500 souls on board bound for the United States.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.—The New York *Times* of the 7th ult. says that preparations are progressing, under the direction of the American Colonization Society, for the conveyance of the Africans captured on board of the "Wildfire," and now at Key West, to Liberia. The ship "Castillian," of 1000 tons burthen, has been chartered for the outward trip at $12,000; and another ship was reported as having been engaged for the same purpose, on terms not disclosed.

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

From the San Francisco Herald, July 26.

Five Weeks Later from Japan.

We are indebted to C. H. Smith, who has made the trip from San Francisco to China and Japan by the clipper bark *Onward*, and returns as the principal owner of her cargo, for the following interesting news and facts about the present condition of affairs at Kanagawa. The dates are to the 26th June. This is the second time Mr. Smith has returned from that country with a cargo of goods. He has spent a good deal of time at Kanagawa and other Jaanpese ports, and, as a trader, having intercourse with the people, has obtained probably more correct information than the usual unreliable accounts reaching us from that quarter.

The *Onward* brings an assorted cargo, embracing many articles never before brought from Japan to this market.—Among them are molasses, oil-cake, dried peaches, arrow-root, rape-seed oil, and the usual varieties of notions. There is also a considerable amount of Japanese tea, said to be the choicest article in the tea line ever brought in such quantity to the United States.

The bark *Rover* arrived at Kanagawa from San Francisco on 12th June, taking hence news of the reception accorded the Japanese Embassy while in this city. It also took dispatches from the Ambassadors to the Tycoon. Our informant made dilligent inquiry among the people of Kanagawa, and is satisfied that they had little reliable information as to the California experience of the Ambassadors. Whatever the dispatches sent to the Tycoon may have been, the common people had received no knowledge of their contents, although various absurd rumors were afloat. One item of information had excited considerable wonderment among the Kanagawans. They had heard from some quarter, that the Ambassadors were charged $1 50 each, every time they took a bath at the San Francisco bathing-houses. Considering that the Japanese prize such privileges highly, and that one cent is the standard price for a bath in Japan, it is not strange that the natives were astonished at the reported San Francisco prices for this luxury.

Since November, 1859, when Mr. Smith was last at Kanagawa and Yokahama, (the latter being in fact that part of Kanagawa which lies immediately along the water,) the city has more than treble[illegible] in size and population. It has grown up more rapidly than California towns were built in 1849, and is still increasing at an undiminished rate. The buildings are wood, close together, with slate roofs. Of course they are very combustible. To guard against fire, large tubs or cisterns filled with water are placed within twenty feet of each other all over the city. The city now contains about 20,000 inhabitants, all of whom have congregated at that port since trade has commenced under the operation of the recent treaties. The trade, which is becoming important, however, is mostly under the control and carried on through the agencies of Europeans and Americans having their headquarters in China.

The tea and raw silk trade of Japan now promises to assume an importance in the commerce of the world, second only to that of China. The quantity of these productions available for export, is astonishing. Within the month befor the *Onward* sailed, four ships had departed for England with full cargoes of teas, oils, silks, wax, &c. The prices of all exportable articles were steadily advancing. Teas had gone up to the average of China prices. In consequence of the China rebellions, no teas were coming from the interior to Shanghae, and the tea trade of that port is temporarily, at least, transferred to Kanagawa.

Another lucrative trade just opened for the Japanese is the shipment of supplies to the British and French troops in their various Chinese military stations. But for the Japanese a large portion of this trade would have been controlled by California, Oregon and Washington, but cheap labor and good soil has enabled the Japanese to undersell every other country. They send flour to the allies at $2 50 per barrel, and potatoes at half a cent per pound. The flour, however, is not very good, being unbolted, just as manufactured by the natives in their hand-mills or mortars. The Jappanese have also shipped from 3000 to 4000 horses to the allies, giving for many weeks employment to all the available vessels in the waters of that quarter. The horses were furnished at Kanagawa at an average of $30 each. They are small, hardy species of animal, not unlike the native California horse. The Japanese government only permitted male animals to be exported.

Concerning the disposition to trade with the outside world, it is stated that the merchants, trading people, officials, and higher classes generally, are more and more in favor of encouraging foreign intercourse They are daily growing more social, obliging and accessible. But the masses of the people are more prejudiced than ever. They are complaining bitterly that foreign trade has caused the price of many articles of food to advance, greatly to the distress of the poorer classes, who are thereby restricted in their diet to the most common articles. Rice is not allowed to be exported, and consequently there has been no advance in that article. Wheat is another article not allowed to be sent out of the country, but after being manufactured into flour, this restriction is removed. The country, however, is very productive, three crops of wheat, rice, and vegetables growing on the same land each year, so that it is probable, after a little, increased production will put a stop to the complaint against the foreigners, for making food high. Besides, the demand for supplying the allied troops must soon fall off.

Another troublesome currency question had commenced. Mexican half dollars were refused in the purchase of goods, although the dollar pieces were as good as ever. All the half dollars taken over by the *Onward* are brought back again.

About two weeks before the *Onward* sailed, a town of eight to ten thousand people, some two hundred miles distant from Kanagawa, was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake. This information reached Kanagawa through the missionaries, of which there are quite a number, and was considered reliable. Several earthquake shocks were felt at Kanagawa during May and June.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—Since the partial successes won by Spanish arms in Morocco, the old military spirit of the people seems to have revived to some extent, and the Court of Madrid has become somewhat arrogant. A fine opportunity for the display of courage recently occurred in the seizure of the Spanish steamer "Marquis de la Habana," in Mexican waters, by the Americans. On the receipt of the intelligence that this audacious act had been committed, a Cabinet council was called and it was resolved to forward an energetic note to the United States. Upon this, the semi-official organ of the Government magniloquently says:

"We do not desire a war with America, but should it be unavoidable, we are not apprehensive as to the result. A nation which has just shed its blood and treasure in Africa in defense of its honor—in the name of this nation, which has thus rendered itself great and powerful, we demand that the Government shall display in this matter the utmost energy. We hope that the affair may be settled by diplomacy; but should diplomacy fail, we will write on America with the points of our swords the concluding pages of the magnificent epoch which we have so gloriously commenced on the burning sands of Africa."

THE KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.—If Garibaldi is successful in the Island of Sicily, without doubt the Continental portion of the Kingdom will also be liberated; and thus between nine and ten millions of Italians will be on the road to better government. The Kingdom of the two Sicilies—more commonly known as the Kingdom of Naples, is nearly as large in area as the State of New York, and contains nearly thrice as many inhabitants. The Continental portion alone has an area of 31,595 square miles, while the Island of Sicily will add about one-third of that area more to the Kingdom., The main land part of the two Sicilies contains, by the last census of 1856, 6,886,030 inhabitants, while the insular portion has a population of 2,231,039.—Palermo, the chief city of the island, had, in 1857, 200,000 inhabitants. The receipts from various imports in 1856, were, for the whole kingdom, 31,626,369 ducats. The ducat of Naples is not equal to our dollar. The expenses every year since 1856 must have gone many millions beyond the receipts. The total debt of the country is now more than $140,000,000. But the resources of the Two Sicilies are so great that under a liberal government the whole debt will soon be wiped away.

The Island of Sicily once belonged to the house of Savoy. Austria at that time owned the Island of Sardinia, and offered to exchange the last mentioned insular possession for the first. This was accepted, and thus the Duke of Savoy became the sovereign of an island which gave the name of "Sardinia" to the Northern Kingdom of Italy Sardinia has now dispossessed Austria of Lombardy, and who knows but that the Sardinian Garibaldi will now snatch Sicily from a worse despotism than that of Austria?

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BE PAID TO MISSOURI.—The Attorney General of the United States has given an opinion in favor of allowing the State of Missouri about $400,000, being the two per cent. arising from the sale of public lands in that State, heretofore reserved by the Federal Government on account of the construction of a national road, but which was never extended to Missouri. A draft for the amount has been issued from the Treasury department.

☞ The seventeen year locusts are now perforating the ground in the vicinity of Newark, N. J., in multitudes; their holes being generally about half an inch in diameter, and from four to eight inches deep.—They are found most numerous around the roots of the cherry tree. Near the apple, pear and peach trees but few are found, and generally on the shady side. Not so many are found in deeply trenched ground, or where it is hard and firm.

TRIAL OF MILITARY SKILL.—It is reported that the famous Danville corps, known as the Canaseragas, have intimated their intention to accept the challenge of the Zouaves of Chicago for a drill for the championship, according to any system of tactics which may be presented.

☞ Never wear a finer coat than the merchant you owe for it, or the tailor whom you have not paid for the making.

Dates Worth Remembering.

1180—Glass windows first used for light.
1235—Chimneys first put to houses.
1253—Lead pipes for carrying water.
1290—Tallow candles for light.
1200—Spectacles invented by an Italian.
1302—Paper first made from linen.
1341—Woolen cloth first made in England.
1410—Art of painting in oil.
1470—Art of printing from moveable types.
1474—Watches first made in Germany.
1516—Circulation of the blood discovered by Harvey.
1540—Variation in the compass first noticed.
1534—Pins first used in England.
1583—Theatre first erected in England by Shakspeare.
1590—Telescope invented by Pota and Jansen.
1596—Jupiter's satellites discovered by Jansen.
1601—Tea first brought to Europe from China.
1610—Thermometer first invented by Senetorous.
1625—Bricks first made of any required size.
1626—Printing in colors invented.
1629—Newspapers first established.
1630—Shoebuckles first made.
1735—Wine made from grapes in England.
1639—Pendulum clocks invented.
1641—Coffee brought to England.
1643—Barometer invented by Toariceli, in Italy.
1646—Air-guns invented.
1650—Bread first made with yeast.
1655—Sugar cane cultivated in the West Indies.
1756—Steam engine improved by Watt.
1759—Cotton first planted in the United States.
1785—Stereotyping invented in Scotland.
1788—Animal magnetism discovered by Mesmer.
1839—Daguerreotype made by Daguerre, in France.
1842—Telegraph invented by Morse.

MAKING SHOES BY STEAM.—The Haverhill *Publisher* gives an account of a steam shoe factory in that place, for sewing the seams and pegging shoes. The machinery is all worked by a small five horse power engine. In the basement of the building are the machines for cutting, stripping, rolling and shaping the soles. These are then passed to the story above, where the shoes are lasted, and the outer soles tacked on by hand, which process prepares them for pegging. The pegging machines are simple in their construction and mode of operation, but performing with great dispatch and accuracy, driving the pegs at the rate of fourteen a second. One of the most curious operations of the machine is the manner in which it manufactures the peg for its own use. A strip of wood of the required width, and neatly laid in a coil one hundred feet in length, is put into the machine, and at every revolution it is moved forward, and a peg cut off and driven into the shoe. The rapidity and unerring accuracy with which these machines perform their work is truly astonishing. After being pegged, the shoes are passed up to the third story, where the bottoms are smoothed, scoured and brushed. The fourth story is occupied by the stitching machines, tended by females, but run by steam, which saves a laborious and fatiguing operation.

THE CAMEL EXPERIMENT.—The experiments thus far with the camels introduced in Texas, and other parts of the South, may be said to be successful. At first, it was supposed they could only be useful in traversing the great desert and plains in the interior of the continent, where there is a deficiency of water. They could cross a desert of 100 miles without water and without stopping. This of itself would be accomplishing much. But it now appears that this useful animal has been introduced on plantations with advantage, having double the strength of the mule or horse. Whether hitched to a plough or a wagon he does equally well, and can carry on his back as much load as can conveniently be packed in a two-horse wagon. A planter in Alabama has written a letter to the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, wherein he enters into particulars as to the advantages and disadvantages of the camel. The animal does well where the soil is sandy, stony or firm, where he can get a good footing. On wet and muddy soil he moves slowly and cautiously, even with a moderate load.—He is used on plantations to draw wagons, plough, gin cotton and carry it to market, but the present high price of the animal will prevent its general introduction. The camel thrives on the poorest food, and being easily reared may yet be introduced more extensively in the Southern States.

THE IMMENSITY OF LONDON.—It is difficult to realize the immensity of London. I am living in the centre of the city, and have twice visited a friend, whose house is located far within its boundaries, and near whose door the bank omnibuses pass every few minutes. Yet my hotel and my friend's residence are distant from each other nine miles! It takes me two hours to reach him. Paris, whose every quarter I have explored, covers a tolerable large "patch" of ground, but Paris, compared with London, is a mere village.

From the Amoor River.

The schooner *Caroline E. Foote* arrived at San Francisco on the 25th July, from Nicolaefsky, on the Amoor river, via Hakodadi, Japan. Our advices from the Amoor are to the 1st of June, and from Hakodadi to the 22d June. The *Foote* left San Francisco last September with a cargo for the Amoor river, where she arrived in November, and discharged successfully; but the day before she was to sail, an the return voyage, she was unfortunately, frozen in, and was forced to remain in until the following June. Had she been lucky enough to have been ready to sail twenty-four hours earlier, she would have escaped her long imprisonment.

The first vessel of the season, the bark *San Francisco*, had arrived at De Castres Bay, below the mouth of the river, on May 12th, but was unable to proceed up the river on account of the ice. The balance of the spring fleet were at Hakodadi, on their way up—at which port all vessels bound to the Amoor invariably touch, both going and coming, this port being as much on the route as is the port of Honolulu between San Francisco and China. Hakodadi, although a northern port of Japan, and not so productive as those situated more southerly, is an admirable center for the accumulation of late news of all the adjacent markets.

The *Foote* brings fifteen Mongolian camels, brought from the confines of Tartary, and are all that survived of thirty-two which were shipped on the schooner last fall, but died by reason of their long and serious detention in the ice over winter. This importation is intended for use in the southern counties of California and on the plains, and is the second importation of these animals into the United States—the first being those taken from the Mediteranean by our Government.

☞ Ex-Gov. Weller, of California, has addressed a letter to one of his friends in an interior county, in which he uses the following language in defining his position:

"As no nomination was made by the late convention, in accordance with the rules and usages of the Democratic party, we are at liberty to go for either of the candidates recommended by our friends at Baltimore. For myself, as an old National Democrat, I must give my support to Breckenridge and Lane for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency."

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Among the acts passed at the last session of Congress, was one to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaties between the United States and China, Japan, Siam, Turkey, Persia, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, and by which our laws in criminal and civil matters are extended over American citizens in these countries, and also the common law, including equity and admiralty. Our ministers and consuls have full judicial powers, and can punish according to the magnitude of offence.

The President is authorized to appoint seven marshalls to execute process—one in Japan, four in China, one in Siam, and one in Turkey. Murder and insurrection, or rebellion against the government of either of said countries, with intent to subvert the same, are made capital offences, punishable with death. Our consular or commercial agents on the islands not inhabited by any civilized people, or whom we have not recognized by treaty, are also empowered to exercise judicial functions over American citizens.

NEW SECT IN MICHIGAN.—The Gratiot (Mich.) *News* states that there is an organization or denomination in that county who style themselves the "Church of God," but who pass by the appellation of "Wynobanarians." They hold regular services south of the village, at a schoolhouse.—One of their peculiar ordinances consists of washing each other's feet. The elder offers a prayer, then removes his coat, girds on a towel, and proceeds to wash the feet of the member nearest him, wiping his feet with the towel, then takes him by the right hand and salutes him with a kiss. The washed then washes the feet of the next brother, and the washing proceeds until all are washed. The sisters, in the meantime, are busily engaged in washing each other's feet. After a hymn the services are closed. The clean-feet feature is to be commended.

☞ In Humboldt's private letters, recently published, in speaking of the amiable Bayard Taylor, who visited him, and made a eulogistic lecture on him, Humboldt sarcastically remarked to a certain American gentleman, "Your countryman, Taylor, has traveled farther and *seen less* than any man of my acquaintance."

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—We learn from the Columbia (California) *Times* that a gentleman recently found on his mining claim, on Table Mountain, near Scrapeville, an elephant's tooth, petrified and as black as jet—also the tooth of a walrus! What adds to the interest of the discovery is that both the teeth and several other portions of various animals, were found at a depth of upwards of 300 feet from the surface, the various strata above them being chiefly composed of gravel and sand—the uppermost being scoria of a dark grey color, very heavy and in boulders of every conceivable shape and size, varying from a few ounces to hundreds of tons in weight. The walrus tooth is considered the greatest curiosity ever found in the State.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

The Northern Indians.

The country in the vicinity of Port Townsend is alive with excitement in consequence of the repeated outrages and murders perpetrated by these Northern savages. Scarce a week elapses but what some small party in canoe or boat, traveling on business from point to point in that vicinity, are murdered. Some two weeks ago a canoe with three white men, named Lewis Spear, Black and another man, left Orcas for McDonald's Island, where they arrived safely. One of the party left at Utsalada, since which the two others have never been heard of, though a portion of the canoe, an oar, and some other articles have been identified as belonging to the missing party. In this connection we may mention that James G. Swan, Esq., of Port Townsend, has been busily engaged in investigating this and other occurrences of a similar character. A canoe with fifteen Hyder Indians was seen in the Straits between Whidby's Island and Manston Point, and a party of that size afterwards had an altercation with a Mr. Beale of Whatcom county, on Orcas Island, one of Hyders being in possession of a double barreled gun, supposed to belong to one of the party above referred to, one of the men being known to have had such a gun. Another canoe left Port Ludlow some ten days since with two white men, Henry Jackson and a Mr. Fox, and an Indian woman and child. They have not since been heard of, but an oar has been found and identified by the man who made it, and also a coffee mill, leaving but little doubt that these men have been murdered. In consequence of these outrages, and of reports of dead bodies coming ashore on the Island and beach opposite, Capt. Fauntleroy, of the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, on the morning of the 8th inst., dispatched two boats in charge of his first and second officers, the latter of which was accompanied by Mr. Swan. The former boat made thorough search along the shore of Whidby's Island to Volcano Point, without any substantial result. The other examined thoroughly the beach from "Lip a Lip" Point, Oak Bay, to Port Ludlow Point, but without success. The danger to which small parties are subjected in traveling upon the Sound on business, is fearfully increasing. Capt. Fauntelroy is at Port Townsend, ready and willing to do everything which can be done, as also Capt. Mason of the *Jeff. Davis*, but of what avail can they be in following Northern canoes, when their earliest approach is but warning to these heathens to get out of danger? How long are we to be subjected to these inroads without the protection of the Government. The blood of the many murdered Americans, calls upon that Government for veangeance. Their survivors are entitled to that immunity from danger due to every American citizen.

There's no doubt about it.—As many of our readers appear to doubt the removal of Mr. Garfielde from, and the appointment of Mr. Van Cleave to the office of Receiver of public moneys, all declaring that the news *was too good to be true*, it is with inexpressible pleasure we can now proclaim the intelligence as correct. Mr. Isaac W. Smith, the Register of the land office at this place, received notification of Mr. Van Cleave's appointment by the last mail.—The appointment takes effect on the 16th of the present month. As we made mention of the appointment and removal in our last issue upon rumor alone, we labored under considerable anxiety of mind, from a fear that *perhaps* it might not have been so. If the rumor had proved untrue and premature, our only regret would have been that it had not been true. Our citizens have been imposed upon and humbugged by so *cultus* an officer long enough; in fact, by four years too long. Our people want efficient officers, or want none at all. In the persons of Messrs. Smith and Van Cleave, Register and Receiver, we can, in great confidence, congratulate the citizens of Washington Territory in having such. *They* will discharge their whole duty, honorably and honestly, or else, *like honest men*, they will resign, and let it be thus performed by others. Garfielde was not possessed of the true pride to do this.

Army Worm.—An insect of this name is making sad havoc among the garden vegetables in this vicinity. A garden of cabbages, beets, carrots, &c., is literally destroyed in one night. Twenty or thirty of these worms may be found about a single plant, which they never leave until it is entirely destroyed. Thus far their depredations are confined to the gardens in the lower part of town. The worm is from a half to three-quarters of an inch in length.

Pardoned.—Yelm Jim, whose execution was to have taken place on the 10th inst., has at length been finally dealt with, and is now free and at liberty. The grounds upon which the pardon is based will be found given in the words of the pardon itself. It will be remembered that Gov. Gholson made the case of Yelm Jim the subject of a special communication to the Secretary of the Interior, soliciting of that officer to be informed as to the custom of our government in treating or punishing Indians guilty of offenses or crimes similar to that of Jim. An extract from the opinion of the Secretary, incorporated in the pardon, will at once show that acting governor McGill has followed strictly in the course of precedents, and that he has not been led to do so from any petitions or representations, or for the purpose of interfering with, or overriding the decisions of our courts or the verdicts of juries. The opinion of the Secretary of the Interior should be regarded as favoring a general amnesty for offenses of the above nature, committed in this territory during the Indian war of 1855-6.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know Ye, That whereas, at a term of the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, begun and holden at Olympia on the second Monday of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, an Indian of the Nisqually tribe known as Wahoolit, alias Squally Jim, alias Yelm Jim, was convicted of the murder of William White, and at a term of said District Court begun and holden at Olympia on the second Monday of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the aforesaid Indian was finally sentenced to suffer death for said murder, the sentence to take effect on the fourth day of May of said year: and

Whereas, The officers of the Indian Department in this Territory having recommended that Executive clemency be extended to the said Indian, and many citizens of the Territory having petitioned in his behalf, the execution was respited until the tenth day of the present month, and the case, meantime, referred for the opinion of the Department of the Interior; and

Whereas, The said Department is of opinion that "true policy requires that every mercy consistent with safety should be extended to these poor creatures; and, as it was generally understood by them upon the conclusion of the wars in Oregon and Washington that a general amnesty was declared, the liberation of the convict in question might be attended with good results."

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Henry M. McGill, Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington, in consideration of the premises, and by virtue of the power vested in me by law, have granted, and do hereby grant unto the said Wahoolit, alias Squally Jim, alias Yelm Jim, a full and unconditional pardon of the offence of which he stands convicted as aforesaid, said pardon to take effect from and after the tenth day of August, A. D. 1860.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed at Olympia this ninth day of August, A. D. 1860. {SEAL}

HENRY M. McGILL.
Acting Governor Washington Territory.

A Request.—Geo. Gallagher, acting commissioner to superintend the erection of the capitol at Olympia, has been solicited by acting governor McGill to reduce the time for receiving proposals for clearing the grounds to *two weeks'* notice. Mr. McGill has been induced to make this request in consequence of the severe rap across the knuckles intended to be given him by a concealed editorial writer in the Steilacoom *Herald*, who seems evidently desirous of conveying the impression that the Secretary's only aim and end will be to squander the money, if not to actually *steal* a little of the fund himself! We *know* that the only motive the Secretary has in making the above request, is that of economy—a trait, according to the *Herald*, so highly commendable in a public officer. We agree at once with the writer, and hope the author will give the officer in question due credit for his acts in the premises.—The Secretary bases his grounds for the foregoing request upon the plea of the expensiveness of advertising, and the uselessness of the expense thereby incurred. He further contends that now is the proper time for clearing, the timber being dry and highly combustible. He is of opinion that persons putting in bids for clearing will bear these thing in mind, and argues that if they do, they can perform the work at a less sum than they will be able to do two months hence, which would carry the completion of the contract into the rainy wether of next winter. Is the argument good Mr. *Herald*? Are you satisfied the governor is desirous of "economizing" the funds in his hands? If so, speak out *like a man*—yourself. The citizens of Olympia are not one-half so well satisfied about the acting commissioners' motives for throwing every obstacle in the way of an "economical" and speedy expenditure of the money, or early completion of the building. But perhaps Gallagher expected bids for clearing the grounds would be submitted by parties in California. If so, would it not have been well to have given the inhabitants of Europe a chance?—With an eye to "economy," it would have been equally as proper. But time will determine whether "economy" is the only obstacle in the way of a commencement of the work.

Recruits.—Some 38 recruits left Steilacoom last week, to join the command of Capt. Pickett, on San Juan Island. This number we understand, fills the Captain's command to the full limit (100 men) contemplated by the recent arrangement between Gen. Scott and the British authorities.

Capt. Hunt, and Lients. Shaaff and Scott, of the 4th infantry, and Capt. English of the 9th, also left Steilacoom at the same time, to attend a court martial on San Juan Island, for the trial of private soldiers.

Enormous Assessments.—Great and almost universal dissatisfaction exists all over this county, owing to the manner in which the deputy assessor assessed property for purposes of taxation the present year. The county commissioners have appointed a certain day (the 27th instant,) upon which they will hear and correct grievances in this respect. Although the day appointed by law for this purpose has passed, this course is the only one left open to the commissioners to avoid vexed law suits with tax-payers, and to secure the prompt payment of taxes.—That which has led to all this trouble was the course pursued by Mr. Hubbard, the deputy assessor, in *raising* the assessments, in some instances one hundred per cent. above the amount given in by parties, without having given them an intimation of his intention of so doing. We have been informed that a number of the tax payers on Mound Prairie had clubbed together for the purpose of feeing an attorney to resist the payment of taxes under this assessment, if found to have been illegally levied. We don't blame them under the circumstances But as the commissioners have evinced their wish to do justice in the premises, we hope every one feeling himself aggrieved by the assessment as made will come forward on the day appointed, have the same redressed, and then cheerfully and promptly pay his proportion of the imposed tax.

Appointed.—Mr. Wm. Wright recently elected treasurer of this county, having resigned said office, the county commissioners, at their session on Monday last, appointed T. F. McElroy, to fill the vacancy.—With due regard for the safety of the funds of the county, as well as for efficiency, no better selection could have been made by the commissioners. We will vouch for the honesty and credibity of our craft on all occasions.

Rock Creek.—We have accounts from several parties that good pay diggings have been struck in the Similkameen country, on a branch known as Rock Creek. Some 40 or more persons started for thence from Seattle during the past week. Four or five disappointed California Washoe miners came up on the last steamer, destined for these mines. It is said that about 1000 men can find profitable employment on the creek at this time.

Tall Oats.—We saw recently on exhibition, at the store of G. K. Willard, a stalk of oats six and a half feet high, with the seed top or tassel over twelve inches long. It was raised by A. W. Moore, a few miles below this place, on what had once been heavy timber land. There are millions of acres of land in our Territory yet unoccupied, fully as good as that upon which these oats were grown.

John R. Jackson, of Highland, Lewis county, has forwarded us a *sample* of timothy grass grown upon his place this year. The stalks, which we are assured are but a fair sample of a large crop, are seven and a half feet long, the seed top nine inches.

On the claim of Mr. N. Eaton, in this county, we saw a field of fifty acres of timothy grass, some of which we are assured by men who are pronounced as competent judges, will yield from 3½ to 4 tons per acre! Who can beat this, here or elsewhere?

Lads and Lasses, save your Dollars.—We perceive by the Victoria papers that the Robinson family, who have been some time past entertaining the Victoria public with Thespian performances, are about visiting our place. The performances of the company are favorably mentioned by the Portland and other papers; altogether superior to the *humdrum* of the Chapmans, who taxed the patience and endurance of our citizens to its fullest extent. Then lay up your dollars, boys, and give the Robinsons' a cordial reception on their first evening. It will also add greatly to your enjoyment on such occasions by being accompanied by two or three young ladies.—They will add greatly to your security against dogs and other dangers. Then be sure to be accompanied by such agreeable protectors.

No Paper.—We are requested by a number of Olympia subscribers to the Steilacoom *Herald*, to enquire why that paper is not received by them as regularly as it is by subscribers elsewhere? The *Herald* is known to have been issued last week, is supposed to have been this, but not a copy of it has been received here. Is there anything which requires to be suppressed?

Negro Murdered.—We learn that a negro man who recently left Port Townsend to join his ship at Port Madison, was murdered, it is supposed, a few miles below the latter place. Fragments of his clothing, and parts of a valise, identified as having belonged to him, have been found on the beach at a place where two white men are known to have been encamped about the time the murder must have been committed.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER OREGON.

DATES FROM THE EAST TO JULY 17!

News by the Pony Express!

Political and Miscellaneous Eastern Intelligence.

Four Days Later From Europe.

The mail steamer *Oregon* arrived at this place on Thursday morning at 7½ o'clock, 10 days from San Francisco via Portland, Oregon.

The mail steamer from Panama had not arrived when the *Oregon* sailed, hence we have no mail from the States.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co. for files of San Francisco papers to the 31st ult.

We take the following summary of news from the San Francisco *Herald* of July 31:

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Bell and Everett State convention met at New York, and passed resolutions to take the best steps to secure the election of those gentlemen. It is understood that the programme now is to nominate no distinct [electoral?] ticket, but to recommend Union men to support one Democrat, so as to throw the election of President into the House, where exists the only chance for Bell and Everett. This last political move is of importance.

It is rumored that no Bell and Everett ticket will be run in Indiana. The Opposition will concentrate on Lincoln.

Breckinridge National Committee have addressed circulars to leading Democrats in every State, advising an independent organization for an electoral ticket.

Breckinridge was serenated, at Barnum's Baltimore, on the 14th inst.

Senator Latham addressed a meeting at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 14th.

An immense Blair ratification meeting was held at St. Louis, on the night of the 18th. Three thousand torches were in the procession.

The largest politial meeting ever held in Louisville, Kentucky, took place on the 14th. It was called for the ratification of the nomination of Breckinridge. Mr. Preston, our minister to Spain, and Senator Powell, spoke.

A well attented Republican meeting was held at Louisville on the 13th; it was addressed by P. O. Hames.

A large Douglas meeting was held at Newport, Kentucky, on the 14th. Speeches were made by Flournoy, of Arkansas, and Ira Root.

An enthusiastic Bell and Everett meeting was held at Wheeling, Virginia, on the 14th.

A meeting, numbering 7,000 was held at Pittsburg on the 12th, for the ratification of the nomination of Lincoln. Rob't McNight spoke.

Cassius M. Clay and others addressed an enthusiastic Republican meeting at Indianapolis on the 14th.

The Democrats of the 1st Congressonal district of Iowa, have nominated C. C. Cote.

A meeting was held at the house of Watts Sheeman, New York, on the night of the 13th, to arrange a fusion between Tammany and Mozart Democrats. Many leading partisans were present, including Mayor Wood, Corning, Dix, Richmond and Sickles.

A meeting of Conservatives and Fillmore men was held at Union Square, New York, on the night of the 16th. It was favorable to Lincoln. William Mitchell presided. Speeches were made by Greeley (?) Rufus Anderson and Daniel Ullman. Letters were read from Titus Smith and others.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that all the avenues, streets, and lanes of New York, are post roads. Private letter-carriers are ordered to stop after the first of August.

Morrissey publishes a challenge to Heenan, offering to fight him in four months, for from one hundred to ten thousand dollars a side

In New York, at noon, on the 16th, a fire occurred in the iron railing factory of Van Topel, Pig Alley. It communicated with the stables of the Ice Company, thence to the buildings corner of Charles, Washington and Perry streets Ten buildings were injured on Charles street, and nine on Washington. Eleven were destroyed on Perry street. One hundred and fifty families were rendered houseless. Loss $100,000. Fully insurred.

The Empire Gutta Percha Works in New York exploded on the 14th, killing a working man named Wagner.

The car manufactory of Kimbal and Gaston, corner of Twenty-first and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia, was burned on the 13th. Loss $30,000.

An accident occurred to the freight train on the Central Ohio railroad, near Columbus, on the 16th. Engine and two cars went through a bridge, killing James Morrow fireman, and a stranger, and wounding several others.

Mr. Derby, of Russel, New York, was shot in the woods near Ogdensburg, N. Y. on the 16th, by Day, a law student, who mistook him for a deer.

Hiram Chaffee, was killed by a slungshot, and two others were dangerously wounded at the house of an Illinoisan, in Atchison, Kansas, on the 14th.

On the night of the 16th, Patrick Lynch was killed by lightnig, in a dwelling at Danbury, Conn.

A young man named Strait, was shot and instantly killed by a man named Markham, at Syracuse, New York, on the 14th.—Strait was with a party giving a serenade to a newly married couple, Markham supposed an insult was intended for him and fired.

A prize fight between Delaney and Regan, for fifty dollars a side, was stopped at New York, on Saturday last, after five rounds.

The race between Flora Temple and Patchen, advertised to take place at Philadelphia, on the 19th, was broken off. A $1,200 purse was raised, but the owner of Patchen refused to run unless he received $1000, win or lose.

Cross, the forger, has been convicted in Philadelphia, of forging checks on the Consolidation Bank.

Nothing has been done in the matter of additional Overland Mail facilities.

It is intimated that some captured Africans at Key West, had been carried off by Alabama and Mississippi planters. That the digging of graves at Key West, and burial of supposed Negroes, was all a sham to cover their abduction. Several suspicious vessels had been prowling about Key West.

A revenue cutter started from New Orleans on the 13th, to overhaul the schooner *J. B. Taylor*, which had sailed from that port for Central America, supposed with emigrants or filibusters. For many months small parties have left New Orleans, but the matter was too insignificant to attract notice.

The sloop-of-war "Brooklyn," arrived at Mobile on the 6th, bringing Minister McLane as passenger.

The steamship "Granada" is under surveilance at New York, being suspected a slaver. She was to have sailed on the 14th under sealed orders.

Twenty-one guns were fired at Van Buren, Arkansas, on the 13th, upon the occasion of the opening of the telegraph to that place.

The Boston *Courier* has been attached by Senator Hall for alleged libel, published in that paper on the 2d. Damages $10,000. Cushing, Butler and Woodbury are employed by the *Courier*.

FROM SANTA FE.

The Santa Fe mail of the 2d has arrived. It brings news to the 8th of July.—Upon the Pawnee Fork, the Indians, attacked and burned the house of a Mr. Thompson, and murdered and scalped John Cunningham and Christian Kruose.—Thompson fired upon the Indians and escaped The troops were out in pursuit of the Indians. No battle as yet.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamships "Vanderbilt," from Southampton, July 4th, and City of Baltimore," from Queenstown, July 5th, have arrived.

John C. Heenan came passenger by the "Vanderbilt," with Jack McDonald, his second and trainer.

Col. Cipriani is coming over in the "Arago," to make arrangements for the reception of Prince Napolean, who will shortly visit the United States in the steam yacht "Yasard."

The latest accounts from Sicily report a skirmish to have taken place on the 20th June, near Messina, between some detachments of Garibaldi's troops and a portion of the royal forces.

Garibaldi is at present remaining quiet, but it is reported that the concessions by the King of Naples determined him to precipitate annexation to Sardinia. He had applied to his friends in London for two steamers and five Armstrong guns.

The names of the new Ministry are unannounced. It is said to be unpopular.

Some disturbances had taken place at Palermo, but they were promptly suppressed by Garibaldi.

It is reported that the King of Sardinia declines an alliance with Naples. But Napoleon urges a due consideration of the Neapolitan overtures.

The Neapolitan Minister at Paris has resigned since the Baden conference.

Fresh disturbances have taken place at Naples. The police stations were attacked, and forty police agents were killed and wounded. The archieves were burned amid cries of "Garibaldi," and "Annexation." A great panic was created on the 28th and previous day. The King had ordered the formation of a National Guard. An Ambassador for Naples was soon expected at Turin, with propositions for an alliance with Sardinia.

Prince Napoleon succeeds Jerome as President of the Council. The Prince Regent of Prussia is expected to visit the camp at Chalons.

Immense failures had taken place in England in the leather trade. One firm alone, Stratfield, Lawrence & Mortimer, failed for a million sterling.

At the Fourth of July banquet, in London, Minister Dallas proposed the principal toasts.

Mr. Editor.—On my arrival at Seattle, ten or fifteen days since, I found Mr. L. M. Collins just in from the Rock creek mines. He brought several letters from persons in the mines to friends in Seattle. These writers speak favorably of the mines, and advised their friends to come out immediately.

This news caused considerable excitement, and several trains were fitted out, at once, and started for the mines. Messrs. Plummer & Hinds sent out a train of 20 animals, loaded with provisions and mining implements. Mr. Plummer had charge of the train and was accompanied by five others.

On the next day, Messrs. Foster and Wycoff went out with another train, well loaded with provisions, part of which they were taking out for other parties, for which they were to receive 20 cents per pound, transportation. They were accompanied by ten men. Besides these, other small parties went out, making in all, some 40 men and about the same number of animals.

I accompanied Messrs. Foster and Wycoff's train out to the foot of the mountains. We were 2½ days from Seattle to Rattlesnake prairie, at the base of the mountains, and two more days' travel would have put us into the open country beyond the mountains. We got along finely, and I do not hesitate to pronounce the trail a good one.

I noticed, among other necessaries of life, that one mule carried out two-and-half barrels of brandy. The mule was small but seemed to get on finely. "Its spirits were up," hence its ambition.

On my trip out, I noticed near the mouth of Cedar creek, a tract of very rich land, and another between the crossing of Black river and Cedar creek, and a third near Rattlesnake prairie. The largest and most desirable tract of land that I saw, was at and near Snoqualmie prairie. On my return, I came through Squawk prairie and valley. This is a fine large tract of rich land, lying about 15 miles from Seattle, and of itself is sufficient for a large settlement.

The whole tract of country above referred to, is somewhat unknown and a little out of the way at present, but must, ere long, contain a heavy and prosperous population. The land is mostly rich, and were I hunting a location, as a farmer, I know of no part of the Territory that I would prefer to this. It is true that portions of the rich land is timbered with alder and vine maple, and will require considerable labor before it is ready for the plow, but the soil is so very rich that it will soon repay the farmer for his outlay in heavy yield of crops.

When I got back to Seattle, I found some 20 young men collecting horses and out-fits preparatory to starting, and I have no doubt but several parties have left since I was at Seattle.

DAVID PHILLIPS.

Olympia, Aug. 8th, 1860.

The San Juan Question.

The London *Times* has resumed its bellicose vein and rips up the San Juan question with even more than the usual malignity of that paper when discussing American questions. It insultingly demands the recall of Brigadier General Harney, and uses language toward that distinguished officer, in his official capacity, that can only be construed as threats against the United States. It is matter for regret that Gen. Harney has already been recalled by our Government, whether permanently or not, we are not advised; but it is evident to our comprehension that the *Times* was fully advised of the fact that Gen. Harney was about to leave the Oregon Department, at least temporarily. Several months ago the newspapers of this city published the intelligence that Gen. Harney had sought and obtained leave of absence, and the *Times* has undoubtedly seized upon the circumstance to make it appear that he had been recalled by the Government in token of its disapproval of his action in the San Juan controversy. In no instance has the Government of the United States signified any disapprobation of the conduct of General Harney in the San Juan affair; but on the contrary, Mr. Drinkard, in his letter to Gen. Harney, dated, War Department, Sept. 3, 1859, used the following language: "If you had good reason to believe that the Colonial authorities of Great Britain were about to disturb the *status* by taking possession of the Island and assuming jurisdiction over it, you were right to anticipate their action. * * * * * In the mean time care ought to be taken to apprise the British authorities that possession has thus been taken only with the view of protecting the rights of our citizens on the Island, and preventing the incursions of Northern Indians into our Territory," etc.

To this letter Gen. Harney replied by a document signed by twenty-two well known and highly respectable American on San Juan, detailing a number of murders committed by the Northern Indians—American citizens being the victims—besides other documents proving beyond a doubt that the British authorities had already laid virtual claim to the possession of the Island, and had endeavored to exercise that claim by force, and furthermore, that the Hudson Bay Co. had several times threatened to "send the Northern Indians down upon the Americans and drive them from the Island." Gen. Harney very justly added: "To attempt to take by an armed force, an American citizen from our soil is an insult to our flag, and an outrage upon the rights of our people, that has roused them to a high state of indignation." It is useless for the London *Times* to vapor and growl about this matter, for we can not believe that our Government will prove so recreant to its own dignity as to remove Gen. Harney, at least until the merits of the controversy b efinally decided. We cannot easily forget the conduct of the British Government toward Mr. Crampton, whose censurable procedure in enlisting troops in the United States for the British service, was immediately rewarded, upon his compulsory withdrawal from the United States, with the appointment of Minister to Russia. Neither can we forget the fact, that in every single instance that the United States Government has been insulted by a British officer, and his reproof demanded, the officer committing the outrage has either been promoted or his conduct in some manner indorsed by the British Government. We firmly believe that the Government will retain Gen. Harney in the command of the Oregon Department.—*San Francisco Herald.*

Witherell Again.—Prof. Witherell succeeded again in getting up a "muss" on Tuesday night last, at Heffron's saloon, with Mr. Baldwin. As in his former bouts, the Professor came out second best and an eye in mourning. Prof. W. has all the grit requisite for a first-class champion, but in muscle he is sadly deficient.

Complaint was made before Justice Bigelow against Mr. Baldwin for violation of city ordinances in disturbing the peace, &c., but no one appearing against him on the following day, the case was dismissed.

THE CASE OF PIRACY.—We alluded, about ten days ago, to the arrest of a Hydah Indian named "Jim," on suspicion of having murdered the crews and burned the schooners *Helen Maria* and *Blue Wing*, about eighteen months ago on Puget Sound. A few days after the publication of our article Col. B. P. Anderson, U. S. Attorney General for W shington Territory, arrived in town, and gathered such information as he could obtain in regard to the affair, and learned almost to a certainty that "Jim," with several others, had been concerned in the act of piracy. Steps were immediately taken to procure the arrest of the suspected parties, but owing to no requisition having come to hand from the Acting Governor of Washington Territory, nothing was done. On Saturday last, however, a requisition arrived from Olympia, and was immediately placed in the hands of Governor Douglas by D. B. Ring, Esq. Yesterday the whole matter was referred to Attorney General Cary, who will give his decision, as to whether the Indian can be legally arrested or not, to-day. An Indian woman was brought down from New Westminister on Saturday evening, and lodged in jail, as a witness in the case. "Jim" is said to have started for the north on Saturday evening.—*British Colonist, Aug. 7th.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on Chambers' prairie, by Rev. R. J. Evans, Mr. NATHANIEL CROSBY, Jr., and Miss CORDELIA SMITH, all of this county.

To the amiable and accomplished bride of Mr. Crosby we return our thanks for a due quantity of delicious wedding cake. We wish them both all the joy and happiness in married life their fancy may have pictured out for them, and hope their future may never be o'ershadowed by a cloud of sorrow.

Health, Strength and Happiness are obtained by cleansing the Blood of its impurities. Blood, we are told, on the highest authority, is the "Life," or at least, the medium of Life to the Body; and it is, we know, the great feeder of every part of the frame. Thus the blood is the great channel of disease; consequently a good or bad state of the system, or constitution, is no more or less than a good or bad state of the blood. We have made the composition of the blood our study, and are satisfied that two two-thirds of all diseases are caused by its impurities.

Believing the above facts, we made ourselves acquainted with the BLOOD CHEMICALLY with a view to a reliable medical agent, that would correct all the impurities of the blood, and at the same time effectually cure all diseases arising therefrom. We have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, as thousands can testify who have tried the virtues of the preparation known by all professional men as

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

Beware of ignorant imitators. The genuine is sold everywhere by respectable dealers, in preference to all others.

R. HALL & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
6m38 143 and 145 Clay street.

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

☞ 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 eruptions of the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford it should use it, as it tends to give strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

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

New Advertisements.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT OF THE Legislature passed December 20, 1859, I, HENRY M. McGILL, Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington, do declare, that according to the returns of the general election held in said Territory on the 9th day of July, 1860, for the election of one member of the Council from the District composed of the counties of Clarke, Walla-walla, Skamania, Spokane, and Cliealat, JOHN A. SIMMS received 811 votes, S. W. BABCOX 207 votes, and JOHN A. CANNADY 1 vote. JOHN A. SIMMS is therefore duly elected.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of August, A. D. 1860.

H. M. McGILL,
Acting Governor.

THE TORNADO!

GREAT DESTRUCTION!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING IN CONTEMplation a change in the character of his business, and desiring to close out the entire stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, etc., now in store, will commence selling on Monday the 13th inst., at San Francisco COST prices for CASH, and will continue to sell at those rates until the 8th day of September next, at which time the remaining stock on hand will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder.

All those desiring great bargains can now avail themselves of an opportunity to secure them at a small cost.

It will be understood that I sell exclusively for CASH.

WM. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, Aug. 10, 1860. 38td

NOTICE.

AMBROTYPING!!

THE LAST CHANCE!!

Secure the substance ere the shadow fades,
Let Nature copy that at which Nature made.

OWING TO THE GREAT DEMAND FOR AMbrotyping, the undersigned has concluded to remain at Olympia a short time longer for the purpose of giving all those who desire an opportunity to get their likenesses taken. The community is invited to call soon at the rooms of the undersigned, as he will remain but ten days longer.

All pictures pertaining to the art put up at a great deduction in prices.

Views taken.

Sick and deceased persons taken at their residence.

Children and infants taken in one second.

Ambrotypes and Daguereotypes copied equal to the original.

38 E. M. SAMMIS.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COUNTY COMmissioners of Thurston County, W. T., will convene at Olympia on Monday the 27th inst., for the purpose of hearing complaints of parties who consider themselves over assessed by the assessment for the year 1860.

The County Auditor will be prepared, at his office in Olympia, from and after Monday the 13th inst., and until the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners to audit the assessment of parties aggrieved, and will correct all over assessments made on the roll of the county assessor, from statements to be made by said parties under oath.

RICHARD LANE,
Auditor of Thurston County, W. T.
Olympia, W. T., August 7, 1860. 1w

NOTICE.

INFORMATION IS WANTED TOUCHING THE whereabouts of

JOHN KAUL,

who was a soldier of Captain Hill's company, "M," 1st artillery, from 1849 to 1853.

Should any person or persons know what became of said Kaul, whether he be dead or alive,—whether he has heirs residing in the United States, &c., a great favor will be conferred by communicating all knowledge of him to the undersigned at Washington City, D. C.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Capt. U. S. Army.
Fort Vancouver W. T., Aug. 3, 1860. 4w38

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a standard medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all cases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous testimonials in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the individual taking it, and must act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgement guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Plaints, Bilious Attacks, Summer Complaints, Chronic Diarrhoea, Costiveness, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weakness,** and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Broadway, New York.

Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents

for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington Street, San Francisco.

PROPOSALS

FOR

CLEARING THE CAPITOL GROUND.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEARING THE CAPITOL Grounds (at Olympia, W. T.) will be received by the undersigned until the 29th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when they will be opened, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The proposals should be made out at a given price per acre for clearing off the timber, and taking out the stumps to a depth of ten inches, and removing the irregularities of the surface. They should be sealed up and addressed to George Gallagher, Acting Capitol Commissioner, Steilacoom, W. T. The bids will be opened at Olympia at the time above mentioned.

The board of Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting all the bids should they be considered exhorbitant.

Steilacoom W. T., July 30, 1860.

GEO. GALLAGHER,
37tf Acting Capitol Commissioner.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE NEW Capitol building to be erected (at Olympia, W. T.) will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, at which time they will be opened and examined, and the sum of Two Hundered and Fifty Dollars paid for the plan adopted.

Parties furnishing plans and specifications will make a drawing of the building, and also a ground plan, and make out a complete list of specifications embracing materials, size, sub-divisions, quality of materials, and all the minute specifications necessary for letting out a contract for the erection of said building. The entire appropriation by Congress for this purpose being Thirty Thousand Dollars, Architects will confine their plans to a structure not exceeding that amount in cost.

The plans and specifications should be sealed up and addressed to Geo. Gallagher, Acting Capitol Commissioner, Steilacoom, W. T.

Steilacoom, W. T., July 30, 1860.

GEO. GALLAGHER,
37tf Acting Capitol Commissioner.

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.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP 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

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 Lamley'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 invited.

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 Cathlapoodle, 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 guaranted 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 frequently 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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

JOHN T. DALY'S

OLD "Q" BRANDY.

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY is put up in cases of one dozen Bottles each. It is a

PURE ARTICLE OF FRENCH BRANDY,

and is unsurpassed in quality.

The Extensive Sale

of this Brandy in California,

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS,

sufficiently tests its reputation.

The Cases are branded

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY

NONE OTHER IS GUNUINE.

Each Bottle has an additional label with the fac simile signature of "WM. H. DALY."

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
3m371s San Francisco, Sole Agents.

STRAY OXEN.

STRAYED FROM THE NORTH OLYMPIA MILL, one yoke of Oxen 7 years old last spring. One of them is a white ox with a few red spots about the size of a man's hand. The other is a red ox with a large white spot back of the fore shoulder. No other marks recollected. Any person putting up said oxen will be liberally rewarded; or delivering one or both to Simpson, butcher, in Olympia, will be paid for his trouble.

July 28, 1860. 3w37

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

UREKA WHISKEY.

DEALERS IN THE INTERIOR ARE CAUTIONed against purchasing Eureka Whiskey, unless the packages have the name o.

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

burnt into each Barrel and Half Barrel, in a

CIRCULAR BRAND AROUND THE BUNG.

None Other is Genuine.

Purchasers should be particular to buy of such Houses as keep ONLY THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
3m371s San Francisco, Sole Agents.

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 Brittannia Ware.

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

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.

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.

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, 1859. 33ly

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

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

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

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

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

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

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

AN EUROPEAN CONFLAGRATION POSSIBLE.—The following important article is from the *Journal des Debates:*

Every one endeavors to deny that a European conflagration is possible, and yet it cannot be concealed that every one fears it. Europe has rarely found herself in such a singular position. There are five or six powers which know not whether they ought to act with a view to war or to peace, to vote railways or armaments. Who holds the thread of so many complications?—Whence can arise this general war, in which no one believes, but which every one appears to expect? Between what adversaries will it first burst forth, if it does do so? Who will be the enemies?—who allies?—what is to be fought for? This state of uncertainty is more particularly striking in that country of eternal uncertainty—Germany. In spite of all the rumors which clash with each other, notwithstanding the territorial modifications already accomplished, and those which may be brought about by the success of Garibaldi, Europe is neither disposed to seek adventures nor convinced that she is about to be precipitated into them. But she is uncertain; scarcely a State can be found which is secure of its policy and of its alliances, because there is hardly one that can say what to-morrow may produce for it. If such a state of things is still equilibrium, it is the unstable equilibrium of politics. In order to find another example of this absence of fixed principle, of this indecision of alliances, and of that kind of moral dissolution of the European system which we now behold, it would be necessary to go back to the first half of the 18th century, when the friend of one day became the enemy of the next. All uncertainty produces an uneasy feeling, and we desire that the present uneasiness should not continue."

ELECTIONS IN SARDINIA.—The evacuation of Rome by the French troops is countermanded. They remain where they are "provisionally." The counter order is owing to Garibaldi's success.

The second elections which are taking place in Sardinia are going in favor of the Cavour Ministry.

Garibaldi has suffered a double defeat, both in the Fifth College of Turin and that of Gassino, a suburban constituency near the capital, and his friend Laurenti-Robandi, has been equally worsted in his contest for another metropolitan district. Strange to say, the elections came off on the 6th and 10th, and it was in the interval that Garibaldi was venturing his life and fame in an expedition to which he must look for parallels in the exploits of fabulous antiquity. So deeply do the people feel the debt of gratitude which they owe to Count Cavour, that they elected his nominees or supporters, even when they were obscure individuals. Great care has been taken by the constituencies to return exiles from the enslaved States of Italy, and the result is that Venetians, Romans and Sicilians already occupy seats in the Piedmontese Parliament in considerable numbers.

☞ There is a regular stampede this summer among our Ministers of the Gospel—they are all going to Europe. Every steamer that has sailed the past few weeks has carried out one or more. The Adriatic, that sailed from New York on the 2d, had on board enough of piety, learning and eloquence to stock any first-class European city. Many visit the old world for their health, (indeed it is now the orthodox remedy for all complaints that pulpit flesh is heir to,) and some go to while away the pastoral vacation of two months or more, which it is now the fashion to give city ministers. One sensation preacher, Wm. F. Corbitt, crosses the ocean, it is said, to try his revival talents against the renowned Spurgeon.

☞ The military appropriation bill now before the Senate contains the items of $250,000 for the manufacture of arms at the national armories; $63,000 for improvements and new machinery at the Springfield armory; $65,500 for the same at Harper's Ferry armory; $6,350 for the Allegheny arsenal; $50,000 for the Benicia arsenal; $15,000 for the Charleston arsenal; $23,450 for Fort Monroe arsenal; $43,000 for the Texas arsenal; $11,000 for the Watervleit arsenal, &c. The Senate have increased the army appropriations for the quartermaster's department, for barracks, ordnance, &c., and also added the item of $700,000 for Texan mounted volunteers.

☞ The committee of the House of Representatives on the Pacific Railroad have reported a bill providing for the construction of one trunk and two branch roads, by the Southern and Central routes, but the consideration of the bill will be postponed till the next session of Congress.

☞ Col. Delafield, Superintendent of West Point Academy, is about to retire from that station, his four years' term having expired. An effort is making to procure the successorship for Capt. Wallen, recently on a military exploring expedition in Oregon, and said to be an efficient officer.

THE LOVER OF GARIBALDI'S SECOND WIFE SHOT.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing on the 18th ult., says:

"I have special reasons for believing that one day last week the lover of Garibaldi's wife (that last Lombard wife, not the noble Montevidean) was rather properly shot in the neighborhood of Vevay, on Geneva Lake, in honorable duel, by an old comrade in arms of her husband. What has become of the wretched woman, I do not know."

☞ Not long since a premium was offered by an agricultural society for the best mode of irrigation; and the latter word, by mistake of the printer, having been changed to "irritation," a farmer sent his wife to gain the prize.

"JAMES' LAST."—J. P. R. James, the novelist, is dead. No more shall we have the "two solitary horsemen." The genial author of this pleasant mythe has himself gone down with the setting sun, in company with his "two solitary horsemen, on a beautiful evening in June," among the green fields of Old England. May the sod rest lightly over his grave.

THE POPULATION OF JAPAN.—The number of inhabitants of Japan is to a great extent a matter of conjecture. Some writers place it as low as 15,000,000, while others have estimated it as high as 40,000,000. From a calculation based upon the revenues, and their equivalent in rice, there seems to be good reason for assuming that the estimate of 25,000,000 is not too great.

CUT HER TONGUE OFF.—A woman named O'Connell, residing in Albany, N. Y., so enraged her husband by constant abuse, that, while she was administering a curtain lecture to him, he seized her by the throat, choked out her tongue, and nipped off the end of it with a pair of shears.

☞ A lawyer engaged in a case, tormented a witness so much with questions, that the poor fellow at last cried for water. "There," said the judge, "I thought you'd pump him dry."

WM. WRIGHT,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,
12y OLYMPIA, W. T.

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 " " Selgnette Cognac;
25 BBLS. BOURBON WHISKY;
50 bbls Alcohol;
50 casks American Brandy;
25 hhds Allsopp & Son's Burton Ale;
50 bbls Oregon Cider;
150 CASES SWAIN AND BOORD'S OLD TOM;
300 CASES LONDON DOCK COGNAC BRANDY;
20 cases London Club House Gin;
50 " Wolfe's Schnapps;
100 cs V. H. & Co. ANCHOR HOLLAND GIN;
50 cases Absinth Suisse;
50 " Vermouth Rivoire;
50 " Scotch Whisky, Rob't Thin;
150 CASES CLARET WINE;
50 " John Durand Haut Sauterne;
10 bbls D. Gordon Sherry Wine;
10 " Crown Port Wine;
25 BASKETS HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE;
10 " Heidsick Champagne, pints;
25 CASES ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS;
25 " Hostetter's Bitters;
15 " Turner's Forest Wine Bitters;
25 " Boker's Bitters;
50 " Ginger Wine;
150 TURNER'S ASSORTED SYRUPS;
100 CASKS BYASS' PORTER, 4 doz. each;
50 Casks Bass' Ale, 4 doz. each.
☞ Orders from any part of the country punctually attended to.
TERMS CASH.
J. D. CARROLL,
Opposite Freeman & Co.'s Express,
3m22 Yates Street, Victoria.

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

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

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

ELWOOD EVANS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Olympia, W. T.
Office in Wright's New Building,—first door east of Main Street. 26tf

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 Scheidam Schnapps" has never been attached in any way to this article. In first presenting the
"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"
To the public, my aim was to give them a pure and unadulterated article of Gin, and to call it by its right name. The success attending its introduction and extensive sale in California is a sufficient guarantee of the high appreciation of the article by consumers.
Various parties have from time to time put up and shipped to California an article which they call "CLUB HOUSE GIN." My Gin, which has gained such a reputation in California, is branded on the cases,
"Old London Club House Gin---Wm. H. D."
The bottles also have a white label with a fac simile of my signature. I caution all parties to beware of imitations.
WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
12tf is NEW YORK.

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, WHIDBYS ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,* and *VICTORIA, V. I.*
The *Eliza Anderson* has been recently refitted, and now offers superior accommodations for passengers. Her freighting capacity has been enlarged, and cattle produce, &c., will be carried at REDUCED PRICES.
For further particulars, address
JOHN H. SCRANTON.
Olympia, May 4, 1860. 3m24

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

L. B. HASTINGS,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,
HAS JUST RECEIVED THE CARGO OF SHIP *Iconium*, direct from China and Japan, consisting of Tea, Rice, Sugar, Fire Brick, Tiles, &c., which will be sold at or below San Francisco prices. Please call in and purchase.
Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

French, Wilson & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FINE Custom made clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.
Orders from the country attended to with care.
115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.
December 25, 1857. 5tf

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

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

C. CROSBY & CO.
TUM WATER,
OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARD-WARE,
CROCKERY-WARE,
and in fact, every thing to supply the wants of the country, which they are selling low for cash or country produce.
Tum Water, W. T., May 12, 1859. 25tf

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

A. J. BURR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
WILL REPAIR ANY WORK left with him in the most durable manner and quickest dispatch, and warrant the same.
Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.
Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.
Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

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

New Goods!
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER BARK ORK from San Francisco, and clipper ship *Charger* from Boston, a large and well selected assortment of the following Goods:
100 Cast and Steel
Plows of various sizes.
50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking
STOVES,
25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;
A general assortment of Tin-ware;
Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;
AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;
200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup,
in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.
250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;
--Also--
Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Checks, Cambrics, Linens, Selecia, Amr'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 26th 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 alleviations of the ills of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing pæans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanism. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to "shuffle off his mortal coil;" who looked forward to his dissolution with that pleasure which only those weighed down by the heavy hand of disease can. Contrary to hope, the ability of a skilful physician has restored him to his former health relieved from his terrible situation, and impelled by gratitude, he makes known his case, and his remedial agent, and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command its publicitty and it is given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician, of whom scores of like cases can be cited.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:
The almost miraculous cure that has been effected in my case, prompts me to impart to those of my fellow creatures who may be suffering from like affliction, the source of relief, with a short description of my case. Several years ago, my health began to fail. I was attacked by general weakness and debility, which reduced me to the mere shadow of my former self. At that stage I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fell destroyer CONSUMPTION had already seized upon my vitals. I was daily drawing closer to the tomb: my physicians held out no hope of recovery: my strength had wasted, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was informed by my physicians that they could do nothing for me except to smooth my path to the grave, when most fortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, and am now a well and perfectly sound man. It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude I experience when realizing the immeasurable service I have received at the hands of Dr. Czapkay, and I feel rejoiced that it is at least in my power to tender this feeble recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for whatever may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. "There is balm in Gilead, and there is a physician there."
[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1859. City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California.
[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

The undersigned is personally acquainted with Henry Wessling, and knows that the circumstances related in the foregoing certificate are true. He saw Henry Wessling during his illness, and bears willing testimony to the fact of his remarkable cure by Dr. L. J. Czapkay.
[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1859. City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California.
[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

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

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,
Which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, to the editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, San Francisco, for publication:
PHILADELPHIA, January 17th, 1859.
To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:
GENTLEMEN:—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your Journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay.—When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M. D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these, the degree was granted. The *ad eundem* degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives us new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your Journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on Yours, very respectfully,
H. RAND,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.
CERTIFICATE.
The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practices of uncontrollable passion in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed by the daily avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance; but, alas, after a few weeks, and, in several instances, months, of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that, instead of relief, my symptoms became more alarming in their torture; and being told by one that my disease being principally confined to the brain, medicine would be of little consequence, I despaired of ever regaining my health, strength and energy; and, as a last resort, and with but a faint hope, I called upon Dr. Czapkay, who, after examining my case, prescribed some medicine, which almost instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in my head. Encouraged by the result, I resolved to place myself under his care, and by a strict obedience to all his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pain in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous reaction of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study, and want of resolution, the frightful exciting, and, at times, pleasurable dreams by night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and in fact, in two months after having consulted the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life—that life which, a short time ago, I contemplated to end with my own hand.
With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snares of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merits and skill of Dr. Czapkay, and recommend him to all who may stand in need of medical advice, being assured by my own experience that once under his care, a radical and permanent cure will be effected.
[L. S.] B. F. FILLMORE.
State of California, county of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April A. D. 1856. (Signed,)
[L. S.] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub.

CARD.
Prompted by an honest desire of my heart, I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves a commendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but that of humanity also. About two years ago, I suddenly, and from causes unknown to me, was seized with a fit of Epilepsy, which, owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, soon became such (as I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of any physician. I was frequently, while in pursuit of my calling, thrown down to the ground without the slightest warning; and, although insensible to the agonies, I yet despised the miseries of my life, and soon learned to look upon those who would render assistance or shelter me from danger as enemies who sought to prolong the existence of my miseries. While in this state, and having, previous to my affliction, tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to attempt seeking aid of a physician, and, by recommendation, called upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay. I told him of my circumstances, and of my inability to reward him for his services, regardless of which, however, he at once undertook my case, and with the blessing of God, I was once more restored to perfect health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I enjoy at present, and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I consider it due to myself and all afflicted, to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed.
[L. S.] MEYER YABLONSKY.
State of California, county of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of Aug., A. D. 1856
[L. S.] GILBERT A. GRANT, Not. Pub.

A CARD.
I, the undersigned, having been under the treatment of Dr. L. J. Czapkay, although unsolicited, feel called upon to give publicity to the efficacy of his treatment, hoping that by doing so I may be instrumental in preventing others from the fearful suffering and misery which I experienced, and which so often result from the pernicious practice of pretenders. My disease has been that of physical and mental debility, which follows in consequence of indiscretions in youth. The agonies which I endured are, perhaps, unnecessary for me to detail, they are known to those who have experienced them. Suffice it to say, that having called the services of Dr. L. J. Czapkay into requisition, all the expectations which I may have formed of him were more than realized. I would therefore recommend Dr. Czapkay to all who may find themselves afflicted with that dreadful malady; my object in so doing being sympathy for suffering humanity, and a heartfelt desire of relieving them. D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco. On this 31st day of July, A. D. 1856, before me, Wm. C. Jewett, Notary Public, personally appeared D. J. Dahlee, known to me, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the card herewith signed by him are true.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, the day and year first above written. WM. C. JEWETT,
[L. S.] Notary Public.

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