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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Trip to Neah Bay.

THE CANOE.

On the 14th September, I left Port Townsend in a canoe with Mr. J. B. Webster, for Neah Bay, Cape Flattery, via Victoria. The canoe was one the large size, Chinook model, owned by "*Swell*," one of the Macah chiefs.

THE INDIANS.

She was commanded by Swell, and propelled by nine other savages, two of whom were squaws. They had just come up from the Cape with oil and dried fish, and were now returning with the proceeds of their adventure, consisting of flour, bacon, molasses and blankets. The whole party, with the exception of Swell, who was dressed in a new suite of *Boston* clothes, were redolent of fish oil and smoked salmon. The men, with the exception of their blankets, were entirely naked, and their skins covered with a coating of grease and dirt, presented a most filthy appearance. The squaws were equally filthy, but had on a modest addition to their clothing, of a cotton chemise begrimmed with oil and soot.

DUNGINESS.

We reached Dunginess spit about midnight, and remained there all night. We found three other Macah canoes, filled with Indians, already at Dunginess, who accompanied us early next morning to

VICTORIA,

where we arrived at 2 P. M., and stopped at Myer's wharf. The appearance of four large Macah canoes, filled with the dirty savages dressed in their peculiar style, and ornamented with pieces of shell hanging from their ears and noses, although not a novel spectacle in Victoria, certainly must have been a very interesting one, judging from the numerous spectators who thronged "Myer's" wharf, gazing with apparent satisfaction on the movements of the new comers.

INDIAN TRADE.

Soon a crowd of Northern Indians collected, who commenced a brisk trade with the blubber-eaters for dried halibut, dried blubber, herring, &c., which last are found on the sea weed around Cape Flattery, and gathered during the spring, and dried by the Macahs for trade. The Northerners paid for these luxuries with old shirts, blankets, and a variety of trash.

We remained all night, and left the next day at 1 P. M., after a most tiresome delay occasioned by the Indians keeping us from sunrise till the time we *did* leave, in the hourly expectation of making a start.

RACE ROCKS.

We reached Race Rocks at 6 P. M., and went ashore to cook supper, during which operation, Mr. W. and myself went to the house of some settlers to purchase milk and potatoes. We were kindly furnished with the latter, but there was no milk on the premises; we were, however, entertained by one of

THE TRUMPETER

proprietors, with some glorious music, performed by him on a valve trumpet of a new construction, which he had recently brought, he said, from London. I have heard some of the best trumpet and bugle players in the world, but certainly, whether from force of imagination or surrounding circumstances, it seemed to me that the notes of that instrument, so wild and beautiful, unexpectedly sounded on a rocky and romantic portion of Vancouver's Island, surpassed them all. I did not learn the player's name, but I can assure him that the beautiful air of Balfe's—"The light of other days has faded,"—can be excelled by few persons on the instrument he so skillfully handled.

RACE ROCK LIGHT HOUSE.

At 7 P. M., we left for Neah Bay. The hurry of the Indians was to secure the ebb tide, which was now running strongly.

We noticed as we passed, that the work of erecting a light house on Race Rocks by the English Government has already commenced, and workmen were blasting down the ledge for the foundations.

INDIAN SONGS.

It was a most splendid night, the moon a little past the full shone bright and clear, and as the Indians paddled along, they enlivened the journey with songs and choruses, making such excellent harmony that I forgave them for their dirt, and forgot the smell of stinking whale oil and dried salmon, the odor of which had strongly impregnated our canoe and contents.

AURORA BOREALIS.

At midnight we had a most magnificent and brilliant scene. The aurora, with all the varied colors of the rainbow, shot up its rays to the zenith, lighting the heavens in addition to the moonlight, till it seemed as bright as broad day. We were then in the centre of the straits of Fuca, and, as I lay in the canoe enjoying the splendid sight, Swell told me a legend respecting the aurora.

INDIAN LEGEND.

Pointing to the north star, he said, "under that star, many snow's sail from here in a canoe, live a race of little men, very strong, who are dressed in skins. They look like Indians, but they are not taller than half the length of my paddle. They can dive down into the sea and catch a seal or a fish with their hands. Their country is very cold, and they live on the ice where they build great fires, and that light," pointing to the aurora, "is the fires of those little people who have been killing a whale or seals, and are now trying out the oil." He then asked me if I had ever heard of these little people. I told him they were the Esquimaux. He said that was the name, but he was afraid to speak it, as they were skookums, and would kill him if he called their name while they were boiling oil.

I explained to him about Dr. Kane's expedition to the arctic, and about the Esquimaux, and I was by this incident, enabled to trace direct to its source one of the Indian traditions which, but for the appearance of the aurora, I might never have heard.

Our brilliant night scene did not last long, for the south-west wind springing up, sent down a cloud of mist from the snowy coast range mountains, hiding from our view both aurora and moon; so I covered myself in my blanket and went to sleep to the sound of the Indian song with paddle accompaniment.

The tide making strong flood by the time we reached the Straits, we came to anchor near the shore by means of a stone tied to a line. The other canoes which had accompanied us had arrived, and were also at anchor at the same place, a short distance below Clallam Bay. The canoes, all being large, and heavily laden, was the cause of their anchoring them instead of hauling them up on the beach, their usual custom.

I was awakened about day light by the noise of getting the canoe under way, and was thoroughly aroused up by the Indians singing in chorus, "The old folks at home;" of course they did not use English words. The melody had been learned by Swell and one of the other Indians while they had been employed on board American vessels as sailors, and had been taught to the others. They are ready and apt imitators, and quick to catch the air of any tune they may hear.

Swell has been among the white men as sailor and pilot, and is one of the most intelligent Indians I have ever seen. He was the person who assisted in rescuing Capt. Weldon and the crew of the Swiss Boy, which was wrecked in Nittinat Sound, during the month of February last, and was afterwards pilot of H. B. M. ship Sattelite, which was sent down to arrest the offenders and convey them to Victoria. He is still quite a young man, but if he lives, he is destined to be a man of importance among his own and neighboring tribes.

We were all pretty well fatigued by being out all night, with little sleep, and nothing but dried salmon and hard bread to eat since we left Victoria, and were glad to land at the residence of Mr. Webster, at Wyaddah Bay, which we did at 1 P. M., on Saturday, the 17th.

A WEEK AT WYADDAH.

Neah Bay is situated at the entrance of the Straits of Fuca, some five or six miles east of Tatooch Island, Cape Flattery. At the eastern side of the mouth of the Bay is a small island named Wyaddah, and projecting from the main land on the same side of the Bay is a bluff promontory some two hundred yards in length, on the top of which are the houses and buildings of Messrs. Webster and Strong. At the foot of the hill are the lodges of a village of Macah Indians, together with the cooperage, smoke-house and oil works of the above named gentlemen. The whole constitutes the settlement of Wyaddah. We were most hospitably received by Mr. H. A. Webster, the resident partner, and speedily furnished with a substantial meal, and a comfortable bed to which we retired at an early hour, glad of a chance to sleep without being cramped up as we had been in the canoe.

The settlement of Wyaddah was commenced in 1856, by a party consisting of Messrs. Webster, Strong, Winsor and Jenkins, for the purpose of trading with the Indians for furs, oil and fish, and for carrying on the fishing business.

Mr. H. A. Webster is now the only one of the original party remaining, and continues the business with the assistance of his brother and two other gentlemen, Messrs. Shaw and Maggs.

The position of this settlement is such as to enable Mr. Webster to render assistance to shipwrecked persons and travelers, and his hospitalities are ever tendered in a courteous and gentlemanly manner, making every one who visits him feel that they are truly at home.

ATTACK ON MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster was recently attacked in his home by a party of five Macah Indians, the ostensible cause of which was a difficulty about a matter of trade, but I am satisfied that the real cause of ill feeling towards not only Mr. Webster, but all other white men, which is felt by many of the Macah Indians, originated from causes with which Mr. W. had nothing to do. But as Col. Simmons has gone down to investigate the matter, I shall defer my comments till a future time.

KELP AS A MANURE.

The following morning after my arrival I walked out to examine the premises. From the house there is a fine view of the Straits of Fuca, with Vancouver's Island in the distance, and (looking westward) of Neah Bay. An enclosure of an acre of ground raises the vegetables for the party; and here was an evidence of the value of kelp as a manure. The land is rocky and the soil thin. Last year potatoes planted in the natural soil only grew to the size of pigeons' eggs. Other vegetables were meager in proportion. Last spring Mr. Webster caused a quantity of kelp to be spread on the land, and the result is, that he has been able to raise, during the present season, some of the finest vegetables I have ever seen in the Territory. The potatoes in particular are of peculiarly fine flavor and very mealy. I take pleasure in calling the attention of the farmers of the Sound to this fact, as all around the immense extent of shore line of our inland salt water may be found quantities of kelp, star fish, and other marine products, which constitute the richest kind of manure, and which our farmers may obtain just by the simple labor of gathering it up.

Marine vegetables and sea weeds of various kinds have long been in use as manures by the farmers of Europe and our own Eastern States. But many of our farmers who never saw salt water till they crossed the plains, are ignorant of the value of the kelp, and will be glad to learn that they can so readily supply themselves with a rich manure whenever the state of their lands need the influence of a fertilizer.

SOAP AND SAND.

After breakfast I walked out to see the Indians. Among the first objects that attracted my attention were the men who came down in canoe with me, taking a bath. One of the party had a piece of salt water soap with which they rubbed themselves and then lay down flat on the sand, where they rolled and tumbled about, scratching and kicking up the sand like so many hens. After they had given the dirt on their skins a good start, they ran into the surf, and after a scrubbing, came out clean and bright as so many new copper tea-kettles. I find it to be a custom with them when bound up the Straits with a load of oil, to allow the grease and dirt to remain on their skins till they return home, when they take their sand bath and remain comparatively clean till they again sally forth to sell grease to the Bostons.

MACAH LODGES.

The houses or lodges of the Macah Indians are built of cedar boards, after the usual style of the lodges about the Sound, having flat roofs, slightly elevated on one side to shed the rain. They vary in size from 80 to 100 feet in length, and a proportionate width to form an oblong square.—Around the sides of the interior are the usual sleeping places of the inhabitants, with the customary fire in the centre, or rather in front of the party occupying a particular portion of the room. Some have as many as five or six fires in them.

WHALING GEAR.

Around the sides and overhead are hung the implements used in the whale fishery, consisting of spears, seal skin buoys, and lines. The buoys are made of the skin of the seal, taken off whole from the animal, with the flesh side out, and blown up like a bladder, after first tying up all the holes in the skin except the neck. Whenever they fasten a spear or harpoon to a whale, one of these skin buoys is attached to it by a line; and as they manage to fasten several at a time, they not only impede its progress, but cause the fish to float near the surface, when it is readily dispatched with spears and lances.

Their fishing lines and whale gear are made of the long stems of the gigantic kelp found on our coast, which grows from forty to fifty feet in length. These stems are stretched and rubbed to make them of a uniform size, and then knotted together to form the required line. This kelp is very strong, and serves every purpose to these Indians, instead of hemp or flaxen cords.

LARGE BOARDS.

In several of the lodges I saw cedar boards from five to eight feet wide, on which were painted various hieroglyphics, indications of various kinds of *Tomanawos*. These boards are procured of the Nittinat Indians, and are objects of curiosity. They vary in length from ten to twenty feet, and are split off from the tree by means of little wedges which have to be applied with skill and care.

SHELL NOSE AND EAR ORNAMENTS.

The females and many of the men of the Macah tribe, wear pieces of mussel-shell suspended from their noses and ears. These shells have the greenish pearly hue of the abellone of California. They are much prized, but are uncouth in appearance, and give to the wearer a repulsive look.

CHINESE HATS.

The usual head dress of the Macah and some other of the coast tribes, is the chonical Chinese shaped hat, made from roots and fibres of the fir or spruce. These hats were introduced among the coast Indians by a party of Chinese, brought over to Nootken by Lieut. Mears, in 1788, and who afterwards took Indian wives and remained with them. Other peculiarities of dress among the Macahs, are their bear skin capes with which all the men are furnished, and are worn as a protection against rain.

The legends and interesting anecdotes related to me by these Indians, I have not time at present to write out, but shall do so at a more convenient time.

GOOD LIVING.

The old adage that "God sends meat and the devil sends cooks," does not apply to my friend Webster's culinary department. Epicurus himself would have rejoiced over the nice and palatable dishes of fresh cod-fish tongues fried,—fresh halibut fins broiled, fresh salmon baked, together with side dishes of sea-eggs—deep sea oysters and brook trout, with puddings made of the luscious sallal and other of the rich berries of the season, winding up with cranberry tarts and pies; the whole the product of the ocean and land in the immediate vicinity of the house.

RETURN.

A week was quickly and pleasantly passed, and on the 23d, after parting from my hospitable friends, I left for Port Townsend in a boat with Mr. Maggs and three Indians, and arrived safely on the 25th, with no adventure excepting being nearly swamped in a gale.

J. G. SWAN.

SEATTLE, W. T., Sept. 29, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—As you have neither been favored nor afflicted by a correspondence from *Old King* for "many is the day," I herewith "drop you a line" of news and gossip, and indulge in a few salutary reflections on politics generally.

Gen. Frank Matthias has just returned from the Snoqualmoo Pass Road Expedition, and reports the road as being rapidly completed; the expedition moving at the rate of from two to three miles per day, and that the road when he left lacked but fifteen miles of completion through the Pass.

But to politics. The great question now before the people, pertaining to the policy of our government, is that of non-intervention by the general government, with the question of slavery in the Territories and embryo States. The enemies of democracy are trying to raise a question as to whether the Charleston Convention will reaffirm this fundamental principle of the party, upon which the last Presidential canvass met and gained a signal victory over the opposition; thus hoping to secure to themselves all those who are disaffected, from whatever cause, whether they agree with them in political faith, or in hatred to the democracy only.

That the doctrine of non-intervention with slavery in the Territories, thus leaving them free to regulate this matter for themselves, *subject only to the Constitution*, will be reaffirmed by the Charleston Convention, I have not the slightest doubt. Though the southern fire-eaters would raise three hearty cheers should Congress intervene and protect slavery in the Territories, yet the wiser portion know that the power of Congress to intervene for its protection once admitted, the common mind being unable to perceive the distinction between intervention to protect and intervention to prohibit, and the non-slaveholding States holding the balance of power, that the farther extension would be prohibited, even though the people of the Territories themselves desired the institution. By such a step, on the question of interest, the south have all to lose and nothing to gain, besides sacrificing the principles for which we have long and successfully contended—the party to whom the United States are indebted for the expansion of our boundary, and the proper administration of government during the major portion of the time since the Presidential term of John Adams.

There is a question however, founded, as I take it, upon democratic doctrine, that has not been agitated sufficiently to bring it fairly before the people, which is of vast importance to the people of the Territories, and it is the non-intervention of the general government with the domestic concerns of the Territories, other than slavery.

If Congress has not the power to regulate slavery in the Territories, or if having that power she should not exercise, I ask upon what grounds in law and in equity does she regulate and control the administration of a Territorial government? Upon the theory of the republican party and possessing the power they claim for her, she might abrogate any and all laws made by the people of the Territories, and in their place enact a code offensive and tyranical, and thus, instead of American people upon American soil governing themselves, they would not so much as be allowed an objection. Congress has therefore enacted the Constitution the fundamental law of each Territory, and the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," has appointed the executive and judiciary, thus leaving the people minus a voice, whether the officials be political friends or enemies, capable or incapable, but affording fat offices for Mr. President's particular friends.

What reasons are there for Congress thus to establish a national police to interfere between the citizens of any one district? And why should the natural birthright of every American citizen, the power of self-government, whether in large or small bodies, be taken away? "It is neither natural nor proper that the President, and both houses of Congress, representing the talent and having in charge the welfare of thirty millions of people, should fritter away their time in the details of a municipal code for a few thousand squatters, who need but few laws, and those of the simplest kind;" and who know better what they themselves need than those unacquainted with their precise situation.

If Congress enacts our fundamental law—if she continues to interfere with our domestic policy, I cannot see why she should make slavery an exception. Failing to find any clause in the Constitution giving the general government the power they now exercise, if she has such power, and has good reasons for exercising it, I would be pleased to be informed upon the subject.

My article has already been extended to too great a length; not, however, exhausting the subject of

NON-INTERVENTION.

ARRIVAL OF THE PANAMA.

The mail steamship *Panama* arrived at Brown's wharf on Monday morning at 6 o'clock, 10 days from San Francisco.

We are under obligations to Wells, Fargo & Co. and Freeman & Co. and J. W. Sullivan, for files of late papers from San Francisco to the 1st inst., and from New York to 5th September. We clip the following summary of news from the San Francisco *Herald*:

The Government has been advised by Gen. Harney of his proceedings in taking possession of the island of San Juan, and the steamer of September 5 will convey to him a reply. From what has here transpired, it is reasonable to infer that the position of the Administration admits of no compromise, it being fully satisfied that the island belongs to the United States.

Official notice is given that in all cases in which pre-emption declaratory statements, founded on a *bona-fide* actual settlement and cultivation, made prior and up to date, and filed by settlers before the 9th of October, the registers and receivers are directed, where the pre-emption claimants are unable to, and do not prove and pay for their tracts at or before that time, to withhold such actually cultivated tracts from the public sales in Minnesota, to take place in October and November.

The Secretary of the Interior has informed certain memorialists in St Louis, who asked that the public lands of Kansas and Nebraska be withheld from private entry after the close of the public sales, that the President is of the opinion that the law invests him with no power to grant such requests.

The State Department has been informed by Mr. Wright, Minister to Berlin, that it is not true, as reported by many American newspapers, that there are several American citizens in the Prussian army; he knows of none.

The Department of State is officially informed of the ratification by the Government of Nicaragua of the Lamar-Zeledon treaty, the obnoxious clause objected to by this Government having been previously expunged.

The president has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, who is now a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in Indiana.

Gen. Lane, in a private letter, says, in relation to the Presidency, he is content to place himself in the hands of his friends, and will take no steps to bring himself before the people as a candidate.

Lieut. Beale, who returned to his home at Chester, Penn., on Monday, Aug. 29, has been absent ten months, during which time he has opened 1400 miles of wagon road, and traveled about 3,000 miles. He reports an abundance of wood and water west of Albuquerque, and says there is a dividing ridge between the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic, so easy of ascent, and so free from obstruction as to be traversable in fifteen minutes.

Mr. Douglas is invited by the Ohio Democratic State Central Committee, to address the people in that State, and he leaves Washington for Chicago, and will speak several times. This signifies, says the *N. Y. Herald*, that he and Pugh have coalesced to carry Ohio, and re-elect Pugh to the Senate and secure Ohio delegates for Douglas at Charleston.

The aspect of affairs in Central America, so far as the ratification of the treaty is concerned, is entirely satisfactory to the Administration. The form, however, which Martinez' decree has given to the question of the supposed free transit route, leaves an appearance of still lingering difficulties. Time, we trust, will solve them in an equally satisfactory manner. The instructions have been prepared by the Secretary of State with great care. They are firm and decided, and breathe the right kind of a spirit.

The New York correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury* has the following piece of news:—Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, has succeeded in negotiating a loan of $1,500,000 in England for the Tehuantepec route. One of his partners in the enterprise is Major Arnold P. Harris, of Washington; but the American citizen who has the largest finger in the Tehuantepec pie is Senator Douglas, to whom the success of Benjamin's negotiations was a godsend. Douglas, while here, was much distressed with the prospect of his legislative manœuvres in that quarter.

According to orders issued from the War Department, the Department of California is to consist of the country west of the Rocky mountains, except those portions of it included within the limits of the Department of Oregon, Utah and New Mexico; headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.; of Oregon, Washington and Utah Territories, except the Rogue River and the Umpqua districts; head quartrrs at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

Official advices have been received from Mexico which state that Mr. Otway, the British Minister at the City of Mexico, had received orders from his Government to surrender his charge to Mr. Mathews, his Secretary of Legation, and return to England.

The Cubans generally, and the friends of Gen. Narciso Lopez, and of his brave followers, Downman, Crittenden, Kerr and others, wo fell during the revolutionary struggle in Cuba, in the year 1851, commemorated at New Orleans, Sept. 1, the eighth anniversary of Gen. Lopez' death. Gen. Lopez was garoted in Havanna on the 1st of September, 1851, the last victim of that revolution. Ever since, that day has been set apart to honor his memory and that of his unfortunate companions who had died previously.

The Republican Committee sent to the Washington Postoffice, Sept. 2, an immense quantity of documents under the frank of Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, one of their number. Postmaster Jones tabooed the whole lot, on the ground that the frank was not in Mr. Covode's own handwriting. Mr. Covode was on hand, and acknowledged the frank, but Mr. Jones still refused to send the documents. Mr Covode thereupon appealed to Postmaster General Holt. He was attending a meeting of the Cabinet, and First Assistant King declined till after a conference with him. Subsequently the Postoffice Department decided that the documents could not go because some of them were admitted to have been franked by a clerk. Thus the responsibility is assumed of deciding between genuine franks and imitations. It is a delicate matter, but Postmaster General Holt has nerve enough to carry it out.

The Know Nothing State Council met at Geneva, New York, Aug. 23. It was decided to hold a State Convention Sept. 25, a different day from that of the Republicans. Erastus Brooks and Lorenzo Burrowes were elected delegates to the National Convention.

The return of Ex-President Pierce to his home in New Hampshire, Sept. 2, called forth a lively display of friendly feeling. The Amoskeag Veterans, one hundred strong, proceeded in the morning to Nashua and received the Ex-President, who was accompanied by Mayor Harrington and other distinguished citizens at the depot. Here the crowd was very large and the welcome hearty and enthusiastic.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL ROUTES.—For some time past, says the New York *Herald*, there has been a great deal of anxiety and excitement with reference to the conveyance of the California mails after the expiration of the existing postal contract at the end of September. It is known that the Government has made a contract with the "Johnson line" to convey the mails *via* Nicaragua, from the 1st October; but rumors have been flying far and wide that the Johnson contract would never be fulfilled, and that we should be left without any conveyance for the California mails, except by the Overland route or the express companies, after the end of the month. The Commodores, who have grown to be a power in the State, both in point of numbers and influence, were particularly exercised on this subject, and they would have it that the California mail route was about to collapse altogether. The Government, however, seem quite at ease about the matter, being apparently satisfied that the Johnson line would start their first steamer up to time, namely, on the 5th of October, from New York; and it appears from the advertisement in the *Herald* that such is their intention, the *Key Stone State* being announced to sail on that day for San Juan, to connect on the Pacific side with the *Hermann* for San Francisco.

The Administration, says a dispatch from Washington dated Sept. 2, have learned that the arrangements for the mail line *via* Nicaragua to California are now so far completed that the mails will undoubtedly leave New York and San Francisco on the 5th October. This secures the opening of that favorite route for passengers. It is rumored that Gen. Walker, at the instigation of the opponents of this line, is about organizing another expedition, with a view to interrupt the arrangement of the company. His enterprise will fail, as the government is fully prepared to counteract his movements. The Administration will use all its power to protect the rights of the mail carriers over the transit route.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

A Scribbler for the "Times."

The following extraordinary letter appears in the San Francisco *Times* of Sept. 24th. It purports to be written by an officer of the camp at San Juan, and rumor charges it to an officer who has recently left here, though it is to be hoped for the credit of the uniform he wears, that injustice has been done him in this belief. The letter is headed, "Facts about the San Juan occupancy," and is dated,

SAN JUAN ISLAND, Puget Sound, September 2, 1859.

EDITOR TIMES:—I take the liberty of sending you some facts in connection with the sole occupancy of this island by United States troops, to be used as you think proper. I deem the subject one of vital public interest, and one in which gross injustice and discourtesy has been done to the representatives of a foreign friendly power, by the unauthorized, unprecedented and unwarranted action of a new fledged Brigadier General of the army, who alone is responsible, and on whom, I sincerely hope, the press of the United States will visit the rebuke he so richly merits. He ought to be court martialed and dismissed for high-handed, flagrant violation of the law of nations; but, as he is a friend of slippery, honest (!) Jack Floyd, I am apprehensive the Government will do no more than reprimand him, if it does that.

The first consideration that will naturally suggest itself to "outsiders" is, "By what authority, if any, has Gen. Harney taken this step?" If none, "What is his motive or reason for this sensation step?" He has no authority; and the true reason is, "political capital," to be used at some future National Convention, *a la* Taylor and Pierce. He is afflicted, I know, with the insane idea of some day or other, being President!

In the Oregon papers by this mail you will see the correspondence between him and Gov. Douglas.—What Gen. H. there states *is not so*. The Chief Factor of the H. B. Company came to San Juan Island on business of his Company, in H. B. Co.'s steamer Beaver. This is what Gov. Douglas refers to in his reply, where he gives the "unhesitating and unqualified denial" to Harney's representations. While on the island, in a lantering conversation with an American named Cutlar, about a boar belonging to the H. B. Co., which Cutlar had shot, the Chief Factor (Mr. Dallas, son-in-law of Gov. Douglas) said he "could take him to Victoria," or "could have him taken to Victoria," &c.; to which Cutlar replied, "he might try it on if he liked," &c. You can readily imagine the nature of a conversation between a not-over-refined Englishman and American. You will see, from the correspondence, how deep H. has "put his foot in it."

If you knew Harney as we all know him, you would the more readily understand this buncombe step for popularity. You will be surprised, too, if you don't know him, to learn his reputation and standing among his brother officers. He is one of the weakest officers and most arrant humbugs in the army, and not at all qualified for his position. He is the laughing-stock, wherever he goes; and his administration is a series of blunders and mistakes. He is as callous as a pot-house politician, and insensible, I'm afraid, to shame. His affair with Col. Sumner has damned him in the army; still he doesn't hesitate to insult his inferiors in rank, and then shield himself behind his official position.—This is the opinion of nearly every officer in the service. The exceptions are his staff officers, who hold their places on his staff at his pleasure.

I would send you the correspondence, but have but the one copy, which I want for reference.

The English authorities have asked only a "joint occupation" until the matter could be decided by our respective governments. This they are entitled to, as long as it is disputed territory, and such it unquestionably is and will be until it is settled by our respective governments. But, no! the redoubtable Capt. Pickett prepared his "army" of about sixty men and "pop gun" mountain howitzers, and forbid the landing of any English force at their peril! Can you imagine anything more absurd and ridiculous? Three English men-of-war within a stone's throw from the land, capable of landing 500 soldiers, besides mounting the heaviest metal, manned by a thousand sailors, to blow him to atoms without endangering the loss of a man!

To the magnanimity and forbearance of the English naval officers, we are indebted for the preservation of the lives of this "army," and their valiant Lilliputian hero, and to the continued peace between the two countries. These officers, I hope, will receive the commendation of our press if not of the Government. Mr. Cass' well known hostility to England (and Palmerston is now Premier) may induce him to give them and the whole affair the "cold shoulder," but I trust you will remind him and Harney of their duty, and will place this bungling, flagrant outrage in its proper light before the people—their masters. No man of intelligence up here, now that the "hurrah, boys, for the American eagle," has passed away, and sober reflection has resumed her sway, sustains H. in his foolish, rash act. How can they?

P. S.—We anticipate a withdrawal of our force as soon as we can hear from Washington, or else a joint occupation. The latter, most probable.

At present we have here in camp, nine companies and a detachment of sappers and miners, in all 426 men and 15 officers. The companies are short in men and shorter in officers.

We are all disgusted at being made "victims" to H.'s programme for the White House.

SEPTEMBER 3d.

I have succeeded in obtaining another copy of the correspondence, which I inclose.

SEPTEMBER 4th.

I have to-day been informed that the English people at Victoria accuse us of "taking advantage of their Government, in the present unsettled state of affairs in Europe." It certainly does look like it.

The chief end and aim of the letter seems to be the gratification of a personal dislike to Gen. Harney, with a side blow at the Secretary of War, whom, in bad English, and worse grammar, he styles "slippery Jack Floyd;" and in the denunciations in which he indulges in so wholesale a manner, seems to show that the writer entertains the idea that he *alone* is immaculate. He intimates that the staff officers of Gen. Harney uphold him simply because they retain their places at his pleasure. However humble and lowly an opinion we might at *one time* have entertained of the army in general, we had always thought that officers of the army were men of character, and not so devoid of it as to be so easily swerved from their sentiments, or warped in their judgments, by the slight additional emolument, or the pleasanter position of a temporary staff appointment. We prefer to believe so still, despite the extensive military experience of the writer, whose entire service is probably not longer than the commission as General, of the veteran officer he so violently and unjustly assails.

The people of this Territory—as doubtless the country at large—so far from finding fault with the General, most unhesitatingly approve of his action, and the letter is looked upon in the light of the spirit that prompted its dictation—as the emanation of some petty personal malice, and not the desire of giving a true history of events as they have transpired. If that is not the case, why this ungenerous and unmanly thrust at the officer first in command of the Island, (Capt. Pickett) and the *sneer* at his conduct, because, with but a small force, he had the temerity to state to the British authorities that he "should look upon the landing of an English armed force as an invasion of American territory;"—that, whilst he was "aware he could not hope for success with such disparity of forces, still he deemed it an important duty to make the best resistance that lay in his power." And yet, this officer, who showed himself the man for the emergency, and who, whilst he acted with unhesitating firmness, at the same time conducted his intercourse with the English naval officers with such marked courtesy as to win their approval and esteem, is *sneered* at by a *scullion*, who seems, throughout the whole of the affair, to be regretting he is not of English birth, though far ahead of them in his denunciations of his own people. It is fortunate for the honor of the country, that he was not entrusted with the position in which Capt. P. was placed.

One word with regard to the occupation of the Island, as there seems to be a very general error in attributing the cause of it to the threatened attempt at the apprehension of an American citizen. It was a foregone conclusion long before that occurrence. It had been urged for some months previous, that San Juan was essential as a military post, commanding the Sound in front, and the inland waters towards Bellingham Bay—that troops placed there would be better able to protect the settlers from the incursions of the northern Indians, as it was the stopping place for these marauding bands, and from whence they issued to commit their depredations. That was the true cause of its occupation, though other incidental circumstances, doubtless had their weight in proving its necessity. There never was a reasonable doubt in the General's mind, nor that of any other intelligent man, who had ever investigated the matter, that San Juan Island was American soil. Mr. Benton, chairman of committee on Foreign Affairs in the U. S. Senate, was the organ of the interpretation of the treaty. It was not as an exponent of his own views, but in his official capacity, he stated to the Senate the views of the contracting powers, as expressed through the British Minister, Mr. PACKENHAM, on the one side, and the Secretary of State, Mr. BUCHANAN on the other, that the Canal de Haro was the channel that marked the boundary between the British possession of Vancouver's Island, and the American continent. Much of the indignation evinced by the English on Vancouver's Island was due entirely to their ignorance of this fact. Had they been aware that this was the true state of affairs, instead of deeming our occupancy of the Island unwarrantable, they would have as loudly condemned their own authorities for attempting to claim that, to which they had not the faintest right.

No American officer can for a moment, admit it as disputed territory. Were there a shadow of a doubt, then there would be a justification; whilst none exists we can only look upon it as the assurance of a colonial official, who will not be sustained by the home authorities.

And yet this writer has the coolness to assert that "no man of intelligence sustains Gen. Harney, or "H.," as he familiarly terms him, in his rash and foolish production, "thinks there will be joint occupancy," (how like thunder, will the news received by the last mail fall upon his ears, and with what surprise will he learn that the ground has been assumed by our government, that the occupancy of the Island "admits of no compromise, it being fully satisfied the island belongs to the United States,")—"that the opinion of the army officers is unanimously against the affair," &c., all of which statements are amusingly absurd, being exactly opposite to the general feeling. So far from that letter being the exponent of the sentiment of the army officers, they not only disapprove of it, but are indignant at such an unmilitary act being perpetrated by one claiming to belong to the service. The assertion that the Gen. was prompted to act in the premises as stated, solely from a "White House" occupancy ambition, we pass by in silence. We care not what motives may actuate the official acts of any man, provided they be just and honorable, in accordance with law, and within the bounds of duty, all which have characterised the acts of the General in the premises.

Here we part with our "hero of the quill," trusting that when he again consents to commit himself to paper, he may meet with better success, and regain that respect from his fellow officers which this attempt has lost him.

ARRIVAL OF THE JULIA.—The steamer *Julia* arrived this morning at 9½ o'clock from Victoria and San Juan.

Purser LOWELL, T. M. REED and J. E. WHITWORTH furnished us with files of the *Gazette*, *Colonist* and *New Westminster Times*. We find no news of interest in the papers.

Capt. PICKETT came passenger on the *Julia*, on his way to Vancouver.

☞ The Pacific Railroad Convention which assembled in San Francisco on the 20th ult., adjourned on the 24th, with a resolution to meet at Sacramento on the first Monday in February next. The Convention passed a resolution in favor of California contracting a debt of $15,000,000 to construct a railroad from San Francisco to the eastern boundary of the State. A resolution was also passed in favor of memorializing the General Government to refund to California, to be used in the construction of a Pacific Railroad, certain moneys collected in California previous to its admission into the Union, and requesting Congress to donate lands to that State for Railroad purposes, as it has done to others, and to lend the credit of the Government, to a limited extent, in aid of the great work. The Convention expressed its decided preference for the Central Route, by way of Salt Lake.

From Oregon.

ONLY RUMOR.—The news of the massacre of a entire immigrant train upon the plains, *en route* for Oregon, proves to be untrue. Also, that the probabilities of a general rising of the Indians into hostility were imminent. Thus is another "big sell" exploded.

The Oregon fruit at the California State Fair, says Mr. Pearne, of the *Advocate*, attracted great attention. Had the apples now on exhibition at the store of Messrs. Ayres & Williams, in this place, been placed in competition with that of our neighboring State, we incline to the belief that the award for *best* fruit—both as regards size and flavor—would have been conferred upon Washington Territory. The lot on exhibition comprise some ten or twelve varieties, and weigh from one pound to a pound two ounces. They are the product of trees four years old, and were grown in the orchard of Mr. Ayers.

A card appears in the last *Times*, addressed to Gen. HARNEY by a number of emigrants of the present year, "expressing their acknowledgments for the protection extended by him to the large emigration that has just passed through a hostile Indian country." Also, to Capt. WALLEN, for his "uniform kindness, and for supplying provisions and transportation to destitute families, and waiting patiently on the road until all had passed safely into the settlements." Worthy and merited compliments.

A bell, weighing over 1000 pounds, has been purchased for the use of the fire department of Portland. It will be suspended from a temporary tower to be erected on the levee.

The iron ore found in Oregon, has been tested by assayer Justh, of San Francisco, and is pronounced as of excellent quality.

Fruit and Mills, recently escaped from the penitentiary of Oregon, had been retaken. Frequent attempts had been made to liberate Balch, now under sentence of death. A closer watch is being kept.

The steamers *Brother Jonathan* and *Panama* took away 12,000 boxes of fruit, from Portland, Oregon, on the 8th inst.

The Hon. J. W. Davis, formerly Governor of Oregon, died at his house in Carlisle, Indiana, on the 23d Aug.

☞ Dr. L. H. ROBERTS, late from California, and a graduate of Bowdoin College, has just entered upon the practice of his profession in this place. He comes well recommended, having references from men of eminent ability in his profession, both in California and the Atlantic States. Although a new comer, he has already worked himself into a respectable practice in Olympia. We wish the Dr. much success.

EXTRA ALTA'S.—We send inclosed with our paper to subscribers in the southern counties, extra numbers of *The Alta California*, containing the proceedings of the Pacific Railroad Convention recently held in San Francisca. They were sent to us for distribution, and postmasters of the various offices to which our packages are directed, will confer a favor by giving them as general a circulation as possible.

BRODERICK MONUMENT.—At a large meeting held in the city of San Francisco, recently, it was decided to raise means to erect a monument to perpetuate the memory, and show the respect entertained by the people of that State for the late Hon. D. C. BRODERICK. A committee to solicit contributions was appointed. The monument is to be an imposing and costly structure. We trust it may commemorate the death of the duello's last victim.

☞ Lieuts. Howard and Kellogg were suspended from the service for six months, by Court Martial, recently held at San Juan.

The report of the U. S. Treasurer for the week ending Sept. 9, has just been made. It shows that there was in the Treasury, subject to draft, on the 5th inst., $4,344,000.

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potass. 3m45

Later From Europe.

The news from Europe—transmitted by telegraph to New Orleans and received here *via* Tehauntepec—is to August 31st; eleven days later than advices per Overland Mail.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Advertiser* writes from the former city that the French Minister of Marine has ordered fifty transports of war, capable of carrying 2000 men each, to rendezvous and hold themselves in readiness for further orders off Dover, by the month of January.

The story, however, is generally discredited by the English press and people.

The same writer says that a French corps of engineers has received special orders to proceed at once to the survey of the whole channel coast of France from Bologne to Calais.

The latest dispatches received from Paris state that the question touching the Italian Duchies would be removed from the Zurich Conference, and that their future Government would be arranged directly by the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, without the assistance of their Ministers.

FRANCE.—Paris advices now contradict the report that Marshal Neil and Marshal Canrobert had been engaged in a duel.

The project for increasing the already vast fortifications of Antwerp have been adopted by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies.

A French corps d'armee, under command of Marshal MacMahon, is rapidly concentrating on the frontiers of Belgium, the headquarters being at Lisle. In political circles it was thought this threatening movement was occasioned by the projected additions, on a large scale, to the fortifications of Antwerp.

The Emperor Napoleon has given orders to discharge and send home, this month, 20,000 soldiers, whose term of service will expire at the close of the year.

Reports were current that General Changarnier, one of the French exiles, has refused to accept the amnesty and permission to return to France, proclaimed recently by the Emperor Napoleon.

The great encampment of the triumphant Army of Italy at St. Maur, near Paris, was broken up immediately after the fetes, and the various corps ordered to various parts of the Empire.

At the army entry into Paris, the English people were surprised at many things, one of which was the regimental dogs accompanying the hardy warriors, these dogs all decorated and bedizened with laurel wreaths and flowers, some of them, moreover, sporting tiny flags, which, fluttering in the wind, seemed to afford great diversion to the crowd.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Court Journal* has the following gossip concerning the Emperor Napolean: "The celebrated Carthusian nun, Colette, has arrived in Paris to accomplish the cure of an exalted and illustrious personage, who, ever since the battle of Solferino, is said to have suffered so intensely from nervous shocks that sleep has entirely abandoned him; and that, consequently, he has been compelled to turn night into day, and, by transacting business after midnight, obtains a slight degree of repose at dawn.—The form of torture which this distressing disease has taken is that of hallucination of the most impressive kind, nothing less than the most horrible and sickening scenes of the battle being enacted over again each night visibly to the eye—no effect of the imagination, no image of the fevered brain, but in all their brute horror and ghastly carnage. The people here declare that the distress was so great on the first arrival of the illustrious personage that one most deeply interested in his welfare took upon herself to write the story of the case to the Pope, having more faith in the spiritual aid of his Holiness than in the physical succor of the whole universe of doctors already called in. The answer sent by his Holiness was borne by Sœur Colette in person, and the result of her visit is already visible in the calmed nerves and brain of the illustrious personage, who, although still far from sufficiently recovered to be able to take his hours of repose like the rest of the world, is so much improved as to remain silent during the attacks of the hallucination, instead of telling aloud, and with unconsciously hurried speech, the story of the bloody visions passing before his eyes."

The unexpected death (says a Paris letter) of Lord Henry Seymour is the topic in many circles. He filled a large space in the eye of Paris society, and has been the cynosure of our sporting world since the days of Charles X. and the Duc d'Angouleme. The immense revolution in taste and habits he created among the upper and wealthier class of young Frenchmen stamps him as a social reformer in his way. The fancy for racing, steeple chases, dogs, fox hunting, and the general turf, or as it is here called, "*Le Sport*," is attributable to this emigrant from England. *La Science Chevaline* was in its dark ages before his coming. He was the founder of the Paris Jockey Club, in which manly tendencies were found akin to martial prowess in Crimea and Lombardy.

ITALY.—A defensive league has been formed between Tuscany, Bologna and Modena, the object of which is to prevent the restoration of the fallen Government, and to lay down a basis for assimilating their institution more in conformity with each other.

The National Assembly of Modena has confirmed Farina as dictator of the Duchy, and empowered him to borrow five millions of money for the purpose of restoring to liberty the political prisoners carried away by Francis I.

A number of distinguished citizens of Venetia have sent representatives to the various foreign Powers, and issued an address to them, declaring that the conduct of the Austrian authorities in Venetia has not changed for the better since the conclusion of peace, and asking their influence in ameliorating their condition and inducing Austria to inaugurate a more liberal policy and introduce a less tyrannical system of government in the Venetian kingdom.

Deputations from the Duchies of Tuscany and Modena, which had unanimously asked to be annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia, had waited upon the King of Turin.

Survey of Gray's Harbor.

U. S. C. S, STEAMER ACTIVE,
San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1859.

To His Excellency, Gov. Gholson,
Washington Territory:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to enclose an extract from my report to the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, in regard to an examination made by me of the entrance to Gray's Harbor. I do so in anticipation of the survey, because I know how anxious the inhabitants are in that vicinity to get some reliable information about the matter. By communicating it to those interested, either through the press, or in any other way that it may seem best to you, you will very much oblige,

Your ob't serv't,
JAMES ALDEN,
Commander, U. S. N.
Assistant, U. S. C. S.

Extract from Report of Commander Alden to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, of his examination of the Entrance of Gray's Harbor, W. T., dated Oct. 1, 1859:

* * * "The result of the examination of the entrance to Gray's Harbor, shows that it has a bar, like all such places on the coast, over which can be carried from two and a half (2½) to three and a half (3½) fathoms of water. It was tolerably smooth during the flood, but when the ebb tide made the sea broke entirely across the entrance. The soundings inside correspond very closely with those of the chart of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, and it would seem, as there is no bar laid down, that that survey was not carried quite out to it; or that there had been an important change since it was executed in 1841."

Market Review.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1859.

Produce of all kinds, owing to the late rains, comes in but slowly, and continues scarce. Some few teams, mostly from the Cowlitz Farms, with Wheat for the Tumwater Mills, have brought in produce, which has met with sales as follows: Wheat, $1 50 per bush; Onions, $2 50 per bush; Potatoes, 50 cts. per bush; Butter, 50 cts. per lb; Eggs, 50 cts. per doz. We quote Beef, dull, 7 cts. (net); Pork, (net) 10 @ 12½ cts. per lb; Mutton, (gross) 7 cts. per lb.

Gone to the Spirit Land.

DIED—In West Olympia, on the 11th inst., of putrid sore throat, NANCY CHARLOTTE, aged six years and four days, only daughter of G. W. and C. E. French.

☞ 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 crustions 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,
3m46 San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

WM. M. RUTLEDGE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING AND
LADIES' GOODS, EMBROIDERY AND LACES.

In fact, everything usually kept in a first-class mercantile establishment.

My present stock of Goods has been selected by myself, solely with a view to this market, and comprises

THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

ever opened in Olympia. The stock is larger and more varied than any of my neighbors, and my facilities for doing business unequalled.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

by either Jew or Gentile in Washington Territory, and I hold myself ready at any time to have my assertions tested.

FURNITURE

of all kinds, such as Bureaus, Tables, Sofas, Stands, Chairs, &c., kept on hand and offered to the trade.

ALSO, all kinds, sizes, and patterns of STOVES.

My endeavor shall be to please customers, and thus extend my business. I am determined to "spread out," and no mistake. Call in and see stock and examine prices.

Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 47.tf

Grover & Baker's
UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES

ARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale by the undersigned, who has been appointed agent for their sale in Washington Territory.

These machines have been in use for a number of years, in the Atlantic States, and wherever tried, have never failed to give satisfaction. They are decidedly the best machines now in use, being adapted for all kinds of plain or ornamental sewing; forming a stich that can never rip, though every fourth stich be cut. They can be used to advantage in hemming, quilting, tucking, gathering, embroidering, etc.; crossing seams and turning corners with all the facilities and neatness of the most accomplished seamstress.

All the different patterns, at prices ranging from $75 to $150, are kept on hand. The Cabinet Machine forms quite an ornamental piece of furniture for the parlor or drawing room, and would doubtless be the most acceptable as well as useful gifts that could possibly be presented to a lady.

The machine is simple; not liable to get out of repair, and the art of working them can be readily acquired. Call and see them.

WM. M. RUTLEDGE, JR.
Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 47.tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED BY the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, to me directed, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, UPON THE PREMISES KNOWN AS "DURGIN'S NURSERY," in the town of Olympia, and county of Thurston and Territory aforesaid, on Saturday, November 12th, 1859, at one o'clock in the afternoon, *all those* certain lots or parcels of land, in Swan's Addition to the town of Olympia, known and described upon the plat of said Swan's Addition, as blocks number thirty-six (36), forty-one (41), and fifty-four (54), and the east half of blocks thirty-seven (37), forty (40), and fifty-five (55), together with the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, seized and taken into execution as the property of Leonard D. Durgin, to satisfy a judgment of said District Court, upon a mortgage, in favor of William W. Miller, for the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy cents ($1,538 70), with interest until paid, together with costs of suit taxed at forty three dollars and forty-five cents ($43 45), with accruing costs.

GEORGE C. BLANKENSHIP,
Sheriff of Thurston County, W. T.
Olympia, W. T., Oct. 12, 1859. 47:4t

To Wool Growers.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers and wool growers of Thurston county and vicinity, that he is now prepared to pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

in Cash or Goods for all good and thoroughly cleaned Wool, deliverable at his store in Olympia.

Also, all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, at their highest market value.

I am determined to leave no means untried to secure the patronage of every FARMER in Thurston County.

Call and try me, and don't fool away, first your money and then your produce elsewhere.

WM. M. RUTLEDGE.
Oct. 13, 1859.

Divine Service.

Rev. B. C. LIPPINCOTT will preach (by request) a sermon to the Young Men, on next Sabbath Morning, at 11 o'clock, in the M. E. Church of this city.

The public is invited to attend.

THIS JUSTLY CELEBRATED PLOW, universally admitted by all who have tried them to be the best plow now in use, and peculiarly adapted to the prairie and bottom lands of this Territory, are now kept constantly on hand and for sale by

WM. M. RUTLEDGE,
Agent for Washington Territory.
Olympia, Oct. 13, 1859.—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of four several writs of execution to me directed, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, of Washington, I have levied upon and taken in execution, and will sell at public sale to the highest bidder on the PREMISES KNOWN AS THE BRICK YARD OF HORTON AND ROBBINS, in Swan's addition to the town of Olympia, on Saturday, the 19th day of November, 1859, at the hour of two o'clock, in the afternoon, all that certain frame messuage and tenement and the lots or piece of ground upon which the same is erected, situate in said Swan's addition to the town of Olympia, being described upon the plat of said addition as lot number 3, block number 67, together with all and singular the improvements, buildings, and appertenances thereunto belonging, constituting the said brick yard, herein before referred to.

At the same time and place, and previous to the aforementioned sale, I will also sell to the highest bidder the burnt bricks upon said premises, amounting to twenty-thousand, more or less, about 8,000 unburnt brick, 8 cords of wood, more or less, a cook stove, and one span of horses. Seized and taken into execution as the property of Hector Horton and John M. Robbins, and will be sold to satisfy four several judgments against the said Horton and Robbins, of the said District Court, which judgments are as follows: One in favor of George Howard, for $150 04, and its costs accrued, $19 65; William Rutledge, jr., $222 86, and accrued costs taxed at $17 55; Moses Betman for $161 18, and accrued costs, $20 00; and Ayers & Williams, for $154 49 and costs accrued, $20 00, and costs hereafter to accrue.

GEORGE C. BLANKENSHIP,
Sheriff of Thurston County, W. T.
Olympia, Oct. 12th, 1859.—4t.

L. H. ROBERTS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,
OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS of Olympia and surrounding country.

REFERS TO

E. S. COOPER, Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery, in the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific.
Prof. E. R. PEASLEE, Surgeon N. Y. College.
A. NOURSE, Prof. of Obstetrics, Maine.
And to Assistant Surgeon of Sierra Co. (Cal.) Hospital.

Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 6m47

NEW TANNERY AT TUMWATER.

BILES & CARTER HAVE THEIR NEW AND extensive

TANNERY

in successful operation, and having taken the stock of Leather from Mr. Biles' Tannery to finish, have now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

LEATHER

of the best quality and finish.

Orders are invited from all wanting Leather. None need send abroad for Leather now, as we can more than supply the entire demands of the Territory.

Leather given in exchange or cash paid for hides.

Tumwater, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

NOTICE.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CITIZENS OF SPOkane county, Washington Territory, respectfully give notice, that we shall apply to the Legislative Assembly of the said Territory, at its next regular session, for a charter for a BRIDGE ACROSS THE SPOKANE RIVER, at or near where the Government Wagon Road crosses said river, in the county and Territory aforesaid.

J. R. BATES,
47:3t F. J. D. WOLF.

Notice.

I HEREBY forbid all persons harboring or trusting Andrew J. Miller, Francis P. Miller, or any other person on my account, as I will not pay any debts of their contracting after this date.

CALEB MILLER.
Whidby's Island, September 28, 1859-6w46

For Sale.

ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMber, A. D. 1859, I will offer for sale, on the premises,

"EDEN FARM,"

at Cowlitz Landing, Lewis County, W. T., a desirable place for any one wishing to combine the merchantile business with farming. A postoffice has been established there since '51, and a store and public house kept up to this time.

Containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN ACRES, more or less. There are on the premises a good dwelling, first-rate barn, stable and other outhouses; about one hundred and fifty acres of prairie and bottom land, enclosed and under cultivation, conceded by all acquainted with it, to be the best donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in the county.

For further particulars, enquire of parties residing on the premises, or of the undersigned. Title perfect, and possession given when required. One-third of the purchase money cash, one-third in sixty days, and the remainder in one hundred and twenty days.

ALSO, at same time and place, four good American cows and calves, four two-year olds, and four yearlings, and four or five mares, if not sooner disposed of at private sale. Terms cash.

E. C. FITZHUGH,
46 Assignee of E. D. Warbass.
Oregon Times copy till 5th November and send bill to this office.

HARDWARE AND WINDOW SASH.

A SPLENDID assortment of Hardware and Window Sash, will be found and sold 25 per cent. cheaper than at any other store, by

M. BETTMAN.
Olympia, May 1, 1859. 22:tf

☞ 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 17, 1859.

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

H. RAND,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby, that Dr. L. J. Czapkay has served during the

contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance—whereof I have given him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self-sacrifice and undeserved misfortune.

KOSSUTH LAJOS,
Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, Jan. 6, 1852.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PRIVATE MEDICAL and Surgical Institute is on Sacramente 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. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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

Address, L. J. CKAPKAY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

October, 1859. 3m10

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Sept. 19, 1859.

The undersigned, Judges of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Washington, do hereby order that hereafter terms of the District Court for the Second Judicial District be held at the town of Olympia in the said District, on the first Monday of each and every month, except the months of March and September, and to continue for one week unless sooner adjourned, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said Court. And the said terms shall be in addition to the regular terms now provided for.

And it is further ordered, that hereafter terms of the District Court for the Third Judicial District be held at Port Townsend in the said District on the first Thursday of each and every month, except the months of February and August, and to continue for one week, unless sooner adjourned, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said Court. And the said terms shall be in addition to the regular terms now provided for.

O. B. McFADDEN,
Chief Justice and Judge of 2d District,
E. C. FITZHUGH,
Associate Justice 3d Judicial District.

A true extract from the Record.

RICHARD LANE,
Clerk of Supreme Court, W. T.

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1859.

New Goods!

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

100 Cast and Steel Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking

STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

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

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

—Also—

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

CAPITOL SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED THE above named saloon, and fitted it up in superior style, is now prepared to serve up the choicest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES AND PORTERS

At the Democratic price of

12 CENTS PER GLASS.

We are also prepared to supply families and saloon keepers with a fine selection of Wines, Liquors, &c., at 25 per cent. less than any other house on Puget Sound, and in quantities from a gill to a barrel.

We will also constantly keep on hand a choice selection of Cigars and Tobacco, also Pipes, Snuff, Cards, &c.

All orders accompanied with the cash will be promptly attended to.

Oysters served up in every style, day or night.

HEFRON & CO.

Olympia, May 6, 1859.

Pioneer Hotel.

H. L. TIBBALLS, Proprietor,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE HOTEL, would respectfully inform his former patrons and the public generally, that having recently made extensive improvements to his former large establishment, by the addition of large and airy bed rooms, dining and sitting rooms, parlors, &c., he is now prepared to entertain customers in a manner unequalled in the Territory. The rooms are all hard-finished, and well furnished with furniture, all of which is new. He can comfortably entertain 200 guests, and he hesitates not in saying that it is the largest, the most comfortable house of the kind north of San Francisco, and he will endeavor to make it the best.

A GOOD BAR, where will be kept the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and two elegant BILLIARD TABLES are attached to the premises.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

Port Townsend, Sept. 9, 1859. 52:6m

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,

HAVE just received from Boston direct, a good assortment of goods, selected especially for this market, and beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country to the same. Our stock consists in part as follows, viz:

Extra Clear Pork,	Soap, Olive,
do Family Beef,	do Castile, Shaving,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee,	Wooden-ware,
Mustard, Pepper,	Tobacco, Candles,
Crackers, Pilot, Soda,	Writing Paper,
do Butter, Water,	Note do
do Oyster, Farina,	Envelopes, Pens,

Extra home-made woolen Socks, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Our motto is—"Quick sales and small profits."

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,
Under Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

Olympia, March 25, 1859. 18tf

N. B. A superior article of Bourbon Whisky and Holland Gin, for sale by the gallon.

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

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

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

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

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

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P. A. CHENOWETH, E. P. DENNISON, PAUL E. HUBBS.

CHENOWETH, DENNISON & HUBBS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY,

PORT TOWNSEND,

Washington Territory.

Will attend to professional business in the several District Courts, and in the Supreme Court of the Territory. Also to any Legal business at Victoria, V. I.

☞ Particular attention given to Commercial, Marine and Land business. 41tf

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H. D. HUNTINGTON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FRUITS,

PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

HAVING made arrangements in Oregon and California to ship fruit by every steamer, would be happy to supply the trade at the lowest rates.

Orders respectfully Solicited.

For particulars, apply to H. WINSOR, Olympia.
Or L. D. DURGIN, Agent, Port Townsend, W. T.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1859. 40:tf

PIONEER BOOK STORE,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

J. E. WHITWORTH,

DEALER IN

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Seeds and Fruit.

Also—Agent for Freeman & Co.'s Express.

June 16, 1859. 36tf

"CAPT. GRAY'S COMPANY." A new work, written, printed and published in Oregon. Out at last. By an Oregon lady. For sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

FREDERIC THE GREAT; by Carlyle. Just received and for sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S TRAVELS—6 vols. Just received at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFE TIME; by Peter Parley—in 2 vols. Illustrated. For sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

APPLES, PEARS, GRAPES, ORANGES, for sale during the season.

J. E. WHITWORTH.

500,000 SUPERIOR BRICK

FOR SALE ON PLUMMER'S WHARF, AT THE foot of Main Street, Seattle, or Plummer & Mallet's Brick Kiln.

34tf CHAS. PLUMMER.

THE WASHINGTON NURSERY.

HUGH PATTERSON, *Proprietor.*

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past five years of a partnership which has now terminated, and the Washington Nursery is justly entitled to the name it bears. I am constantly adding to my Nursery of the best varieties of Pears and other fruits. My trees are well grown, from one to three years growth, and will be sold at still further reduced prices.

Sales will begin on and after the first day of November.

N. B. Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 19, 1859. 6mo44

RESTAURANT.

Board and Lodging.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING NEWLY FURnished the Restaurant on Main street, near the steamer landing (Barnes' old store,) is now prepared to receive boarders, by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms. Lodgings can be provided if desired.

The Proprietor will endeavor to maintain the reputation this establishment has ever sustained since its opening, as being the BEST HOUSE in town. No effort will be spared to make the stay of parties seeking pleasure here as agreeable as possible. Meals at all hours—day or night. Call in and see.

ALEX. HOWARD.

Olympia, Sept. 9, 1859. 42:1y

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

ELAM & HOWES,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

(No 84 Clay St., one door from N. W. corner Front St.,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public in general that we have made large additions to our already extensive stock, and are now prepared to furnish them with all articles connected with the

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE LINE,

at prices to DEFY COMPETITION.

In addition we also keep on hand a full and complete assortment of

TWINES AND CORDAGE

of every description, comprising LINEN AND COTTON SEINE TWINE, MANILLA AND COTTON ROPE AND CORDS, LINEN AND COTTON COD LINES, BARLOWS SHOE THREAD, SALMON GILLING TWINE, NETS AND SEINES, FISH HOOKS AND LINES, WRAPPING AND SEWING TWINES, &c., &c.

Traders are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident, from our long experience in the business and complete knowledge of the articles suited to the trade, as well as our superior facilities for obtaining goods at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, that we will be enabled to give more full and complete satisfaction, and sell LOWER than any other house in the city. 3m34tf

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PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

An Academy.

REV. GEO. W. SLOAN DESIGNS OPENING AN Academy in Steilacoom for the instruction of the youth of both sexes. He is not only well qualified by education and disposition for this arduous duty, but has also had several years' experience as a teacher in a leading Academy in Pennsylvania. We need not, however, go back to his native State for evidence of his qualification; his success as teacher of our public school for the past year offer abundant proof of it. He proposes to give a thorough practical education in the various branches.

The academic course will consist of three Departments. The tuition per quarter of eleven weeks in each Department will be as follows, viz:

Primary Department—Orthography, &c.	$8
Junior Department—English Grammar, &c.	10
Senior Department—Algebra, &c.	12

Mr. Sloan will open his school on the first Monday in November. Parties abroad who may wish to communicate with him on the subject will address to Steilacoom P. O., Pierce County, W. T.

Steilacoom, Aug. 22, 1859. 40:3m

E. K. Willard & Son.

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,

FANCY 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.

L. A. BLANC,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

(ONE DOOR NORTH OF AYRES & WILLIAMS',)

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA,

BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND THE public in general, that he has constantly on hand a fine stock of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Watches and Clocks carefully repaired, by one of the best practical Watch Makers on the coast, and warranted.

☞ Guns and Pistols repaired ☜

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1859. 3m39

D. PHILLIPS. D. L. PHILLIPS

D. PHILLIPS & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, FAMILY GROCERIES, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.,

Olympia, W. T.

June 10, 1859. 29ly

NOTICE TO STOCK OWNERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FINE FACILities for grazing stock, desires to take from one to two hundred head of cattle to ranch upon very reasonable terms, either by the month or upon shares. My Ranch is situated upon Whidby's Island, at the head of Admiralty Bay, immediately opposite Port Townsend.

CHAS. SEBERT.

Sept. 1, 1859. 3w42

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

BLACKSMITHING!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Olympia and the public generally, that he has removed his stock and tools from the old stand at Dickerson's to the building one door east of Westbrook's Livery Stable, where he is now prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmithing on the shortest notice. Repairing and shoeing done as cheap as the cheapest.

Wagons ironed after the latest and most approved patterns, and all manner of Blacksmithing done in a workmanlike manner. Give me a call.

J. F. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 10tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 y

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the third judicial district of the Territory of Washington, to me directed, I have seized, levied upon and taken in execution, and will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, UPON THE PREMISES KNOWN AS WILLIAM R PATTLE'S COAL CLAIM, on Bellingham Bay, in the county of Whatcom and Territory aforesaid, on Saturday, November 5th, 1859, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said William R. Pattle of, in and to, a certain tract or parcel of land, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon, together with the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, being the premises known as the land claim of the said William R. Pattle, though generally known as "Pattle's Coal Claim." Said premises being subject to a Bond executed by said Pattle, conditioned to convey and assure to Reuben L. Doyle an undivided fourth part of said claim, on the issuing of a patent therefor from the United States. Seized and taken into execution as the property of the said William R. Pattle, and sufficient will be sold to satisfy a judgment of said District Court in favor of Albion B. Gove, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents, ($338 50c) with interest until paid, together with costs of suit, taxed at twenty eight dollars and eighty cents, ($28 80c) and accruing costs.

E. MAY,
Sheriff of Whatcom county.

Whatcom, W. T., Sept. 28th, 1859. 4:

L. H. DEVO,

DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 105 Commercial Street, next door to the Post Office.

SEATTLE, W. T.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST IMPORTed brands for sale in packages to suit the market. Parties destined for the Wenatchee gold mines, and others, would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The tide is flood, the wind is fair,
The boat lies on the shore,
Before you embark on Fortune's sea,
Call and take a drink with me.

Seattle, Aug. 1, 1859. 37tf

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and two lots adjacent to the district school house in Olympia, fronting the public square, will be sold on the most reasonable terms, with time for payment.

The property is among the most eligible and pleasant locations in Olympia. The house contains a dining and sitting room, parlor, two bed rooms, kitchen, and out-house, and a good well for water. The lots are well adapted for a garden.

For information as to location of lots, inquire of Edmund Sylvester, and for terms of sale, of

A. J. BALDWIN,
At Nathan Eaton's, 10 miles east of Olympia.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1859. 42tf

Daly's VALLEY WHISKY.

WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF dealers as well as consumers to the following certificates of well-known Chemists, who have analysed

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

The high reputation of the parties is sufficient guarantee that the article possesses all the merit claimed for it.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SOMERSET ST.,
BOSTON, Mass., April 17, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical analysis of your "AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY," and find it a pure, fine-flavored Rye Whisky, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,
State Assayer.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of "DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY," and find it to be a pure article, of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY is received, and, after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients so frequently used.

JAS. J. MAPES, Chemist.

Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky

Is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in California. 6m46

S. H. PRICHARD & BRO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

No. 97, Front Street, San Francisco.

AGENTS FOR
Jones & Hudson's Chewing Tobacco,
" Mayflower, Va. Offering to California.
" Our Jewel, El Sacramento,
E. J. Hudsons' Smokings, { Sweet scented Oronoco, Rose of Sharon, Prichard's Corn Cob,
Jas. Chievers Wellington.

BRITTON'S DEW DROP WHISKY in bbls. and half bbls.

Will receive orders for Drugs and Medicines, &c. for Messrs. Thomas and Fuller, New York. 3m43

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 counteracting 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,
NEW YORK.

12tf is

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

HAVING received large additions to their stock of Hardware, etc., are now offering to their customers and the public generally, the largest, best, and most extensive assortment of

AMERICAN,

ENGLISH & GERMAN

Hardware,

Iron, Steel,

NAILS,

Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

STOVES,

Mechanic's Tools,

TINWARE,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

&c., &c.,

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Among which may be found Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Dried Apples, Chili Peaches, Saleratus, 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

WOLFE'S

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS!

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

HOLLAND GIN,

MANUFACTURED BY MYSELF EXCLUSIVELY,

AT SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND,

And to Distinguish it from every other Alcoholic Stimulant in the world, I gave it the name of

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHAPPS.

It is the *PURE TINCTURE OF JUNIPER*, distilled from the *BEST BARLEY* that can be selected at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the *AROMATIC ITALIAN JUNIPER BERRY*, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated *TINCTURE OF EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND AROMA*, altogether transcendent in its *CORDIAL AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES to any HOLLAND GIN IN THE WORLD.*

Since the introduction of the celebrated *SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS*, the proprietor has submitted to the *WHOLE MEDICAL FACULTY* of the United States. Over *THREE THOUSAND ENDORSE IT*, over their own signatures, to be the Purest Alcoholic Stimulant in use. They also speak of the Great Success they have met with in their practice in Gravel, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Obstructions of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Persons traveling in the Southern and Western States should always have a supply on hand as a Preventative against Ague and Fever and change of water. The Physicians in New Orleans and St. Louis prescribe it with great confidence in case of Cholera, on account of the Purity of the article.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin in cases and jugs, to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. At first, they boldly counterfeited my name, but I soon stopped that by causing several of them to be arrested. They now confine themselves to closely imitating the appearance and shape of my bottles, and the peculiar wrapper which I have always used, viz: YELLOW PAPER, printed with *RED AND BLUE INK, PASTE-BOARD PRINTED CAPS.*

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.

If the Liquor were fit to drink, there would be no need to palm them off by counterfeiting the peculiar style and appearance of the Genuine Wolfe's Schnapps. Avoid these mixed and doctored-up imitations, as you would avoid Shattered Nerves, Ruined Stomach and Delirium Tremens. The Pure and genuine Schnapps have my name on the bottle, cork, and a fac-simile of a signature on the label. For sale by all the Wholesale Druggists and respectable Liquor Dealers in the United States.

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

The word Schiedam Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article—all other are counterfeit, and are impositions on the public. 6m26

FULTON FOUNDRY

AND IRON WORKS.

HINCKLEY & CO.,

First Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco,

MANUFACTURERS OF QUARTZ MILLS, SAW MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, CAST IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS &c.

All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done.

Pattern-making in all its various forms. Prices reasonable 9m30

COFFEY & RISDON,

Steam Boilers and Sheet Iron Workers,

(Old Stand) Cor. Bush and Market sts., San Francisco,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL orders in the above line at the very lowest rates. Being the ONLY exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific coast, we would solicit a call from all those that are in want of work in the above line.

LEWIS COFFEY,
J. N. RISDON.

3m43

RICHARD LANE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF the County Recorder and Auditor for Thurston County, two doors east of S. D. Williams & Co.'s store, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T. 36tf

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY, } ss.
County of Jefferson. }

In the District Court, Third Judicial District in and for said Territory.

TO CHARLES THOMPSON:

You are hereby notified that H. L. Tiballs and R. Brunn have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months from the date of this publication, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is for the payment of four dollars and twenty-five cents, balance of account, and one hundred dollars due to said Tiballs & Brunn from you for non-fulfillment of contract; and said complaint was filed the 22d day of June, 1859.

CHENOWETH, DENNISON & HUBBS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

3m42

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. LXVI.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eight article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifty article treaty *twenty*-seventh August, eighteen hunred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For the third of seven additional instalments for two blacksmiths, assistants, shop, and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the third of seven additional instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty-three instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, ten thousank dollars.

Delawares.—For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per resolution of the Senate nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and fifth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

For sixth of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Iowas.—For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars to the first July, eighteen hundred and sixty, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars.

Kansas.—For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.—For last of three instalments of nine thousand dollars each, for the years eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

Kickapoos.—For sixth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of this sum as the sixth instament upon two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

Menomonees.—For fourth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For fourth of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

Miamies of Kansas.—For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For their proportion of nineteen of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars thirty-six cents.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For last of six equal instalments to Miamies residing on ceded lands, for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities and relinquishment of claims, per fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents.

Miamies of Indiana.—For their proportion of nineteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-four cents.

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty nine cents.

Miamies—Eel River.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Nesqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians.—For fifth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

Omahas.—For the second of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth Marth, eighteen hundred and fifth-four, six hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eight article [illegible] treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools and keeping the same in repair, per eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an assistant miller, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer and assistant, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Osages.—For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias.—For the second of ten instalments of this amount, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eigtheen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteeth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the seventh article of the treaty of fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smiths' shops with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per seventh article of the treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For assistant miller, three hundred dollars.

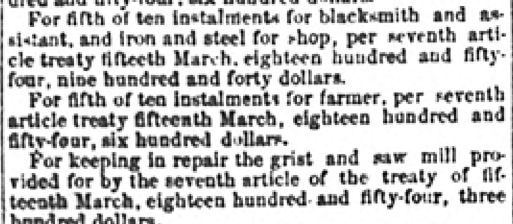
For an engineer and assistant, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.—For fourth of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fourth of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and five-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

[To be continued next week.]

PUGET SOUND MARKET.



THE UNDERSIGNED AVAILS himself of the columns of the Pioneer and Democrat to notify the citizens of Olympia and vicinity that he have recently established the Puget Sound Market, where he intend to keep constantly for sale, at low prices, the very best fresh

BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON.

Also, all kinds of

VEGETABLES.

His shop is on Main street, opposite Nonpareil Saloon. WM. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Olympia, April 29, 1859. 23

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

REV. B. C. LIPPINCOTT, A. B., *Principal.*
MRS. M. E. LIPPINCOTT, *Preceptress.*

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence the first Monday of September next. Students from a distance will board with the Principal unless otherwise provided for. Tuition in advance, if no other arrangement is made.

TERMS:

Primary Department, per term of 11 weeks,	$7 00
Common English, " " " "	8 00
Higher English and Mathematics, per term,	9 00
Ancient and Mod. Languages, " "	10 00
Natural Sciences, " "	10 00
Drawing and Needle-work extra,	3 00

Instruction in Vocal Music given to all the students free of charge.

WM. RUTLEDGE, Agent.

Olympia, Aug. 12, 1859. 37tf

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c

TUMWATER, W. T.

AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood. load, and leave on the ebb tide.

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

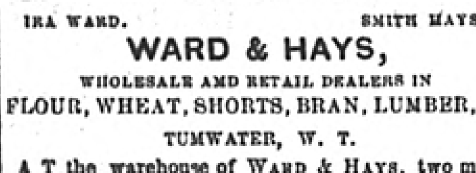
THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—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

COX, FRANCIS & CO.,

(Late Spear & Co.)

FORWARDING, WAREHOUSING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CORNER BATTERY AND BROADWAY STS., San Francisco—Will attend to paying freights on receipt of properly indorsed bill of lading.

Goods shipped in our care from Eastern cities, will be attended to on arrival, and forwarded with dispatch to any part of the country.

CASH ADVANCES made on Merchandise in our Warehouse, or consigned.

Would respectfully refer to the Merchants and Bankers of San Francisco generally. 3m40

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

BLANK MORTGAGES, neatly executed, for sale at this office.

POWERS of Attorney for the transfer of volunteer discharges for sale at this office.

Farm for Sale.

I WILL SELL MY FARM, CONTAINING THREE Hundred and twenty acres, situated six miles from Olympia, on the road leading to Gray's Harbor. There are 200 acres prairie belonging to it, and 80 acres under fence;—an orchard containing 800 apple, and a number of plum and pear trees, from three to five years old.

I also offer for sale my house and lot in Olympia, opposite the Catholic church.

D. KISER.

Olympia, Aug. 10, 1859. 38

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

Dry Goods.

50 BALES	INDIAN HEAD SHEETINGS
50 BALES	LAWRENCE SHEETINGS
50 BALES	MASSACHUSETTS SHEETINGS
50 BALES	METAMORA SHEETINGS
100 BALES	BROWN DRILLS
20 BALES	BLUE DENIMS
25 CASES	ASSORTED TICKINGS
10 CASES	KENTUCKY JEANS
10 CASES	BLUE DRILLS
25 CASES	ASSORTED PRINTS
20 CASES	BLEACHED SHEETINGS
500 P'CS	BRURSELS AND VELVET CARPETS
1000 P'CS	THREE-PLY & INGRAIN CARPETS
1500 PIECES	FLOOR OIL CLOTH
1000 PIECES	COCOA AND CHINA MATTING
500 CASES	PAPER HANGINGS
20 CASES	TABLE OIL CLOTHS
30 CASES	CURTAIN DAMASKS
50 CASES	LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
20 CASES	WINDOW SHADES AND HOLLANDS
400 DOZEN	RUGS AND MATS
400 PIECES	DRUGGETS AND BAIZES

NOW LANDING,

FOR SALE

AT THE LOWEST RATES,

BY

FRANK BAKER,

Nos. 110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

3m36

GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,

VARNISHES,

BRSHES, COLORS, GLUES,

Etc., Etc.,

NO. 105 CLAY STREET,

25ly *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Attention! Attention!

THE BEST NEWS FOR W. T!

MOSES BETTMAN,

THE pioneer of W. T., takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Olympia and vicinity, that he has again opened, this time

ALL BY HIMSELF,

in the store formerly occupied by S. D. Williams & Co., with the largest stock and complete assortment of General Merchanise, &c., ever received in Olympia, consisting partly in

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE AND CROCKERY, &c.,

All of which will be sold 25 per cent. cheaper than ever before.

Please give me a call and judge for yourselves, and d'nt forget the sign of

M. BETTMAN.

Olympia, May 1, 1859. 24:tf

FOR SALE.

221 HEAD OF STOCK.

The undersigned having established a permanent cattle ranch on the claim formerly occupied by Mr. Van Buren, in Pierce county, W. T., ten miles east of Steilacoom, and 1½ miles from the road leading from Steilacoom to the Muck, is at all times prepared to supply butchers, shippers, and the public generally with

Beef Cattle, and No. 1 stock Milch Cows—Work Oxen—Young stock—Yearlings, Steers and Heifers—Extra Fine Bulls.

All of which will be sold low for cash. As the undersigned is permanently located as above, it is his intention to keep up his supply of stock to the figure he has now on hand.

THOMAS S. JEFFRIES.

May 20, 1859. 27

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

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. 15y

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

THE Undersigned, having discontinued one of the two branches of business in which they were heretofore engaged, are now devoting their entire attention to the BAKERY department. They now design to keep constantly on hand

PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.

Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steamers on the most reasonable terms.

Private and Wedding Parties furnished with anything necessary on such occasions, at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-yly.

NEW GOODS!

—AND MORE—

COMING,

AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"

CORNER OF MAIN AND 2d ST.'S, (WEST SIDE,)

OLYMPIA, W. T.

WHERE WILL BE FOUND A LARGE AND well selected stock and assortment of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

DRY-GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

HARD-WARE, &C.,

AND a large assortment of other goods, just received and will be sold cheap, by

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-4f

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned is prepared to let

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

My horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.

Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.

Having also several teams on the LINE, I stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.

Stabling, as heretofore, at customory rates.

Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

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.

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

SIZES DOORS, 2-6 x 6-6,
2-8 x 6-8,
2-10 x 6-10,
3 x 7.
8-10 WINDOWS.
9-12 "
10-12 "
10-14 "
10-15 "
10-16 "
12-16 "

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

L. P. FISHER S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NO. 171½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the
PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Dalles Joural, Dalles, O. T.
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

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 INSERTED ON HEALTHY ROOS.

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.

Dr. L. is now stopping in Olympia, where he will remain until Feb. 14th, when he will visit the following places, viz: Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Teekalet, Port Townsend, Whidby's Island.

Office—At G. Ford's Photograph and Ambrotype Rooms, Main Street, Olympia.

Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.

Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

A PURE ARTICLE OF CREAM TARTAR AND Soda, (warranted), for sale at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. 33t

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

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HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

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OLYMPIA, W. T.

N. B. Hot and cold Baths at all hours.

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

Private Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE,

Sacramento Street, Below Montgomery, Opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, San Francisco.

Established in 1854, for the permanent cure of all private and chronic diseases, and 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, the late Lecturer on the diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay.

Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

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

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his institute for the cure of all forms of Private Diseases—such as Syphilis, Gonorrœa, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences of self-abuse. In the first stages of Syphilitic or Gonorrœal diseases he guarantees a cure in a few days, without inconvenience to the patient or hindrance to his business. When a patient by neglect or improper treatment has developed the secondary symptoms of Syphilis, such as buboes or painful swellings on the groins, or ulcers in the throat and nose, which, if not checked, destroy the soft parts and cause the bones to mortify, separate and come away, leaving the sufferer an object hideous to behold; or when blotches and pimples break out upon the skin, or when he has painful swellings upon the bones, or when his constitution is injured so as to pre-dispose to consumption or other constitutional disease, the Dr. guarantees a cure or asks no compensation.

In RHEUMATISM, chronic or acute; in DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, he has safe and effectual remedies. For the treatment of the consequences of self-abuse, such as nocturnal emissions, nervousness, timidity, headache, pains in the back and limbs, with general weakness, loss of appetite, loss of memory, injury to the sight, restlessness, confusion of ideas, dislike for society, and a feeling of weariness of life; with the nervous system so excitable that slight noises shock or startle the patient, making his existence miserable. For the above maladies the Doctor will guarantee a cure or ask no compensation. He can be consulted free of charge, and invites all to call, as it will cost them nothing, and may be much to their advantage. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

Below we publish the certificates of two 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 practice of uncontrollable passion of youth; depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed upon 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, 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 this result, I resolved to place myself immediately under his care, and, by a strict obedience to his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pains in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous re-action 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 at 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.

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,) JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Public.

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 cause 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 my circumstances, and of my inability to rewarn him for his services—regardless of which, however, he a once undertook my case, and with the blessings 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. MEYER YABLONSKY.

State of California, county of San Francisco, ss.—Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, A. D. 1856. GILBERT A. GRANT, Notary Public.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

OR local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion of society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples in the face, sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail, by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His mithod of curing diseases is new, (unknown to others), and hence the great success. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free. Address L. J. Czapkay, M. D., San Francisco, California.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!—Great Blessing to Mankind!—Innocent but potent!—Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum, (self disinfecting agent, (a sure preventative against Gonorrhœa and Syphilite diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all venerial, scrofulous, gangrenous and cancerous ulcers, fœted discharges from vagina, uterus and urethra, and all cutaneous eruptions and diseases. As innoculation is a sure preventive against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkay's prophylacticum a preventative against syphilitic and gonorrhœal diseases. Harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands of debanchees from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. Czapkay's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient for use, being used as a soap.—Price $5. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. All letters must be addressed to L. J. Czapkay, M. D., San Francisco.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. L. J. Czapkay, late of the Hungarian Army, chief Physician of the Hospital of Pesth, and Honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, calls attention to the following maladies, in the treatment of which he guaranties a cure: Diseases of the brain, such as Epilepsy, Apoplexy, rushes of blood to the head, Inflamation of its different tissues, Partial and Complete Paralysis and insanity, and all Functional Derangements, such as loss of memory, aversion to society, Misanthropy, Timidity, Nervous Excitement from slight causes, Self-Distrust, Giddiness, Headache, Ringing in the ears, confusion of ideas, love of solitude, optical illusions, disturbed sleep and incapacity for labor and study. Also in diseases of the lungs and air passages, such as Tubercular diseases or consumption, Pneumonia or Inflamation of the lungs, Pleuritics or Pleurisy, Asthma, humoral or spasmodic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all forms of Catarrhal affections. Also diseases of the liver, such as Hepattis or Inflamation of the liver, congestion of the liver, absesses of the liver, calculi in the gall bladder and ducts, Jaundice and those diseases which impair its functions, such as Panama fever, Billious fever and intermitting fever and the consequences which these disorders leave behind them.

Also diseases of the Stomach, such as Gastritis or Inflamation of the Stomach, Enterities or Inflamation of the bowels, Dyspepsia in all its forms, which destroy appetite and digestion, Flatulence Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Also diseases of the Kidneys, and other urinary organs, such as Diabetes, or an excessive flow of urine, Albuminaria, commonly known as Brights disease. In this complaint physician nor patient oftentimes suspect the presence of disease until too late. The most common symptoms are general indisposition, with dropsical swellings, calculi in the Kidneys, Urethra or Bladder, Eouresis or inability to retain the urine, cystitis or inflamation of the bladder, and all other disorders of the urinary organs. Also, diseases of the womb and its appendages, such as irregularities of the MENSES, when excessive, defective, suppressed or irregular, Prolapsus or falling of the womb, sterility, ovarean dropsy, and other diseases of the parts. In the treatment of any of the above diseases, the Doctor has many new remedies, and guarantees a perfect cure in all cases, or the money will be returned. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free. Address

2m40 Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco