PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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Interesting Letter from Japan.

[Correspondence of the Alta California.]

COMMERCE IN JAPAN.

KANAGAWA, June 14, 1860.

A year has almost elapsed since the world was startled from its lethergy by the announcement that a far-off and secluded nation had at last succumbed to the advancement of civilization and was open to commerce. In that brief period what a wondrous spectacle has met our gaze and admiration! From all points of the compass nations and people have vied with each other to gain favor with this enchanted country—the land of the rising of the sun. In that brief space of time commerce has advanced with such rapid strides, and made such progress that even here, where trade and its adherents are looked upon with greater contempt than in any other part of the known world—it has planted its insignia so indellibly that time or the course of governments will not efface.

It is only those who, regardless of the former history of the Japanese character, as expressed by the course pursued by them relative to the expulsion of foreigners in 1687, and of their conduct prior to 1846, throwing aside all personal feelings for safety, had consented to become pioneers and supporters of commerce, are aware of the great difficulties encountered in establishing a trade in Japan, and of the many insurmountable obstacles and restrictions of trade thrown in the way of direct intercourse with the merchants of the Empire, instead of submitting to a catechism and interference of officials and spies. To those few who had seen the opening of Japan—had escaped the several assassinations—had seen the ill felling as evinced by the Constitutional Princes of the realm against the foreiguers—to those alone and the forbearance and kindness with which they treated the Japanese, belongs the credit of the present prosperous condition of the country.

THE AMERICANS IN HIGH FAVOR.

One trait of Japanese character has evinced itself in a most emphatic manner, since foreign intercourse has been allowed, and that is, a willingness to be persuaded out of their erroneous impressions; but when a disposition is made toward compelling, by using forcible or threatening language, they invariably stand on their dignity and will not be moved—and that is one great reason why the Americans as a class are so much liked, while the English, on the reverse, are as much disliked by the Japanese—the Americans invariably being ready to argue a point with persuasiveness and a show of sincerity, while the argument of the English is one of compulsion and bullying, which has never yet proved beneficial.

So much were the Americans thought of here, that the Japanese Government decided to send and Embassy to America, especially so when the Japanese were made aware of the fact that every attention would be shown to such a mission—altho' such an act was the first in the history of the Empire ever undertaking. The Americans, since the news of arrival and kindly attentions shown them in San Francisco, have been the lions of the day—and in every nook and corner, both high and low speak of the treatment received by their officers with feelings of gratitude. Altho' it was a foregone conclusion with the Japanese officials that the Embassy would be well received, yet its influence will be well and sensibly felt, and redound with much benefit to the Americans here.

JAPANESE WANTING TO COME TO AMERICA.

It is now a daily occurrence to hear the people beseech you to take them to America, and when we tell them of the wonders of the telegraph and a locomotive, the magnificent houses and palaces of our merchant princes, and tell them that they may rove all over America without interference, while we, who have traveled thousands and thousands of miles over oceans and by distant countries, to see their wonderful city of Yedo, now but ten miles off—we, as foreigners can not be permitted to view it, because the treaty says Americans must not visit Yedo for ten years more!

THE WONDERS OF THE COUNTRY.

The beauties of this country will yet be known, and Fusiyama, with its snowy peak standing like a monument the sceptre of Japan, which can be seen for 150 miles at sea, will yet find its sides covered with connoisseurs and travellers, from all parts of the world, ready and willing to accord to it the praise it deserves—that of the finest regular mountain in the world.

Yedo, with its millions upon millions of beings—its parks, its palaces, its tea houses, government buildings, and Emperor's Palace, will yet be crowded by foreigners, seeking and finding hidden wealth.—Strange tongues will pervade the very doors of the Emperor's Palace, where no "foreign dog" had ever dared to come—save upon his knees.

Miaco—the heart of the empire—the residence of the Spiritual Emperor—the Palestine of Japan—will yet succumb to foreign intrigue, and ere long the prediction given in a former letter upon the opening of Japan to trade will be fulfilled—Japan will curse the day she saw foreigners in her midst.

Already are the officials of the Empire fearful of the wealth of the merchants—their lowest class—and are devising means of reducing and curtailing their increasing strength. This retards trade and redounds to the temporary disadvantage of commerce. California, Oregon and Washington are the nearest and most natural outlets for the produce of Japan, and it devolves upon California to carry out the great project of steam communication, which, if not soon undertaken, will be superseded by the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company's steamers—a line which already encircles the world.

THE CHINESE WAR.

The French and English are busily engaged purchasing horses to commence the war with China at once. Out of 420 sent to China, *sixty* survived, which will make an average cost of $400 to $500 each. The impression here is that the war will not be commenced before September, as the summer is already here. We predict another failure this year to bring the Chinese to terms, which will make a stay in China very uncomfortable.

JAPAN QUIET.

Japan is quiet. Two Japanese men-of-war guard Yokohama against invaders; foreigners need not patrol the streets nightly as heretofore; and, with an American man-of-war here, we feel comparatively safe.

GENIE.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.—Republicanism has achieved another victory. Every true Republican will rejoice over the following:

"Married, on the 8th inst, by the Rev. Hiram Wilcox, Mr. Patterson West and Miss Rebecca Jane Young, all of Morgan."

The Gallipolis *Dispatch* say that the groom is a *mulatto*, and the bride a *pure white girl*, and the minister a member of the Republican party.

The bride has undoubtedly been informed that the highest judicial tribunal in the State (the Republican Supreme Court) has decided that her husband is a "white male citizen of the United States," and is as a matter of course, just as good as any other *white* man. He can vote, sit on juries, and hold office. It is another triumph of Republican principles, over which every member of the party should rejoice and clap his hands.—*Byracuse (Ohio) Forum.*

UNSUCCESSFUL IN LIFE.—We confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for those who do not succeed in life, as these words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth; and it is surely true that celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes arises from a super-abundance of qualities in themselves good, from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. We will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men," but there are forms of greatness, or at least of excellence, that die and make no sign; there are martyrs that miss the palm but not the stake; there are heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph.

FRIENDSHIP.—Never desert a friend when enemies gather around him; when sickness falls on the heart, when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try a friend. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocricy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you and studies your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love is not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it does exist in many hearts. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only who never truly loved a friend, deny its existence.

A VALUABLE SECRET.—The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration, is frequently the source of vexation to gentlemen and ladies, some of whom are as subject to its excess as their fellow-mortals of another color. Nothing is simpler than the removal of this odor, at much less expense and much more effectually than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of amonia, and place about two table spoonsful in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with this, leaves the skin as clear, fresh and sweet as one could wish. The wash being perfectly harmless and very cheap, we recommend it on the authority of one of our most experienced physicians, to our readers.—*Petersburg Express.*

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

Additional Political and Miscellaneous Items.

POLITICAL.

The New York *News*, which threatened to support Sam Houston for the Presidency in the event of Douglas' nomination at Charleston, is now out for the Illinois Senator.

The proposed coalition of the Douglas and Breckinridge men in New Jersey will not be recognized by the central organization of the latter.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, who was on the ticket with Gen. Cass in 1848, is out for Breckinridge and Lane, and contemplates taking the stump in behalf of the principles they represent.

Ex-Senator Broadhead of Pennsylvania has declared for Douglas.

Reverdy Johnson has written to the Douglas men of Philadelphia, exhorting them to stick to their cause and their candidates.

By a law of the State of Georgia, the Presidential electors must receive a majority of all the votes polled to be elected. In case no person receives a majority, then the Legislature must choose the electors.

A Helena paper learns from "reliable authority" that Hon. Albert Rusk intends stumping the State of Arkansas for Douglas and Johnson.

The Worcester *Shield* and Easton *Monitor* are the only papers that have declared for Douglas in Maryland.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL ITEMS.

Advices from Washington say that the eighth census is very likely to be completed at an earlier period than on previous occasions—the work being pressed on with great activity in all parts of the country.

Mr. Robert Anderson, of the first artillery, and Capt. A. A. Humphrey, of the corps of topographical engineers, are detailed from the army as members of the commission created by the act of June 21, 1860, to examine into the organization, system of discipline and course of instruction of the United States Military Academy. They were ordered to report for that duty on the 10th July at West Point. The commission will consist of two members of each House of Congress in addition to the above. Senators Davis and Foote, and Representatives John Cochrane and Henry Winter Davis have been designated to act in such capacity.

Lola Montez, who for a week past has been announced in the New York papers as ill past all hopes of recovery, is said to be much better and has a prospect of regaining health, but at no very early period, as her disease is paralysis.

New York city is still entitled to the palm for deeds of unnaturally murderous violence. The papers of the 14th contain accounts of the stabbing of a woman named Williams, by her husband, and of William Butler by his brother, James Butler.

George Bancroft, the historian, is to deliver an address at the inauguration of the Perry statue at Cleveland on the 10th of September, the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

A "Sickles tragedy" took place at Warsaw, Illinois, on the 10th of July. A husband becoming satisfied that his wife was a second Mrs. Sickles, armed himself with a revolver, and at the first opportunity shot the villain who had invaded the sanctity of his domestic peace.

Immigrants continue to pour into New York. The number of arrivals for the week ending the 11th of July was 3,853, making a total of 53,191 since the commencement of the year, against 40,003 for a corresponding period in 1859.

Edwin Booth, the tragedian, was married in New York on the 14th July to Miss Mary Divlin, the actress.

Physicians at Saranac, N. Y., in a *post mortem* examination, found a leaden bullet in the heart of John Kelly, who was wounded by the discharge of a gun 18 years ago.

Mrs. Caleb Bruton, died at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 8th July, measured 7 feet around the waist—probably the largest woman the United States.

At Canton, Mo., on the 13th July, as Mrs. Eliza Earnshaw was sitting in a chair engaged in conversation on the subject of the recent death of a brother, who died of apoplexy, and just as she closed the detail of that event, she exclaimed, "I am growing ill," and in a few minutes breathed her last.

The Government of Hayti is enconraging cotton planting in a portion of the island where the plant was formerly cultivated.

Coolies are getting numerous in Havana. A letter from that city says: We already begin to see idle and worthless Chinese in our streets, in too large numbers for the safety of property. In Havana and suburbs at this time we have between 38,000 and 39,000 free negroes, or colored; about 37,000 slaves, and 92,000 to 93,000 white persons—all told nearly 169,000.

☞ Dr. Franklin observed: "The eyes of others are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine houses nor fine furniture."

☞ A lady asked a minister whether a person might not be fond of dress and ornament without being proud. "Madam," said the minister, "when you see a fox's tail peeping out of his hole, you may be sure the fox is within."

Russia.

There is probably no first-class power on the globe with which the American people are generally less acquainted than Russia, while it, perhaps merits as great an amount of attention as any other, particularly as the policy of other European States is greatly affected by her movements. Located in the most remote section of Europe, and with comparatively restricted commercial advantages, Russia has been greatly underated in times past; and it is only when the combined strength of two of the greatest nations of the earth, assisted by smaller States, is required to stem the torrent of Russian power that we begin to realize her remarkable importance. The two years' war with England France, Sardinia, and Turkey left her stronger than ever, despite the fall of Sebastopol and the destruction of her fleet at that place. She has learned lessons of wisdom which the Czar has since been practically engaged in carrying out. She has extended her empire over additional millions of people and immense tracts of country.

Although engaged in sanguinary conflict with four different powers at one time, two of which were of the greatest maritime consideration, she yet managed to secure terms with Japan equal to those obtained by the United States. While carrying on a deadly conflict with England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia, she still employed formidable armies in overrunning Manchuria, northern China and Circassia. Although her fleets were driven from the ocean, she nevertheless established her possession of the Amoor country and the important advantages it offers for a lucrative commerce.

Within the past three or four years Russia has greatly increased her whaling business, as much because it presents the best nursery for her seamen as from the actual profits of the enterprise. Her dockyards have been the scenes of extraordinary activity. Silently, unostentatiously, but rapidly, her ports in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof have been heavily fortified and improved, while ship building has been progressing on a large scale in them, in the Baltic and Finland.

The Czar, with admirable foresight, has emancipated the serfs and given them an active, living interest in their country. He has effectually destroyed the cold, slavish apathy of the class from which his soldiers were drawn, and hereafter, instead of fighting for mere life, rendered valueless by the most grinding bondage, they will contend for those great blessings which make life acceptable, and will meet the armies of France or England on a moral and social as well as on a purely physical equality.

With consumate tact, he has secured a valuable port in the Mediterranean, the advantages of which can scarcely be over-estimated. He has concluded a treaty with China on equally favorable terms, even if not more advantageous, than those effected by France and England, and by peaceable means. There is every reason to believe that the full merits of this treaty have not yet been revealed to the world; but enough is known to satisfy both England and France that Russia has completely outgeneraled them. The frontier between the two empires, China and Russia, has been fixed with great accuracy, and in a manner remarkably advantageous to the latter. From the mouth of the Oosscori, which empties into the Amoor in 48 degrees longitude east of Greenwich, the Amoor forms the boundary. But from the point mentioned the line runs to the canal of Tartary, by which not only both banks of the Amoor, but the whole tract enclosed between that stream and the sea, and which would have been its natural outlet but for the singular bend it makes to the north, has now become Russian territory. Had it not been for the eccentric bend made by the Amoor, that river would have emptied into the ocean as far south as the 46th degree, whereas it now disembogues over seven degrees north of that parallel. This unfortunate northern inclination carries it into a cold and inhospitable region, whose rigorous climate blocks the mouth of the Amoor with ice for nearly nine months in the year, besides which its navigation is further impeded by shoals near Nickolayersk, the present chief port of the Amoor country. These obstacles, however, have all been overcome by the late treaty, as the port will now be tranferred to Castries Bay, a superb natural harbor in the Gulf of Tartary, open nearly the whole year round, and from whence it will not be difficult to construct a railroad to Maryinsk, a second settlement only forty miles distant, and which would save two hundred miles of river travel. The last accounts inform us that whole caravans were crowding from Siberia towards the new acquisition, and large detachments of troops were being moved down the river to garrison the new forts to be immediately erected. It will be seen from these strickling facts that Russia is bending every energy towards the growth and extension of her commercial interests. Wherever a new seaport can be obtained, or an old one made more useful, there she bestows her forstering protection and solicitude.

It is not a little astonishing, that the news of peace with China, and the treaties entered into between the Celestial Empire and the great powers of the world, should have been made known to the English and French governments, through that of Russia.

The internal policy of the Czar has not been less progressive or less remarkable than his foreign relations, and we find that he has resolved on connecting all parts of his vast empire by telegraphs and railroads. According to a statement from a Mr. T. P. Schaffner, in the New York papers, the Emperor of Russia, four years back, resolved upon the formation of a telegraph line from St. Petersburg to the Russian Possessions in North America, and thence to San Francisco. Its course was to be from St. Petersburg to Moscow, thence across the Ural mountains into Asia, passing through Irkutsk to the Sea of Okhotsk, and thence from Kamtschatka across the Sea of Kamtschatka to Cook's Inlet, in Russian America. This line, by a connection with the river Amoor and Mantchouria, would bring St. Petersburg and Pekin into direct communication.

We have said enough to direct attention to the movements of Russia, and as the opening of the Amoor country must eventually possess a very marked interest for California, especially when taken in connection with the laying of a telegraphic cable from Asiatic to American Russia, and thence to San Francisco, our remarks will probably provoke a closer inquiry into Russian affairs, destined at no distant period to exercise a decided influence on American policy, commerce and manufactures.—*San Francisco Herald.*

We desire to remind our friend of the *Herald* that before a telegraph line from the Russian Possessions to the north of us can reach San Francisco it must come to Puget Sound, from whence to the Atlantic sea-board, it is nearer by a thousand miles than by the way of California. These facts we could not, of course, expect the *Herald* to state, for it might speak in favor of Washington Territory. We would suggest that San Francisco hit upon some plan, in case this line of telegraph *is* established, to run it down from Kamtschatka by *water*. By doing this they can ignore Washington altogether, until they are compelled to travel over a northern Pacific railroad to reach the eastern States.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—We regret to learn that MATT K. SMITH, a well-known printer and reporter, died yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his father in San Jose. He leaves a wife and infant child. Mr. Smith was a native of Virginia, but emigrated from Missouri to California in 1850. He was a gentleman of considerable talent, and his social virtues had endeared him to a large circle of friends.—*San Francisco Morning Call, July 31.*

Mr. Smith was a resident of Olympia in 1853, and was connected with the *Columbian*.

MORMON TYRANNY.—Most of the immigrants who have arrived at Carson Valley from Salt Lake, have signed a paper for publication in the *Territorial Enterprise*, published at Carson City, setting forth their reasons for leaving Salt Lake. Owing to the length of the paper, however, the *Enterprise* does not publish it, but gives the substance.

This company numbers about 150 persons, having 38 wagons and some 500 head of stock. They were originally induced to go to Salt Lake through the misrepresentations of the Mormon missionaries. On reaching there, however, they found every thing the reverse of what had been represented. One-tenth of their crops was rigorously exacted to swell the revenues of the church. New and repulsive features were engrafted upon their religion as they had accepted it, and practices wholly at variance with their sense of decency were attempted to be enforced in their midst. They at length determined to escape from these impositions and burdens, and started for Carson Valley about the middle of May, notwithstanding they were threatened with extermination if they left, and told that they would never reach California alive.—On reaching Ruby Valley, they found that the blood-hounds of Mormondom were on their track, intent on executing their threats. On the night of the 21st of May, while encamped at that place, a party of mounted men approached their company, but finding them on the alert, fled without making an attack. Some days after, while they were encamped in a canyon 16 miles from Willow Springs, men supposed to be white, were discovered by the guard, whooping like Indians, and, apparently, only prevented from making an attack by the presence of the U. S. troops, who were acting as an escort to the emigration, the latter, upon discovering their perilous situation at Ruby Valley, having made a successful application to Lieut. Perkins for aid and protection.

The following day, Thomas Miller, one of the emigrants, was shot by an unknown party in the same canyon, and several head of the cattle he was attending were killed. This was no doubt the work of their murderous pursuers, who seemed bent on their destruction, which they would have effected beyond any question but for the presence of Lieut. Perkins and his command. To this gallant officer and his associate, Lieut. Weed, the emigrants feel that they are indebted for the preservation of their lives and property.

A gentleman coming into the room of the the late Dr. Barton, told him that Mr. Vowel was dead. "What," said he, Vowel dead? Thank God that it was neither *a* nor *i*."

From the Santa Cruz Sentinel.

The Rat Tail Geranium.

There was a young Doctor of my acquaintance, who lived in the town of W—, in the northern part of the State of Ohio, who, although pretty well educated and intelligent, was very conceited. No subject could be started for conversation that he was not perfectly at home in. He would always make some general remarks to induce those with whom he was conversing to think that he knew all about the topic. Especially was this so with regard to flowers and plants.

Although he was no botanist, nor even florist, yet he pretended to know all about these things, and when he was visiting or making calls among his lady acquaintances, if a rare or curious flower, plant or shrub was shown him, he invariably knew all about it—had seen it before, or at least had heard or read of it.

Now, ladies who have spent a great deal of time, and perhaps money, in introducing rare plants from a distance, like to have their efforts appreciated, or at least not made light by young upstarts. So, Miss Kate K——, determined to take the conceit out of Dr. N——. She procured a large rat and buried its head downward in a flower pot, in such a way that only the tail was above the ground. She then took pains to meet the Doctor in the streets and tell him that she had received some beautiful new flowers, and invited him to call and see them. He, in the excess of his politeness, was extremely happy to go immediately. Miss K. conducted him to her fine garden and showed him many new plants.—"Here," said she, "is a curious *cereus* from Mexico, that I received not long since from a friend in the army." "Ah, yes," said he, "I was reading about this the other day; it is a great curiosity." "Well," said she, "see this beautiful plant from California; it is called *clarkia elegans*. You never have seen it before, have you?" "Yes," said he, "the name is familiar to me, and I saw the flowers once in Cincinnati. It is very pretty." "Why, really," said Miss K, "you are well posted; can't I find something that would be new to you? Look at this splendid camellia that a friend sent me from New York. Have you seen it before?"—"No," said he, "I have never seen one, but I hear that they are quite common in the east, in gardens and hot houses." By this time they had approached the flower-pot that contained the dead rat. "Well," said Kate, "it is surprising how well you are acquaied with flowers. But here is a very rare plant that I received yesterday that I don't think you ever heard of; it is said to be entirely unknown to florists. It is a new species of geranium, from the Cape of Good Hope, and is called *rat-tail geranium*," at the same time showing him the rat's tail in the flower pot. "Ah," said he, "I have heard of that species of geranium, and it is very curious." Said Kate, "It is wonderful how much it looks like a rat's tail." "Yes," replied Dr. N., "that is the way the plant grows—without leaves or branches—it is quite common in the gardens of the wealthy in England and France." "But," said Miss Kate, "this has short hairs and scales, like those on the tail of a rat." "So I have heard," says the Doctor. "And if you rub it between your fingers," continued Miss K, "you will perceive a strong rat odor." "Ah, certainly," says the Doctor, at the same time rubbing the rat's tail between his fingers, and then smelling of them; "that is one reason why the plant received the name of *rat-tail geranium*, and it is very appropriate." "But," said Miss K, "the plant has another peculiarity that perhaps you are not aware of; it has a bulbous root." "Ah, yes," said the Doctor, "it seems to me I remember that this plant has a bulbous root. Yes, certainly it has. That is a provision of nature for leafless trees." "It is a very curious bulb," said Miss K, "as you will see if you pull it up. Pull it up, it will do it no harm; it was only planted yesterday." He accordingly pulled on it gently; but it required little effort to lift it out of the earth in the flower-pot. Then, for the first time, as he stood holding a large rat by the tail, the idea flashed upon him that he had been "sold." It was a severe blow to his conceit; for all of his acquaintances got hold of it, and it was a long time before they ceased to speak of the *rat-tail geranium*, with the bulbous root.

C.

This reminds one of an old story told of Dean Swift, I believe it was, who was very much annoyed by a lady who was showing him her flower garden. She showed him a *cactus melocactus*, a splendid *mesmbryanthemum*, a curious *sarracenia pueparla*, etc.; and that this one she had received from Lord so and so; another she had got from the Duchess of B——, etc. When Swift, losing all his patience, (of which he never had any great stock,) asked her: "Madam, did you ever get a *Psorriasis septenii?*"—(This used to be the medical name for the seven year itch.) "Ah, yes," said she, not wishing to appear ignorant of anything pertaining to flowers, "I got a *beautiful one* from the Bishop of Loudon, but what a pity it was that it died."

☞ Down to 1828, every President had been taken from the Old Thirteen States. Now, of the nine rival candidates for President or Vice President, but one (Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts) is a citizen of an original State. All five of the candidates for President—Breckinridge, Douglas, Bell, Lincoln and Houston—live in the Mississippi valley, or near its borders.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

ARRIVED.—Mr. VAN CLEAVE, the newly appointed Receiver, who is to supersede Mr. GARFIELDE, arrived here to-day. His hale and hearty looks, lead us to believe that he is destined for this world about as *long* as most men.

We thank VAN for thus promptly relieving the present incumbent of the Receiver's office. Like some few other men, Mr. Garfielde may wish to emigrate to some other place, in hopes of being more successful in satisfying the cravings of political ambition than he has been here. The democracy of the "clique," we doubt not, is about as offensive to his "nostrils," as it has been to others who have succeeded no better than has Mr. G. Those we have in mind, resorted to removal. This removal, in one instance at least, was the means of procuring the *temporary* preferment and elevation of one individual. It is true, the joy of success was brief; the honors were limited; the happiness of holding office transitory and fleeting, and the emoluments thereof hardly enough to pay for consumed oysters. Yet the position was obtained by removal from Olympia and hostility to the "stinking clique," from whose good opinions or favors he or they have nothing to expect, as they have never received aught. Qualifications for holding office under the opposition are easy enough: Curse the democracy of, and swear you *hate* the "clique" with all your "*ability*." By doing so, a pseudo democrat may obtain the votes of not only every *soft* democrat, (*i. e.*, those who are ever at variance with their party, and can never be pleased by any of its acts,) but also of every republican, however firmly he may pretend to be impressed with the truth and justice of republican principles. Only do the above, and every republican of the next legislature will pledge and commit himself to your cause. Mr. Garfielde should be up and doing. He has now a stock of idle time on his hands, which he may thus employ to good advantage. May his stock never diminish.

"WE KNEW HE WAS A FRIEND BY HIS LANGUAGE."—A correspondent of the Vancouver *Chronicle*, who conceals his name under the cover of ***, again complains of the bad treatment the people have received at our hands, owing to the late appearance of the laws. The correspondent in his communication says:

"I have learned from a reliable source that the publisher expressly stipulated that the laws should be published and prepared for circulation within two months from the time the last Legislature had adjourned.—The fact that we have no laws at the present time shows how the stipulation was kept. Certainly this is treating the people very badly."

In reply to the correspondent and his "reliable source," we have only to say that either the former *lies* or the latter is mistaken. The only thing which could have been tortured into a "stipulation," ensued in a conversation with Major MAXON. He desired of us to know by what time the law compilation of BUTLER P. ANDERSON, which consisted of the civil and criminal practice acts, and the practice before justices of the peace, could be completed. Examining the copy which the Major then had with him, we answered "in about two months." If the star correspondent will examine the laws of the past session, he will find that the above mentioned acts constitute less than two-fifths of that volume, or about 200 pages, the entire volume embracing 528. These 200 pages, we *completed* in two months, and Judge STRONG was provided with a copy in time for to be of use to him in holding the spring term of court in Clarke county. The other 328 pages were completed in nearly proportionate time.

In conclusion, we would inform the starry lecturer upon our duties and shortcomings, that "the most cowardly act of cowards consists not in concealing himself under stars or anonymous signatures, but in keeping himself hidden from the people, thus, purchance, imputing to an innocent man the offence of which he has been guilty."

☞The schooner *Growler*, Capt. BARRINGTON, arrived from Whidby's Island on Sunday last. She took in a cargo of lumber at Miller's mill, and sailed again for Skadget Head, on Wednesday last.

☞The bark *Ork*, Capt. TRASK, arrived at the Kendall Company's wharf on Sunday evening last, from San Francisco, with merchandize, &c., for this place. Having discharged her cargo, she sailed on Monday night for Henderson's Bay, where she will load with lumber for San Francisco. The *Ork* looks none the worse of the recent injury she received, by coming in collision with the ship *Polynesian*. She delivered her freight here in "good order and well conditioned."

MASONIC.—The M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for Washington Territory will hold its third annual communication in this city, commencing on Monday the 3d day of September next.

We learn that Dispensations for the formation of two new Lodges have been issued, by order of the Grand Master, during the present week—one located at Port Madison, under the name of "Kane Lodge," and the other at Seattle, under the name of "St. John's Lodge."

DIED.—We are grieved to learn that the eldest son of Mr. PROSCH, of the Steilacoom *Herald*, died on Wednesday last after a brief illness from brain fever. This youth, with the help of a brother a year or two his junior, was the only assistance which Mr. P. had in the weekly issue of his journal. To him, therefore, the loss will be severe and greatly felt. The deceased was a noble boy—studious, intelligent, and industrious. Often have we seen him and his more youthful brother engaged with evident pleasure and greatest industry at the case. With the strength of mere children, they worked with the will of men. Whoever saw them, found himself at once insensibly attracted towards them in admiration of their industry and excellent behavior. They were the pride of the town of Steilacoom, no less than a father's joy and a mother's happiness. To the latter we tender our sincere condolence in their painful bereavement. The deceased was between 13 and 14 years of age.

REMOVAL.—GEO. GALLAGHER has been removed as acting commissioner to build the Capitol, by Governor MCGILL, and R. M. WALKER, one of the former board, appointed in his stead. Very good—just right—both the one and the other.

Persons contemplating submitting bids for clearing, should observe that the day for doing so is altered. The work *will now go on*, despite every opposition of the opposition. Be careful to submit your bids to the commissioner *appointed*, as any orders drawn by Mr. Gallagher will not be honored.

HOW THEY STAND.—The political journals of Oregon have espoused the causes of candidates for the next presidency, as follows: For Breckinridge and Lane:—The Albany *Democrat*, Delazon Smith, editor; Jacksonville *Sentinel*, James O'Meara; Portland *News*, Mr. Magnire; Corvalis *Union*, James Slater; Eugene City *Herald*, A. Blakely; Roseburg *Express*, Fitzhugh & O'Neal.—For Douglas and Johnson:—Salem *Statesman*, A. Bush; Portland *Times*, W. H. Farrar; Dalles *Mountaineer*, Wm. Newell; Portland *Advertiser*, S. J. McCormick.—For Lincoln and Hamlin:—Portland *Oregonian*, T. J. Dryer; Eugene City *Press*, Mr. Pengra; Oregon City *Argus*, William Adams. The Portland *Advocate* and *Farmer* have declared for neither. The former is a religious paper.

The New York *Herald* gives a list of 335 political journals, of which 173 are committed to the election of Breckinridge and Lane, and 162 advocate the election of Douglas and Johnson.

MONEY COMING IN.—An Indian, for riding furiously through the streets, was fined $10 and costs of suit by Justice BIGELOW on Monday night.

Sir FRED. WM. HAMILTON, for giving unlicensed rein to his feelings of destructiveness, in breaking the windows of Mr. DUNLAP'S store, was similarly fined. In default of payment he was secured in a job of public work on the road in day time, and a night in the block house. Not fancying his quarters, he attempted to burn out, but was fortunately discovered by Mr. WRIGHT, living on the opposite side of the street. In a few minutes more the block house, territorial papers, vouchers, &c., would have been past salvation. Keeping prisoners therein should be tolerated no longer.

☞The lightning on Saturday last struck a couple trees back of Gov. STEVEN'S old residence, and a third one in the rear of L. D. DURGIN. The peal of thunder which followed the flashes doing the above injury, were truly terrific. These are the only instances we have ever heard of when lightning has done damage in this Territory. Thunder and lightning is becoming more frequent of late. There may be something in the theory of the natives, that such storms are gradually increasing in frequency as well as severity, as the country is being settled up by the white man. Once, they say, the like was unknown here.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.—We learn by a private letter received here, that the Breckinridge and Lane club, in Portland, numbers 104 members; the Douglas and Johnson club 73, and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Hampton, 00. Is this to be regarded as the comparative strength of the three tickets in Oregon? How will the Bell and Douglas ticket run in your respective vicinities, gentlemen of Oregon?

GONE EAST.—JOSEPH CUSHMAN, "one of our oldest inhabitants," left here for his home in the Eastern States by the last mail steamer. His departure was witnessed with evident regret by all of our citizens. His long residence here had made "old Cush," one of the indispensibles of every pic-nic, chowder party, debating club, or the social circle.—His sociability, wit, and humor, invariably enlivened the company wherever he was present, and was always welcome. As a man, he was noted for his fair-dealing and honesty; as a citizen, energetical and enterprising. More than any other man instrumental in inducing the "Kendall Co." to establish themselves in business in this place in 1852, he soon prevailed upon them to undertake the erection of the mill now known as Percival's. It was completed in the latter part of 1853, but the "good luck" which had favored the company up to that time, was not permitted to be indulged in in the future by Mr. CUSHMAN. Suddenly the price of lumber fell to nothing, and cargoes upon which the "Company," before Mr. C. became a member thereof, had cleared five and six thousand dollars, was found inadequate to pay freight after his connection therewith. At his instance, the Company were also induced to run a regular line of vessels between Olympia and San Francisco, and this line, if we are correctly informed, was in fact the only one running to the Sound up to the latter part of 1853, when Capt. BALCH established his Steilacoom and San Francisco line. In truth, CUSHMAN is almost inseparably connected with every enterprising project which has been agitated or consummated in Olympia within the last ten years. The district school house attests his warm devotion to educational interests; contributions to roads, bridges and churches, evince the liberality with which he assisted every project partaking of a public nature or of general utility, while his high standing in community attests his private worth. A host of friends wish him a happy and speedy passage home, and a still happier reception by his wife and children, from whom he has now been absent over ten years.

ESCAPED.—The Indians suspected of having murdered SCHROEDERS' party, some 18 months since, and for whose surrender a requisition was sent to the Governor of Vancouver's Island lately, we learn have made their escape. At all events, they have thus far eluded the vigilance of the Americans resident thereon. It is more probable that they (the Indians) were furnished with some kindly intimation of our intentions and good will towards them, by those who do not desire to lose the trade of some eight or ten thousand of these marauding devils. It is well known that the heads of these incarnated fiends could alone atone for their past transgressions.

THE JOURNALS.—By the close of next week we hope to have ready for distribution the journals of the two houses of the last Legislature. Like the laws of that session, they are considerably larger than usual. In former years we have had the laws completed in time to supply the court at its March term, and the journals have generally been ready by the middle or latter part of June. Being much more voluminous than common, we are of opinion we have done about as well as usual in furnishing the work by the middle of August. We remember one instance where the laws (and the volume was no larger than the present one) were only completed by the opening of the *second* session of the Legislature. We have done fully as well as that.

WITHDRAWN.—We learn from Mr. THOMPSON, of Oregon City, who arrived here on Thursday last, that the last steamer *Pacific* brought intelligence of the withdrawal of Mr. EVERETT from the Union ticket, as candidate for Vice President, and that there had been a union of the friends of BELL and DOUGLAS in many of the Southern States, for the purpose (if possible) of defeating the election of the rail-splitter.—But whom it was hoped to elect by this movement we were unable to learn. Who can tell?

THE HARVEST.—Our farmers are now busily engaged in harvesting their crops of wheat and oats. Present appearances indicate a probability that we will have not only plenty for home consumption, but a trifle to spare for some of our neighbors.—Never before have the small grains turned out so well as the present year. In this, Lewis and Pierce counties, probably the three heaviest grain producing counties in the Territory, the yield of wheat per acre, on an average, will be fully three bushels above that of any former year—oats, from four to five bushels. Taking this into consideration with the fact that fully one-fifth more ground is under cultivation than ever heretofore, our farmers have this to console them, that if this great surplus should not command the prices which will remunerate them for their labors, they will have the satisfaction of having the more of the *very best* to eat themselves. We have nothing to fear from a famine within the next three years at least.

ESCAPED.—SIMMONS, confined for the last four or five months in the block house at this place for the murder of BULLARD, has at length made his escape, which he accomplished by burning through a plank in his cell, which gave him egress to the body of the block house. Having reached this, he found no difficulty in making his exit through the floor, which is formed of inch boards, indifferently secured. There is no doubt but what the help of friends from the outside materially assisted him in effecting his escape. It is utterly impossible that he could have removed the first plank without the assistance of a lever. This must have been furnished him by some one through the crivice once intended for a port hole, now left for the admission of light and air. By saving the fat and butter of his daily food, which he did in the bottom of a junk bottle, and inserting therein a piece of his shirt as a wick, he thus constructed a dim light for the accomplishment of his purpose. He is an ingenious rogue, and will not be readily found or easily taken. Mr. BILLINGS, the sheriff of this county, with a number of specials, started in hasty pursuit of the fugitive, but, up to the present time, has not been heard from.

A man named Young, confined in the same cell with the above for stabbing an Indian, says Simmons several times threatened to set the building on fire, and running his chances of effecting an escape. He was only prevented doing so by the interference of Young. The latter declined availing himself of the facilities afforded by his companions' labors to escape, and, in consideration of faithfulness, has been let out on his *parole* of honor. Simmons escaped on Monday night.

☞Oregon apples are now in our market. They are sorry looking things *at 25 cents a pound*. Apples raised by our citizens look much finer, and possess a far better flavor. But we think it very likely that while we have seen the *best* produced in our vicinity, (like specimen fruits on exhibition) Oregon has sent us the refuse of her markets. Unless she has better than we have yet seen here, we should not hesitate to set Oregon down as not adapted for the cultivation of the apple. We have also heard frequent complaints concerning *mistakes* in putting up apples. Often—very often—indifferent fruit comes put up under the label of some choice apple. But we have never heard of the reverse of this being the case. Such dishonest dealing may win for a while, but it will soon be found that "fair dealing" will meet with most success "in the long run." Will Oregonians take notice?

☞Dr. L. H ROBERTS, recently arrived here from Gray's Harbor, where he has been employed as surgeon to Capt. MALONER'S company, we are sorry to learn leaves for the States by next steamer.

PORT TOWNSEND REGISTER.—Owing to the sickness of Mr. WHITAKER, the editor, and a vexatious law suit, the *Register* has been suspended for a few weeks. It will shortly appear under new auspices.

The Daily Mail.

Below we give a copy of the law authorizing a daily mail overland between Sacramento and Olympia:

An act to establish a mail six times a week from Sacramento in California, to Olympia, in the Territory of Washington.

Be it enacted, &c., That the postmaster general be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to modify the contract with the contractors now performing service on routes twelve thousand five hundred and forty-three, and twelve thousand five hundred and fifty-five, so as to provide for the conveyance of the entire United States Mail, in four horse stages daily, at a schedule of seven days, from April first to December first, and twelve days the remainder of the year, from Sacramento, via Yreka, Jacksonville, Roseburgh, Oakland, and Salem, to Portland, Oregon, for a compensation of ninety-thousand dollars per year, the contract to expire September fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and that the Postmaster General be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to establish a service six times a week, at a schedule of thirty-six hours throughout the year, from Portland, Oregon, via Vancouver, St. Helens, and Monticello to Olympia, in Washington Territory, by a contract, at a rate of compensation not to exceed the rate per mile allowed from Sacramento to Portland, to Cowlitz, and from Cowlitz to Olympia by four-horse stages; and the Postmaster is directed to discontinue the ocean service from San Francisco to Olympia, via Portland and Astoria, Oregon, so soon as the service contemplated by this act is established.

Approved 21st of June, 1860.

ARSENIC EATING.—Dr. Charles Heisch has recently been making investigations into the disputed question of arsenic-eating in Styria, regarding which it is so difficult to obtain information, as the greatest secrecy is observed by the arsenic-eaters. They obtain it in an illicit manner from the Tyrolese, as it is difficult to procure it otherwise, the law prohibiting its purchase without a doctor's certificate. But Dr. Heische has now settled, beyond further dispute, that arsenic is really eaten by the Styrian peasantry, and that, too, in the most incredible quantities. One person who confessed to its use commenced with three grains per day—a dose we should consider fatal—and gradually increased it, till now in his forty-fifth year, he takes *twenty-three* grains of pure white arsenic in his coffee daily! The complexion is said to be much improved, and the countenance made to appear exceedingly juvenile by the use of this potent drug. The woodmen and hunters of the Tyrol also take it to improve their wind and prevent fatigue. As a rule, the arsenic-eaters are very long-lived, but invariably die suddenly at last. The effects of leaving it off when one is once habituated to use almost equal in horror those which De Quincy narrates as the result of his leaving off opium.

Investigations in Relation to the Piracy

Committed on the Schooners Ellen Maria and Blue Wing. The murder of Judge Bean, and the alledged murders of Lewis Spear and John Black.

EDITOR PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:—

In your issue of the 10th, you state in your article on Northern Indians, that I have been engaged in investigating the matter of Spear and Black, and other occurrances of a similar character, where murders have been committed, attended with circumstances which leave no doubt of Northern Indians being connected with these matters. As the result of my investigations may be of interest to our citizens, I will, in as brief manner as possible, detail the circumstances.

My attention was first called to the case of the two schooners, by Capt. Hare of the Schooner *Col. Ebey*, of this place, who informed me of the statement of an Indian witness before Judge Pemberton, in Victoria, an account of which has already been published. The result of the information which was first given in the *Register*, has been the visit of Mr. Anderson, the U. S. Dist Attorney, to Victoria, and the subsequent sending of a requisition by the Acting Governor of this Territory to the authorities of Vancouver's Island, for the arrest of the Indians supposed to be participators in the affair.

Both the mission of the District Attorney and the U. S. special marshal, have been unsuccessful in obtaining the Indians; but have, at least, been effective in bringing out more evidence in relation to the affair, that fixes the guilt upon parties belonging to the Hyder tribe, who are still residing in Victoria. It does not appear that the Indians attempt to conceal the fact, on the contrary, I am informed that "Jim," who appears to be the principal offender, asked my informant "if the Bostons were very angry about the schooner affair?" He stated that he was not afraid, for he had a hundred dollars, and if he was put into jail, he could pay his hundred dollars to the "King George" people, and they would not let the Bostons hurt him. Other Indians in Victoria state that the canoe which attacked the schooners had 10 men and 5 squaws in it; that after they had destroyed the *Blue Wing*, they attacked the *Ellen Maria* on the evening of the same day. It was calm, and Capt. McHenrie had to come to anchor. When they first attempted to board the schooner, Capt. McHenrie ordered them off, but on their persisting, he fired and killed Jim's brother. He then fired and wounded an old chief who was of the party, so badly that he never has yet recovered from the effects of the wound, and is now sick at home. The Indians then left, but at night again returned, murdered all hands and burned the schooner. When asked what became of the woman and two children, they denied seeing any, but said that all were men; that they killed ten men in all.

There are four or five, and perhaps more, of this gang even now at Victoria. A great interest has been felt among the American residents, and new evidence comes out every day. Last week I learned that the murderer of Judge Bean, a well known citizen, formerly of this place, who was found with his throat cut on Bainbridge Island some fourteen months since, and was afterwards buried, I think, at Port Madison, is still in Victoria. He is a Tongass Indian, and the father of a well-known squaw, known in Victoria as "Kate," or "Big Katy."

The rumors relative to Jackson and Fox, who were reported to have left Port Ludlow for this place, are unfounded, so far as I have been able to obtain any reliable information, no evidence appearing to show that they are killed or lost. I understand that both men have been seen up the Sound.

The canoe before reported to have been found with unmistakable marks of violence upon her, I have ascertained left Utsalada with two men, Black and Spear in her, bound to Orcas Island. They were undoubtedly killed by the party of fifteen Hyders, who were seen and reported by some parties from Port Gamble, as being between Marrowstone point and Whidby's Island. A party of fifteen Hyders were seen shortly after, (within a day or two, as near as I can ascertain,) on Orcas Island, where one of them was seen by Mr. Beale, with a double barreled gun which he is positive, he tells me, was one that belonged to Black. The presumption, therefore, is very strong, that that party were the murderers of Spear and Black.

There have been various rumors afloat here respecting these last two murders, and as usual, exaggerated tales have been told. To satisfy myself, however, I determined to make a thorough search between this place and Port Ludlow, and having obtained the necessary papers from Mr. Justice Seavy, I proceeded in the first cutter of the U. S. steamship *Massachusetts*, with Mr. Francis Dawson, the 2d officer of the ship, and five men, armed. I took with me the "Duke of York," chief the Clalm tribe, to aid in discovering any Indian signs. I searched the whole shore line minutely and thoroughly, but found nothing to warrant a belief that any Northern Indians were lurking about. The 1st officer of the ship, in the meantime, had proceeded along the Whidby Island shore as far as Volcano point, but found nothing.

Capt. Fauntleroy very promptly and cheerfully acceeded to my request to send out his boats, which he did, on my promise to go in one of them. The result of the investigation was satisfactory, so far as it put to rest all the idle rumors that were current about dead bodies being found, and Northern Indians being concealed along the shore; but it would have been far more satisfactory to all hands of us, if we could have come across a party of Northern Indians. I think, from the spirit evinced by both officers and men, that they would have given Capt. Fauntleroy, a good account of themselves on our return.

As the *Anderson* is now blowing her whistle to be off, I have no time to make comments. I can simply remark that I think I have established the fact that the murders referred to at the head of this communication, were all committed by Northern Indians, and that those Indians, or a portion of them, are now in Victoria.

Yours truly,
JAMES G. SWAN.

COUNTRY ON THE CHEHALIS, W. T.—Rev. N. Doane, in a communication to the Pacific *Christian Advocate*, writes thus of the country on the Chehalis:

"Here we found Mr. Taylor, a Baptist preacher, recently from Clackamas county, Oregon, and a little colony of his people, enough to hold six claims. * * * * They are located in a fine section of country on the north side of the Chehalis.—Crossing a rich bottom of two hundred yards we came to a beautiful lake, 200 feet in width, and several miles long, running east and west, parallel with the Chehalis river. This was probably once the bed of the river. Canoeing this lake, we crossed similar bottom land, about 200 yards, to a fine prairie on which these families are located.

"These bottom lands are very rich and covered with salmon bushes, vine maple, alder, elder, &c., susceptible of being cleared at little expense. The prairies are a little gravely, but of rich, alluvial soil. Beyond these prairies there is an abundance of good timber for all practical purposes. The water in the lake is, I judge, ten or twelve feet higher than that of the Chehalis, and fed as it is by perennial streams, from the north, it furnishes excellent advantages for milling or running machinery of any kind The country on the north stretches away to the elbow and lower arm of Hood's Canal, and I am told is interspersed with prairies, and is eligible for settlement and cultivation. Much of the land on the lower Chehalis is subject to occasional overflows in the winter, when a very high ocean tide, which flows twenty miles up the Chehalis river, occurs at the time of a great freshet. These blended waters spread over portions of the country; but receding, they leave a rich deposit, so that some speak of this as no objection; but I should always prefer to live on *terra firma*, entirely above the watery elements, unless I were in the valley of the Nile. However, as these overflows come only in the winter and in most places do not come once in several years, and as on nearly every half section there are elevated portions suitable for building, this is not so great an objection as some suppose.

"The Chehalis, on the whole, I think is decidedly the richest valley I have seen on this coast, and is destined at no distant day to sustain a dense population, and wield a potent influence in all those things which make a people great and respected. Between this place and the upper Chehalis there is a drift in the river so that no water craft was ever known to pass without making a portage untill a few days since. Mr. Davis, proprietor of the mill at Claquato, cut through this drift and took down a craft sufficiently large to carry one hundred barrels of flour, thus demonstrating the practicability of navigating this river in the summer season.

"The steamer *Enterprise*, formerly of Oregon, was employed last year to run on the river. She made her trips to the mouth of the Chehalis. But she was too large for the trade and the river. But a small steamer will doubtless be soon employed to run from the ocean to Claquato, a distance of one hundred miles.

"The population of Chehalis county, which embraces the lower part of the river and bay country, has increased about twenty-five per cent., exclusive of a garrison of soldiers, since I visited these parts last fall. There are eighty voters now in the county, but not a single mail route."

MILITARY ROAD.—Washington Territory is fortunate in having so able and influential a Delegate as Hon. I. I. Stevens. He has, during his two years and a little more in Congress, obtained for that Territory more appropriations for useful purposes than Oregon received in six years. And lately, he has obtained the passage of a bill through Congress for the construction of a new Military road from Fort Vancouver to Bellingham Bay, *via* Cowlitz, Monticello, Olympia, Steilacoom and Seattle—the whole route being through the most populous section of that Territory. This road will be of vast advantage to Washington. Gov. Stevens is a model Delegate, and it is well that he is in Congress to help our Senator and Representative in the obtainment of the War Debt. There are but very few men on this coast who rank Gov. Stevens in ability and influence.—*Jacksonville Sentinel.*

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.

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.—See advertisement in another column. 25y

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

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

3m39

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., San Francisco, Cal.
3m37

New Advertisements.

Sealed Proposals

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF the Acting Governor of the Territory until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday the 25th inst., for the performance of the following work:

1st. For clearing the Capitol grounds at Olympia, W. T., of all timber either standing or upon the ground.

2d. Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for grubbing, clearing, and grading to a uniform surface, three acres of the said ground, at such point as the Commissioner may direct.

Bids must be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties to the effect that in case of the awarding of the work, contract will be entered into immediately, and, at the signing of the contract, bonds to the amount of Five Thousand Dollars for the prompt and faithful performance of the work will be required.

The Commissioner will be the judge of the responsibility of parties offered either as guarantors or sureties.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

The contracts, if awarded, will be given to the lowest responsible bidder conforming to these requirements. The work must be commenced within three days after the signing of the contract, and completed by the first day of November next.

Bidders will specify a sum per acre for clearing off the timber, and also for the grubbing, clearing and grading of the three acres.

Payment will be made on the completion and acceptance of the work. Any advances made during its progress is discretionary with the disbursing officer.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for clearing the Capitol Ground," and addressed to the undersigned at Olympia.

R. M. WALKER,
Acting Commissioner.

Olympia, August 17, 1860. 1w

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 29th 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.

NOTE.—In addition to the foregoing notice of the late commissioner, the undersigned will state that it is the present intention to construct the building of brick with stone foundation, and to have it fire-proof as far as practicable.

It is desirable that plans should be prepared with the view to the enlargement, or, of its becoming a portion of a more extensive building hereafter.

The site is upon high ground overlooking the Bay of Olympia.

Plans and specifications must be addressed to the undersigned at Olympia, Washington Territory.

R. M. WALKER,
Acting Commissioner.

Olympia, August 17, 4860. 39td

Dissolution Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, and known as SWAN & SMITH, Shingle Manufacturers at Tumwater, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

IRA WARD, Jr., is constituted agent of A. A. Swan, with full power to represent the interest of said Swan in settling the business of said late firm.

A. A. SWAN.

Tumwater, W. T., August 17, 1860. 1w

SELLING OFF

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR

CASH

AT

WRIGHT'S

SADDLE AND HARNESS

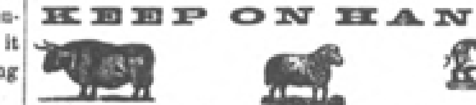
MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

CAPITOL MARKET.

DUNLAP & SONS
KEEP ON HAND



GAME AND VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS which the country affords.

☞ Steamboats, Ships, Hotels and familes furnished to order on short notice at the lowest prices.

DUNLAP & SONS.

Olympia, August 14, 1860. 4w39

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned by note or book account would confer a great favor by making immediate payment.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Olympia, August 17, 1860. 4w39

THE TORNADO!

GREAT DESTRUCTION!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING IN CONTEMplation a change in the character of his busines, 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. 3td

NOTICE.

AMBROTYPING!!

THE LAST CHANCE!!

Secure the substance ere the shadow fades,
Let Nature copy that 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 Daguerreotypes 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. 2w

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 the diseases 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 unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

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.

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

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,
3y 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 guarantied by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mails as 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 22d, 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, Goosberries, Currants, vegetables, &c., in quantities to suit, by sending orders per steamer *Eliza Anderson*.

Produce of all kinds bought or sold on commission. Store one door south of Olympia Market.

L. D. DURGIN, Agent.

Olympia, June 15, 1860. 30tf

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.,
3m37is 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 of

"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.,
3m37is 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 travelling 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. 26-6m.

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 travelling 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, 1851. 33ly

PORT MADISON
FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE OF Stages 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

THE PRESIDENT AND THE QUEEN.—The following is the correspondence between the President and Queen Victoria, relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales:

To Her Majesty Queen Victoria:—I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions.—Should it be the intention of His Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome to Washington. You may be assured that everywhere in this country he will be received by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtue, as well as their conviction of your merits as a wise, patriotic and constitutional sovereign.

Your Majesty's obedient servant,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1860.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, June 22, 1860.

My Good Friend:—I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write me, inviting the Prince of Wales to visit Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that these feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able at the same time to mark the respect that he entertains for the Chief Magistrate of a great and friendly State and kindred nation.

The Prince of Wales will drop all royal state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when traveling on the continent of Europe. The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you.

I remain, ever your true friend,
VICTORIA, REG.

A SUPPOSED COOLIE SLAVER ON THE COAST.—The San Francisco *Gazette and Telegram* of July 25th says: "For several days past, a suspicious looking craft has been cruising about in the vicinity of the Heads, and yesterday, Major Solomon, U. S. Marshal, received information that she was loaded with coolies for the Chincha Islands, and was lying off waiting for additions to her crew. Major Solomon immediately sent to Mare Island for the revenue cutter *W. L. Marcy*. Capt. Pease at once got under way and came down last evening, and got in a supply of stores and ammunition, intending to take the morning tide this morning, and go in pursuit of her, she having made herself liable to seizure on two charges, viz: For being a slaver, and also for violation of the revenue laws, in not reporting herself to the Custom House. But Capt. Pease was too late; the bird had flown. Information was received here last night that the vessel had put to sea. She was a brig called the *Natoma*, and sailed under Peruvian colors; but it is suspected that she was a genuine Yankee craft. She had about 600 coolies on board. She stopped here, so we are informed, not to make additions to her crew, but to get medicine for some of the hands who were sick.—Major Solomon informs us, that if he had had a steam vessel with which to go in pursuit yesterday, he might have caught her."

The Alta says that the brig is commanded by Capt. Chevellier, and that she came from Amoy. While the Captain was in San Francisco, he reported that when he left Amoy, 70,000 Russians were marching to attack Pekin. This is a singular and doubtful report.

A GHOST.—Several weeks ago, a married lady residing in the Sandwich Islands, who had come to this city for her health, and was boarding at a house on California street, awoke in the night and plainly saw a phantom of her husband, which she supposed to be her living husband, and in that supposition, called to her son, a boy about twelve years of age, saying "Henry, here's your father." She got up and advanced towards the figure and it disappeared. She pinched herself to see whether she was not asleep, but found herself to be fully awake. The vision disturbed her very much; notwithstanding the fact that she had left her husband in vigorous health at Honolulu, a few weeks before, she feared greatly that the vision indicated his death. When she went down to breakfast in the morning, a gentleman, boarding in the same house, noticed the marks of weeping, and endeavored to get her into a good humor. She told him the cause of her uneasiness, and he attempted to remove the unhappy impression from her mind, but failed. She insisted that her husband must be dead, and that she must return to Honolulu by the first boat, and so she did. A few days after her departure, a vessel arrived from Honolulu with news that her husband had died. His death, however, did not take place on the day when she saw the vision, but a week before.—*Alta California*, July 25th.

NEVER YIELD.—It is our doctrine, moral, and religious, and conscientiously and unscrupulously we live up to it—we trust never to yield to difficulties, or lie down in despair, when the faintest whisper of hope is borne upon the breeze. We hold him to be the veriest coward, unworthy the name of man, who sinks in the dust and yields to despair, because a lion is in his path, or a mountain has fallen in his road. The brave never die—the unyielding never sink—the persevering never despair—they seek the conquest in the far distance, and they know they shall win. Fire may consume their dwelling—the ocean may swallow their property, and even death may destroy every prop on which they leaned. They are firm on their feet, pushing on and up, winning back their wealth and securing better friends.

☞ Brigham Young, with several of the dignitaries of the church, was in Philadelphia last week. He is negotiating for the purchase of a paper mill, which he proposes to set up in his city.

BRITISH COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS.—The London *Times*, in a recent leader, pays the following compliment to our army officers:

"There is no class of her citizens of which America has better reason to be proud than of the officers of her army. Educated, for the most part, in the delightful and romantic solitude of West Point, shut out from the busy world around them by a gigantic chain of mountains on the one side, and the circling course of the Hudson on the other, and subjected to a discipline which teaches them to command themselves and others, the officers of the American army join to a full share of the national intelligence an amount of modesty and gentleness, which we may be permitted to say is not quite so universal among their fellow countrymen as some other more brilliant qualities.

"In the pursuance of a profession peculiarly arduous and ill remunerated, possessed of the knowledge which, according to the European system, is divided among half a dozen services, thoroughly understanding the duties of infantry and cavalry officers, excellent artillerists and admirable engineers, the officers of the American army are among the bravest, the most enduring, and the most accomplished of their profession. We have in two wars had ample reason to respect their skill and daring, and while we have often but too much reason to complain of the treatment we have received from statesmen who have sought to improve their political position by pandering to some popular prejudice against this country, we have had every reason to be satisfied with the gentlemanlike and considerate conduct of the officers of the American army."

THE BLACK REPUBLICANS AND FOREIGNERS.—In Cleveland the Republican leaders carry out the principles they profess. They allow negro children to sit side by side with white children in their schools. Upon objection being made to this condition of things, one of the members of the board of Education said:

"I would rather that my little girl should sit beside a *colored girl* than by a *frizzle headed Irish* or a *bare-headed Dutch one!*"

This is what we call showing their faith by their works—but when an election draws nigh, these same republican leaders will profess to be the only true friends of the "frizzle-headed Irish and bare-heeled Dutch."—*Quincy Herald*.

☞ A bad hat taken to an evening party, frequently comes out the next day as good as new.

☞ A draper's advice to his son in selecting a wife is, "Get a piece of calico that will wash."

☞ A gentleman in England has sued and recovered damages from a railway company, who, regardless of their time-table, withdrew, without previous notice, a certain train advertised to start at a certain time, whereby he suffered pecuniary loss. The court held that the published times for starting were a species of contract, and had been violated.

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 Clicatat, 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.

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

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

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. no39-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 Schiedam Schnapps" has never been attached in any way to this article. In first presenting the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

"Old London Club House Gin—Wm. H. D."

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

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
12-tf ls 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, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND*, and *VICTORIA, V. I.*

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

For further particulars, address
JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, May 4, 1860. 3m24

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

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

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

French, Wilson & Co.,

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

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 51f

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

July 29, 1859. 36tf

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

OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.7y.

C. CROSBY & CO.
TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

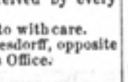
Tum Water, W. T., May 12, 1859. 25tf

J. W. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory
March 25, 1859. 18y

A. J. BURR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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



Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

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

New Goods!

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

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

—Also—

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

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

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

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

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

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 5tf

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

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

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

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

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

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Tribute to Merited Worth.

The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is so often met with in life, that testimonials, prompted by finer feelings of the heart, are cases in the life of those who sacrifice their best days in philanthropic devotion to the alleviation of the ills of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing peans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanism. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to "shuffle off his mortal coil;" who looked forward to his dissolution with that pleasure which only those weighed down by the heavy hand of disease can. Contrary to hope, the ability of a skilful physician has restored him to his former health relieved from his terrible situation, and impelled by gratitude, he makes known his case, and his remedial agent, and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command its publicity and it is given more to warn the 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, 1860.

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. RAST,
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,
Notary Public.

[L. S.]

SPERMATORRHŒA.

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

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.
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