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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY:

Historical, Geographical and Statistical.

BY THE GATHERER.

HARBORS, BAYS STRAITS AND SOUNDS OF WASHINGTON.

The waters of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal, and Puget Sound—commonly known in the Territory and abroad as "Puget Sound" only—have a shore line of about sixteen hundred miles, and probably compose the most magnificent system of harbors to be found in the world As some gross misstatements have been made in reports of certain Pacific Railroad conventions, stating that there *were no harbors in Puget Sound*,—and which will be referred to hereafter — the detailed description here given will be mainly from the official reports of officers who have made thorough surveys of these waters, and whose statements therefore cannot be disputed, ignored or doubted; and should they, the Bays, Inlets and Sounds themselves are where they were, permanent and eternal witnesses of the truthful descriptions of such men as Capt. Vancouver, of the English Navy, Commodore Wilkes, of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, and the officers of the U. S Coast Survey service.

General Statement of Com. Wilkes.

"The Straits of Juan de Fuca, including the waters of Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal and Puget Sound, were all accurately surveyed by the Exploring Expedition. Nothing can exceed the beauty of these waters and their safety; not a shoal exists within the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet or Hood's Canal that can in any way interrupt their navigation by a seventy-four gun ship. I venture nothing in saying there is no country in the world that possesses waters equal to these. They cover an area of about 2000 square miles. The shores of all these Inlets and Bays are remarkably bold; so much so, that in many places a ship's sides would strike the shore before the keel would touch the ground. The country by which these waters are surrounded is remarkably salubrious, and offers every advantage for the accommodation of a vast commercial and military marine, with convenience for docks, and a great many sites for towns and cities; at all times well supplied with water, and capable of being provided with every thing by the surrounding country, which is well adapted for agriculture.

The Straits of Juan de Fuca are ninety-five miles in length, and have an average width of eleven miles; at the entrance (eight miles in width) no danger exists, and it may be safely navigated throughout.

"No part of the world affords finer inland Sounds, or a *greater number of harbors* than are found within the Straits of Juan de Fuca, capable of receiving the largest class of vessels, and without a danger in them which is not visible. From the rise and fall of the tides, (eighteen feet) every facility is offered for the erection of works for a great maratime nation. The country also affords as many sites for water power as any other."

Besides speaking in general terms of these waters, the great number of harbors, anchorage, &c., Com. Wilkes makes special mention of quite a number, among which are the following:

"Neeah or Scarborough Harbor, lying on the south side of the Straits, just within Cape Flattery, offers a tolerably safe and convenient anchorage, though exposed to north-west gales.

"New Dunginess is a safe road-stead, and lies eighty miles from Cape Flattery.

* * The point of New Dunginess is well adapted for the position of a light-house; it projects into the Straits, and would be seen a long distance, both up and down. The water close to the point is deep. A vessel may approach to within a quarter of a mile, and after turning it, safe and secure anchorage may be had in from ten to fifteen fathoms water. It is extensive enough to accommodate a very large fleet." [A light-house was erected on this point in the summer of 1857, under the superintendence of Isaac W. Smith, Esq., Topographical Engineer.]

"Budd's Harbor lies adjoining it, and is connected with the roadstead of New Dunginess by a narrow channel, which has a depth of two and a half fathoms, and may be easily deepened if necessary. It is a fine and very capacious harbor, being four miles long and one and a half miles wide, and perfectly secure at all times for repairs.

"Port Discovery, seven miles to the south-east of New Dunginess, is very easy of access, and a well protected harbor; but the great depth of water, and the high precipitous banks, will almost preclude its being made the seat of a settlement. The anchorage is close to shore, in twenty-seven fathoms water. The name of Port Discovery was given by Vancover; it is seven miles long, one and a half miles average width, and its points, which terminate in low sandy projections, interlock each other. Protection Island covers it completely to the north, and would render it easily defensible against a formidable attack. The only objection to it as a harbor is that already spoken of, the great depth of water, which in the middle is no where less than forty or fifty fathoms, and is often as much as sixteen close to the shore."

Captain Vancouver—who in 1792 made thorough examinations and surveys of these inland seas, gives a more full and detailed description of the beautiful bay described by Com. Wilkes, as above. He says: "Port Discovery, already mentioned as a perfectly safe and convenient harbor, has its outer points one and three-fourths miles asunder, bearing from each other S. 63 W. and N. 63 E.; its entrance is situated in latitude 48° 7′, longitude 237° 20½′, whence the port first takes a S. 30 E. about eight miles, and then terminates S. W. by W. about a league further. If it lies under any disadvantage, it is in its great depth of water, in which respect, however, we found no inconvenience, as the bottom was exceedingly good holding ground, and free from rocks. Its entrance we found to be about a league wide, having regular good soundings from ten fathoms close to the shore to 30, 35, and 38 fathoms in the middle, without any apparent danger from rocks and shoals. The shores of the harbor were of a moderate height; its western side bounded at no very great distance by a ridge of high craggy mountains, covered with snow, were, as I conceived, connected with the mountains we took for Mount Olympus. In quest of the only great object necessary for constituting this one of the finest harbors in the world, we prosecuted our researches, until almost despairing of success, I suddenly fell in with an excellent stream of very fine water. Towards the upper part of the harbor it is of less depth, but I saw no situation more eligible than that in which the vessel rode, off the first low sandy point on the western shore, about four and a half miles within the entrance. The shores of Protection Island, on its south side, which is about two miles long, form a most excellent road stead, and a channel into Port Discovery near two miles wide on either side, without any interruption. Had this insular production of nature been designed by the most able Engineer, it could not have been placed more happily for the protection of the port, not only from the north-west winds, to the violence of which it would otherwise be greatly exposed, but against all attempts of an enemy, when properly fortified."

Continuing his examinations along the south shore for few leagues, Capt. Vancouver discovers another spacious inlet, of which he says:

"The survey of this inlet, which had occupied our time since the preceding day at noon, having been finally accomplished by the joining of the boats, it proved to be a very safe and more capacious harbor than Port Discovery, and rendered more pleasant by the high land being at a greater distance from the water side. Its surroundings also give it a further advantage, being very regular from side to side, from ten to twenty fathoms depth of water, and good holding ground. To this port I gave the name of Port Townsend."

Com. Wilkes says: "Port Townsend lies at the entrance of Admiralty Inlet. It is a fine sheet of water, three and a quarter miles in length, and one and three-quarters wide. On the west side is an extensive table land, free from timber, which would be a good site for a town. This bay is free from dangers, and is well protected in the direction from which stormy winds blow. It has an anchorage of convenient depth, and there is abundance of fresh water to be had. The best anchorage is on the north side. The soil in this place is a light sandy loam, and appears to be very productive. It was covered with wild flowers and strawberries in bloom, in May. From this place Mount Baker is distinctly seen to the north-east, and adds a beautiful feature to the landscape, when its conical peak is illuminated by the setting sun."

"Port Lawrence is just at the junction of Admiralty Inlet and Hood's Canal. It is a convenient anchorage, and is separated from one of the arms of Port Townsend by a narrow strip of land.

"Passing the entrance to Hood's Canal, and up Admiralty Inlet, there are several anchorages where a vessel may await tide in beating up; such as Pilot's and Apple Tree Coves.

"Port Madison is the first harbor, and affords every possible convenience for shipping. It is on the west side of the Inlet, and communicates on the south, by a ship channel, with Port Orchard. The scenery of this portion of Admiralty Inlet resembles strongly parts of the Hudson river, particularly those about Poughkeepsie, and above that place. The distant high land, though much more lofty, reminded us of the Kattskills."

Capt. Vancouver, whose surveys of these waters was some fifty years prior to those of Com. Wilkes, seems to have been as much struck as the gallant Commodore with the scenery in this quarter. He says: "To describe the beauties of this region will on some future occasion be a very grateful task to the pen of a skilful penegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertility that unassisted nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man with villages, mansions, cottages, and other buildings, to render it the most lovely country that can be imagined; whilst the labor of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation.

"Port Orchard is one of the most extensive and beautiful of the many fine harbors in these inland waters, and is perfectly protected from the winds. It consists of two inner harbors, and an outer one. The entrance to the former is by a strait two hundred yards wide. A beautiful sheet of water then opens out, six miles in width and fifteen in length. The only danger is a reef of rocks nearly in the middle of the entrance from Admiralty Inlet. The water is deep enough for the largest class of vessels, with a bold shore and good anchorage. The shores are covered with a large growth of trees, with here and there a small prairie; the soil is superior to that of most places around the Sound, and is capable of yielding almost any production of the temperate zone.

"Vashon's Island lies in Admiralty Inlet, above Port Orchard, and there is a ship channel on both sides of it, the best one on the west;—the two again unite just before entering the Narrows leading into Puget Sound.

"Commencement Bay lies at the bottom of Admiralty Inlet, on the east channel. It affords good temporary anchorage, and a supply of wood and water can be obtained. The Puyallup river falls into this bay.

"The Narrows, which connect Admiralty Inlet with Puget Sound, are a mile in width, and four and a half miles long. On all sides are high projecting bluffs of sand stone, rising almost perpendicularly from the water. The tide here runs with great velocity, causing many whirlpools and eddies, through which a ship is carried with great rapidity, the danger appearing to be imminent. The *Porpoise* succeeded in entering the Narrows first, and in a few minutes was lost sight of; the *Vincennes* entered, and seemed at first to be hurrying to destruction, with her sails quite aback. We were carried onward wholly by the force of the tide, and had backed and filled only once before we found ourselves in as spacious a Sound as the one we had just left. This narrow pass seems as if intended by nature to afford every means for the defense of Puget Sound. Point Defiance, on the east, commands all the approaches to it."

From the San Francisco Herald, March 23.

In a late Victoria (Vancouver's Island) paper, was announced the fact that Her Britannic Majesty's ship Satellite had left Esquimalt harbor for the Island of San Juan; and that an arrangement for the joint occupation of that Island had been entered into between the two Governments. The latter statement we totally disbelieve, for the very sufficient reason that, from the beginning, our Government has ignored any ground for controversy or negotiation in regard to the title to San Juan and the other islands east of the Canal de Haro. The intendment of the treaty, as we have many times demonstrated, is too plain to admit of misconstruction. It was well known in diplomatic circles in Washington, immediately after the ratification by the Senate, of the treaty of the 15th June, 1846, known as the Oregon treaty, that Great Britain would have ceded even Vancouver's Island to the United States, had the latter insisted upon its cession as a *sine qua non*. None knew this better than the present President of the United States, then Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Mr. Polk. It was revealed to him in good humored banter by the British Minister then resident at Washington, Mr. Packenham, who permitted himself, on that occasion, to be even jocose upon the facile and yielding diplomacy of the United States. But it was not by regular diplomatic agency Vancouver's Island was yielded to Great Britain. A mere *projet* of a treaty drawn up by Mr. Louis McLane, then American Minister at the Court of St. James and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was submitted to the Senate by Mr. Polk, for the consideration of that body. A strong war feeling prevailed through the United States. The splenetic and offensive tone of the British journals had produced an exasperated and defiant feeling in the breasts of our citizens. Public sentiment demanded the assertion of the extreme line claimed in the inaugural of Mr. Polk. Hostilities with Mexico had already commenced, and to adhere to the line of "54.40" would probably have resulted in a breach with Great Britain. It is possible the President himself was somewhat alarmed at the prospect of two simultaneous wars—one of them with a very powerful nation. It is asserted, indeed, that in view of the menacing condition of affairs, and our total lack of preparation for an immediate struggle with a great naval power—a struggle that would certainly result in the destruction of most of the defences of our eastern coast and might possibly involve the capture of the principal cites along the seaboard,—Mr. Polk secretly favored the ratification of a treaty on the basis of the naked *projet* submitted by Mr. McLane. It is certain that but two two members of the Cabinet, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker, advocated the extreme line of "54.40";—but, with the exception of the Postmaster General, Mr. Cave Johnson, all were earnestly in favor of so modifying the *projet* as to include within the domain of the United States, the Island of Vancouver. But the Senate, doubtless moved by what they justly believed to be the worthlessness of the territory in dispute, and alarmed at the possible consequences of a double war to a nation which thirty years of peace had rendered too careless as to its means of defence, immediately adopted without alteration, as the basis of a treaty, the *project* forwarded by our minister at London.

There was one difficulty. The 49th parallel was to be forever the boundary between the two nations. But the 49th parallel run out to mid ocean, would cut off the southern end of Vancouver's Island, upon which then recently there had been established a British station. It was necessary, then, that the line should deflect to the southward, so as to avoid the southern end of Vancouver, and it was for this purpose alone, the stipulation in the first article of the treaty was assented to by the United States—that the line, after leaving the mainland, should run up the middle of the *channel separating Vancouver's Island from the continent*, to the Straits of Fuca, and thence to mid-ocean. By the stipulation we have a right to claim even the island of Saturna; but we have never asserted this claim, as the channel inside that island has not hitherto been, what the Canal de Haro has been, the beaten track for vessels from the continent to Vancouver's Island and the Straits of Fuca.

We have already quoted from the speech of Mr. Benton in secret session of the Senate, on the ratification of the treaty of June 15, 1846, in which, with the extraordinary and profound knowledge that statesman exhibited on all questions of national importance, he declared the Island of Vancouver comparatively valueless, and that for its relinquishment we were fully compensated by the possession of San Juan and the other islands of the archipelago east of the Canal de Haro, secured to us by the stipulations of the treaty. We have also shown in a former article that at the time of the ratification of the Oregon treaty there existed no reason why San Juan should be included within British territory, as there was not at that time a single inhabitant on the island, nor was it previously known to or visited by white men. In 1853, for the first time, it was arbitrarily occupied by Governor Douglas as a sheep range. The claim now set up, therefore, by the British Government is wholly an afterthought and must appear—even for that grasping and selfish power—more than ordinarily discreditable, when one takes into consideration its utter groundlessness and bald injustice.

We see by a late number of the London *Times*, that a proposition has been made by the British Government to settle the question they themselves have raised, by giving to the United States all the other islands but San Juan,—possession of which with the Canal de Haro is to be retained by Great Britain. The cool impudence of this proffer of adjustment will be best appreciated when we state, that with the exception of San Juan and Lopez islands, which are scarcely more than a mile apart, and the space between which affords excellent holding ground for vessels, and forms a safe and capacious harbor, there is not a single island of the group which will afford a refuge for our ships, or can be made a naval depot, or is in the least degree valuable in a strategic point of view. To us, therefore, the possession of San Juan is not merely a question of national pride, as it is ours by treaty stipulation, but it is, furthermore, of exigent necessity to our commerce and to the safety of our northern possessions on the Pacific. North of San Francisco to the 49th parallel there is no safe harbor on our coast. There is no shelter, then, for our vessels in those latitudes, from the vicissitudes of the elements during the stormy months; no retreat from a superior force of the enemy in time of war. In the event of war, all intercourse with Washington and Oregon would be suspended; the gates of the Sound would be closed to our commerce, and all our possessions bordering upon those waters would be subject to contribution or occupied by a hostile force.

As our Government are fully alive to the importance of these considerations and as they are fully aware of the dishonesty of the claim set up by Great Britain, we have no fears that any amount of diplomatic cajolery will induce them to surrender the Island of San Juan. It belongs to us. It is necessary to us; and we must not part with it, even if England—coveting her neighbors' goods—should, to obtain possession of it, force upon us a wicked and unjust war.

☞ A waggish chap, whose vixen wife, by drowning, lost her precious life, called out his neighbors all around, and told them that his spouse was drowned; and, in spite of search could not be found. He knew he said, the very nook where she had tumbled in the brook, and he had dragged along the shore, above the place, a mile or more. "Above the place!" the people cried, "why, what d'ye mean?" The man replied: "Of course you don't suppose I'd go and waste the time to look below! I've known the spell, and learnt her fashions tol'ble well; alive or dead, she'd go, I swow, against the current anyhow.

☞ We find the following funny article in a late number of a daily newspaper, published in Liverpool:

"THE 'CRISIS' IN THE UNITED STATES.—The boastful republic so much vaunted by vain-glorious Yankees, seems on the brink of a precipice, from which retreat will be disgrace, and advance destruction. The very wisest of the American statesmen—Bonner, the Smith Brothers, Aaron Burr and others—are wrangling in the House of Parliament in the Columbia District, over a little volume called the 'Impending Crisis,' written by an octoroon named Heifer, in wich the author proves that, unless the States south of the State of New Orleans agree to abolish negro slavery, the North will supply them with no more shoe-pegs, and utter financial ruin will be the consequence. The members of Parliament who quarrel over this singlar book, betray all the American characteristics in their savage abuse of each other, and sometimes they even come to blows. The Hon. Charles Sumner, one of their number, was recently fired upon by a man named Hooks; and just before the *Asia* sailed, it was reported that a member named Askins was detected in the act of throwing away a heavy rifle, which he had previously managed to carry in a pocket made expressly for it.

"Though we have no particular faith in the stability of what the Americans call their 'republican institutions,' we are sorry to see our cousins working their own ruin with the edge-sword of political incompatibility. As free-born Englishmen, we are bound to sympathize with the so-called 'Abolitionists' of the Northern States of Georgia, Nashville, Harpers' Ferry, Virginia, etc., in their effort to free the negroes from bondage. Some of the greatest men now living in America are blacks—the famous James Brown was a negro, therefore the Governor of Harper's Ferry hung him. Horace Greeley, the famous journalist, is a negro; their greatest sensation preacher, Henry Wood Beecher, is said to be quadroon. Yet despite such evidences of the African's natural equality with the whites in intellect as well as in everything else, the Southern members of Parliament, led on by a Mr. Sippi, are threatening to dissolve the American Union if they are not allowed to hold their slaves in New York.

There can be but one termination of this state of things in America. Civil war must eventually break out among such discordant elements, and then the Union will cease to be, forever!"

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.—Unless our Government makes haste to establish, or rather subsidize a line of steamers between this port and the ports of China and Japan, we may have the mortification of seeing the promised advantages resulting from our extensive commerce with these countries wrested from our grasp by the Government of England. The English have not been slow to perceive the imminent danger with which much of their Oriental trade is threatened by the geographical position of San Francisco, and especially when this city shall have been brought into hourly communication with the Eastern States of the Union by means of telegraph, or still more intimate commercial relation by means of railroad. The very superior relations enjoyed by the United States with Japan, afford still further grounds for fear, while the success of Mr. Ward in China, immediately upon the failure of the British and French to effect a closer connection with that Empire, by no means tends to relieve the uneasiness evidently felt on this subject by British East Indian commerce. England is quietly but rapidly increasing her steam merchant navy, and augmenting the numbers of her steamers between her home ports and the Isthmus of Panama, although for the present the real design is veiled under the appearance of increasing their trade with the various Pacific countries of South America. In a former topic we showed that many articles were suited to the commerce with Japan which were manufactured in England, and which, if supplied from that country would inevitably enhance its commercial as well as manufacturing prosperity. The power and greatness of England are derived from her commercial relations, and it is clearly the policy of that Government to extend those relations wherever practicable. Hitherto the Japanese Empire has not been practicable to their trade, and consequently no great efforts were made in that direction. The successful policy of the United States has, however, opened the doors of the Japanese Empire, and already a lucrative commerce has commenced between their people and ours, the limits of which it is impossible to estimate. But enough is known to warrant an unusual exercise of zeal for its extension, and the Federal Government will scarcely fail to perceive the inestimable benefits it promises to confer upon the country at large and the Pacific coast in particular. Promptitude is the virtue most required, and we ardently trust that the Government will not unnecessarily delay subsidizing an enterprise plethoric with grand results.—*San Francisco Herald.*

☞ Knowledge may slumber in the memory, but it never does; it is like dormouse in the ivied tower, that sleeps while winter lasts, but awakes with the warm breath of spring.

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow-Dock and Iodine of Potass. 3m10

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—The news from Europe is pregnant with interest and meaning. Louis Napoleon has at length condescended to throw off a portion of the inscrutable mystery with which he has so long surrounded himself and declared his views in relation to Italy. Tuscany is to be a separate kingdom, probably for the purpose of raising a Bonaparte to its throne. The remainder of Central Italy is to be allowed the privilege of voting either for a separate government or for annexation to Sardinia, while Savoy is to be definitively absorbed by France as security for her frontier.

It has always been our opinion, and we have not failed to express it, that the war of Italy was not undertaken by the Emperor of France without the prospect of some ultimate advantage. The desire of freeing the Italian people could scarcely be a ruling motive with a man who has so thoroughly repressed the enjoyment of personal or polical liberty in his own country. But the most serious part of the programme set forth by Louis Napoleon in his speech to the French Legislature, is his intended annexation of Savoy. The British press and the British ministery are irretrievably committed against the Napoleonic policy in this particular. The recent speech of Lord Derby, in the House of Peers, on this subject, sufficiently manifests the feeling that has been excited in that country by the declared intentions of the French Emperor. But with his habitual tact, Napoleon did not forget to "throw a sop to Cerberus." Like his immortalized uncle, he evidently esteems the English a "nation of shopkeepers," and by his free trade policy hopes to cajole England while he manages the political affairs of Europe. It is worthy of note, that after his speech a depression of funds occurred in the Paris Bourse, clearly betokening that the speech was considered of warlike tendency.

It remains to be seen whether England will finally agree to the annexation of Savoy by France, or whether she will continue to oppose the views of the French Emperor in its regard. Committed, as she already is, against the consummation of that act, it would appear weakness on her part to yield final acquiescence, in which event she will lose caste in Europe; and should she be persistent in her opposition, another rupture of the *entente cordiale* may reasonably be expected.

The Spanish troops in Morocco have met with a severe reverse in the neighborhood of Melilla, which will have the effect of lending confidence to the Moors. The terms proposed by Spain as the basis for a treaty with Morocco are declared exhorbitant, and a hostile feeling seems to exist in Spain toward England, which had been carried to extremes by some of the Spanish journals, causing their suppression. It will be remembered that England insisted, at the commencement of the war, that Spain should not occupy the territory of Morocco, nor hold possession of the promontory opposite to Gibraltar. But the insistance of the Spanish journals that the war should be prosecuted even to the entire conquest of the country, argues an indisposition on the part of Spain to observe the conditions laid down by England, hence the ill feeling between the two governments.

Western Europe is in a turmoil which promises grave results. A long time has now elapsed since the battle of Solferino, which terminated active hostilities, but we are no nearer a solution of the difficulties which caused the Franco-Austrian war now than we were then.

THE THEORY OF EARTHQUAKES.—Prof. Rogers, of Glasgow University, Scotland, in the course of a lecture delivered on a recent Wednesday, in the Merchant's Hall, on "Volcanic Action, with Special Reference to the Theory of Earthquakes," treated of the different species of volcanic eruptions, such as hot steam, lava, stones, earth, etc., and then proceeded to the special subject of earthquakes. These, he said, were composed of a pulsating motion, which was of colossal magnitude, and connected with which was a tremulous jarring—a shudder of the earth—accompanied by a crackling of the rocky matter. An earthquake took its time to a minute, and observers could consequently calculate its velocity. It was composed of a group of advancing waves, and its average period of oscillation was two or three minutes. In the year 1812 the town of Caracas, in South America, was destroyed, and the valley of the Mississippi was also affected. The back-woodsmen in the western states at that period, who had their senses all awake, discovered that this earthquake came from the direction of the Mississippi, and that when the earth yawned the fissures ran north and south. To save themselves being ingulfed, they cut down trees, which they caused to fall east and west, and so soon as they felt the tremulous movement they left their cabins and bestrode the trees. The result of the investigations which he had made into several earthquakes that had occurred in the West Indies and in America was, that the undulating waves in the interior of the earth moved forward at a speed of from twenty-seven to thirty-four miles per minute, leaving a crust upon the rocks with which they came in contact. In some parts of the world the earthquakes had completely changed the surface of the earth; the swamps of Missouri having, for instance, been transformed into a rich soil, dotted with shallow lakes. A port at the mouth of the Indus had been sunk beneath the surface of the water; and the strata of the Alleghany Mountains also bore marks of the influence of these underground curreuts.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON,

Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

Hard Times.

Never before have times been so particularly dull in this Territory as at the present. Everybody complains, *curses* the tightness of the money market and the dullness of the season, and in thus doing appear to find temporary relief. Everybody seems to live only to be present at "the happy day coming"—a day which has been very wisely set in the indefinite future by philosophers and savants, thus giving us ample time for the exercise of those christian virtues—faith and hope. Whether any of us are doomed to be so lucky as to survive and witness the actual presence of that eventful epoch, is now our only anxiety. To the *present* our citizens are utterly indifferent. The times are so "hard," and so sadly "out of joint," that every change must be for the better. A universal languor, amounting to scarcely less than a profound stupor, has evidently settled upon our community, and their former ambition and desire to amass a fortune has entirely departed. This they have come to regard as an utter impossibility in such times as these. To simply live, without incurring a heavy indebtedness, is now the great aim and endeavor of the merchant, laborer, or mechanic. To keep what is termed "even," is now thought to be doing well, and we do not know but what it is. *We* would consider ourselves doing remarkably well did we but hold *our* own at this time. The merchant who "makes expenses" esteems himself lucky; the laborer who is fortunate enough to keep employed three days out of seven, thinks he is doing well; and a mechanic would go into ecstacies in securing a month's steady employment, with a promise to "pay six months after date."

Taken all in all, the present times are about the "hardest" we have ever witnessed—money was never scarcer. Of business there is none; nobody has any business, unless it to be to attend to that of his neighbor, which he will find just about as unprofitable as his own. Building has almost entirely ceased, and commerce is at a low ebb. The tide must soon turn, or "we shall go under." No wonder, that in the contemplation of these things, and in surmises and conjectures of the probable future, the merchant should look decidedly "blue," and to be found less agreeable to his *one bit* customer than heretofore. No wonder that the mechanic and laborer's otherwise cheerful countenance now assumes a disponding mien, or that they look with distrust upon the future. And still less is it a matter of surprise that we feel most decidedly *dull* ourselves this week. We partake simply of the universal dulness which surrounds us. The disease is infectious, and we have caught it. In this mood we cannot write, and shall not try. Our ideas are dull and leaden. The sight of a little "cash," we are certain, would have a magical and electrical effect upon our mind. We believe it would have a tendency to restore an equilibrium to our mind, as well as between the "debit" and "credit" sides of our ledger. Therefore, if our subscribers want anything better than this, they must *occasionally* come down with the cash and "pay up."

PIC-NIC.—The pic-nic of the children connected with the schools in this city, near the farm of Mr. ISAAC WOOD, on Tuesday last, (the first day of May,) is said to have been a source of much joy and hilarity, as well to the children of the schools as to those "of a larger growth" who happened to be present. The day is said to have been agreeable spent by all; singing and jumping, fishing and rambling, base ball, &c., constituting the sports of the day, agreeably diversified by a liberal indulgence in the many good things provided by the young ladies for the occasion. A portentous appearance of the sky, threatening rain, caused the assemblage to disperse about 3 o'clock, P. M., an earlier hour than they otherwise would have done.

STEAMER RANGER SUNK.—We are informed by Mr. TILLSON, of Sawamish county, that the steamer *Ranger*, Capt. SWINDALL, went ashore, at high tide, on a bar near the mouth of Skookum Bay, on Thursday morning last. She had been taking in wood at Mr. VAUGHN'S point, and was on her way up to this place, having on board the freight of the bark *Ork*, lately arrived from San Francisco. It is supposed she was unable to stem the tide, which here runs like a mill race, and that, becoming unmanageable, she swung on the bar. The extent of the damage to steamer or cargo our informant did not know.

REPRIEVED.—As will be seen by the governor's proclamation in another column, the execution of Yelm Jim has again been postponed, and the idle multitude that rushed in here to-day from the country to witness the *swinging* were disagreeably disappointed. We hope the ultimate fate of this poor wretch in this affair, who now may be said to have suffered triple death, having had death sentence pronounced upon him at three different times, will ensue in a free pardon. *One* Indian's life to others may be a trifling matter indeed; to Jim it is as precious as that of the best of us. A short time and a little patience with them, and this painful duty will never again be required at our hands. Their fate is inevitable. Soon they will be no more. The ambition and civilization of the white man is fatal to the red one. Probably in less than a century Yelm Jim—whom now so many wish so anxiously to destroy—would be looked upon in curiosity and with wonder, as the last of an extinct race—as one of the lost tribes of Israel. Be then patient.

LOCKED UP.—JAMES FLINN, a good natured, quiet and honest Irishman when sober, but when drunk a most intolerable bore and blackguard, was arrested by Marshal ARMSTRONG on Thursday last for drunkenness and put in the lock-up until such time as he shall seem sober. Jimmy seriously objected to being arrested, so far as to induce him to make resistance. To accomplish his purpose, we are told Mr. ARMSTRONG struck him several times across the head with a walking cane, one rather too large, we should say, to be used for such purpose on a drunken man. We are told the blood flowed freely, the head having been cut in many places. The cane (which we saw) was shattered to atoms. As Jimmy had not been convicted of any crime, nor even misdemeanor, although he had evidently been guilty of the latter, we do not wonder he objected to going to jail. His resistance to the Marshal, under these circumstances, should not have subjected him to the heavy pommeling which he received. Had the Marshal seen a conflict of this sort going on between two other individuals, we are certain he would have thought it to be his duty to have arrested *one* of the parties. We don't approve of such mode of procedure.

TRIED.—CHARLES WOOD was arrested and tried before Commissioner WALKER, during the present week, charged with the usual offence—selling liquor to Indians. He was bound over to appear at next term of court. Our marshal is after such characters with a sharp stick.

News from the North.

The steamer *Eliza Anderson*, Captain WRIGHT, arrived with the mails on Sunday morning last.

From Purser LOWELL we learn that a ship arrived in Victoria the day the steamer left, direct from China. She has an assorted cargo, and three hundred Chinamen bound for Frazer river.

The *Hunt* and *Beaver* brought down a large amount of gold dust on their last trip.

Business is very brisk in Victoria and British Columbia.

Messrs. RABBESON and BARNES came up as passengers from Cadyville, on the Snohomish river. The parties engaged in cutting the trail have reached the headquarters of the Wenatchee river, and in prospecting have discovered gold in such quantities as to warrant good diggings. Mr. RABBESON had with him several ounces that he purchased from the miners.

Mr. CADY has met with but little obstruction in cutting the trail, and expects to have it finished by the 20th of May. The *Ranger* has made several trips there, and about twenty settlers have commenced on their claims.

The steamer *Massachusetts* left Bellingham Bay with Capt. PICKETT'S command on Saturday for San Juan Island.

The *Anderson* brought up Quarter-Master KING and party, of the N. W. Boundary Survey, together with a lot of mules *en route* for Fort Colville.

The bark *Ork*, Trask, arrived from San Francisco on Saturday, at Steilacoom.

The wife of Lieut. REYNOLDS, at Fort Steilacoom, died on Saturday, after a short but painful illness.

Capt. MASON of the Cutter, with a party, have been on a hunting trip in the mountains back of False Dunginess. They killed three bears, several deer, and any quantity of small game.

Gold was discovered, and Capt. MASON, Mr. HUNTOON, and others, brought with them about fifteen dollars worth, which they obtained in prospecting. Several persons at Port Townsend have gone to the diggings.

The *Anderson* has been entirely remodeled and furnished with fine state-rooms, and will carry the mails through the summer until the new boat is completed.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Eliza Anderson*, Capt. WRIGHT, arrived again this morning, as we were going to press.

We are indebted to Purser LOWELL for the following news.

The firemen in Victoria had a grand parade May 1st. All the public buildings were closed, and the procession addressed by the Governor, with his *hat on his head*.

The *Colonist* is dissatisfied because Capt. PICKETT is ordered back to San Juan.

The ship *Red Rover* arrived May 1st at Victoria, from Hongkong. She brought a large cargo and 330 Chinamen for Frazer River. Five more ships are on the way.

Two British Gun-boats were fired into and sunk near Fort Peiho from a masked Chinese battery.

Lieut. PARKE, Chief Astronomer of the Northwest Boundary Commission, and party arrived on the *Anderson*, and will proceed at once to Fort Colville to prosecute their work.

Bark *Daniel Webster* was seen in the Straits, bound to Port Townsend.

The "new steamer" at Port Ludlow will be launched on the 12th inst., (Saturday.) The *Eliza Anderson* will leave Olympia Friday evening at seven o'clock on an excursion trip.

Messrs. BURNES & GODFREY, the proprietors of the hotel at Port Ludlow, are making extensive preparations for the launch. A grand ball will be given by Messrs. BURNES & GODFREY Saturday evening. The steamers will leave with the guests after the ball.

The *W. G. Hunt* will leave Victoria, touching at Port Townsend, early on Saturday morning, on an excursion trip. Persons desirous of witnessing the launch of the first ocean steamer built on Puget Sound, will have a favorable opportunity.

The bark *Architect* is at Bellingham Bay. She will load with coal for San Francisco.

WRECK OF THE BARK FRIENDSHIP—BODIES FOUND.—On the night of Saturday, the 14th April, the bark *Friendship*, from Puget Sound with lumber, went ashore about six miles north of Cape Blanco, and in the following night went to pieces. At the time there were no persons on board. Her boats, rudder and deck load were gone, and she was under close-reefed topsails.

On the same day, the bodies of four men were found on the beach, near the mouth of the Suislaw river, by the Indians, together with a boat, four oars, a quadrant, a Bowdwitch's *Navigator*, and a bag of pilot-bread. Subsequently, another body was found about three miles north of the mouth of the Umpqua.—There was found on the last body a memorandum cash book, containing entres of cash disbursed for account of the bark *Friendship*, the last entry in which bears date of "Port Townsend, March 23d." There was also found on the body $52 50 in coin, and some other articles, all of which are now in the possession of B. J. Burns, Collector for the Port of Umpqua.—The bodies were interred in the sand on the beach.

During the debate on the 11th April, in the House of Representatives at Washington, an unfriendly colloquy occurred between Prior and Potter. It is stated that this colloquy has led to initiatory steps on the part of Prior for a duel—an invitation having been extended to Potter, through a friend, to leave the District for the purpose of receiving a challenge.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROTHER JONATHAN.

News by the Pony Express.

DATES FROM THE EAST TO APRIL 13!

Eight Days Later from Europe.

Affairs in Mexico---Progress of the Civil War.

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

The steamer *Commodore* arrived at Victoria on Tuesday last, with San Francisco dates to April 23d.

We are indebted to Commodore Scranton and T. M Reed, Esq., for San Francisco and Sacramento papers to the 23d ult.

The Pony Express left St. Joseph, Mo., at 5 o'clock P. M., on the 13th of April, and reached San Francisco in nine days and seventeen hours.

The following summary of news we glean from the San Francisco *Bulletin*:

It was definitely settled by the Democratic Committee, on 5th April, that the Convention shall be held at Charleston.

Judge Mason closed argument before Commissioners of Patents on the 4th April, in favor of the extension of Morse's patent.—The Commissioner of Patents, on 10th April, granted an extension of Morse's patent of the magnetic telegraph for seven years.—The extension covers the patent of 1856, inclusive of instruments now in use and mode of transmission.

The President is preparing a message on Mexican affairs, which he intends sending to Congress soon.

The Secretary of State has replied to an inquiry of the House that no information had reached his department, relative to the confiscation of property and expulsion of American citizens from the City of Mexico by Miramon.

Mr. Della Torre, District Attorney for the Northern District of California, contemplates resigning. He will be succeeded by Calhoun Benham.

Secretary Cobb has appointed Murray Whalon Special Agent of the Treasury for the Department of the Pacific coast, *vice* J. Ross Browne.

Messrs. Latham, Burch, Gwin and Scott, have requested Mr. Lander to abandon the construction of the remainder of the wagon road in favor of one more favorable to their constituents. They pass upon him high compliments, but they say the services of a scientific engineer are not now necessary.

The recently concluded treaty with Honduras has been sent to the Senate.

State elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island show a decided democratic gain.—Rhode Island has elected a democratic Governor. Connecticut went Black Republican by 600 majority, being a democratic gain of 4000 votes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On Monday, 3d April, when the Anti-Polygamy bill was under consideration, Mr. McClernand advocated a proposition to divide Utah between Pike's Peak and Nevada.

Mr. Farnsworth said that John Wesley declared slavery to be the sum of villainies.

Jenkins—Do you say so?

Farnsworth—I am very much of that opinion.

Jenkins—You declare a lie.

Farnsworth—I am not in the habit of making a fool of myself or throwing dirt like a blackguard.

Jenkins—I can't receive that answer.

Adjourned.

On 4th April the West Point Appropriation bill was reported back. The majority of the Military Committee recommended that the House concur in the Senate amendment calling into service a regiment of Texas volunteers. The House refused to make the subject the special order for Friday.—After a lengthy debate, a motion was made of the previous question, which was sustained—114 to 75.

On 5th April, the Anti-Polygamy bill was called up. Mr. Nelson, who spoke on the subject, was followed by Mr. Hooper, delegate from Utah.

He alluded to the suspicions that hostilities would break out, as alleged, if the bill were carried out. Popular passion would certainly be aroused by persecution, and the flames of honest indignation would break out afresh. Not more than half the people of Utah wish to recognize polygamy, and not half of them practice it; but the passage of the bill would be looked upon as a persecution and an insult by the whole people, and there would be no telling the result of their hostile feeling.

Mr. Branch's substitute, providing that the Legislative power of the Territory shall be placed in a Council of Thirteen, to be appointed by the President, was lost; 47 ayes, to 151 noes.

The bill then passed, with a few unimportant amendments; 119 to 60. The bill makes polygamy a crime, and provides for its punishment. The bill also annuls the ordinance of the so called Provisional Government of the State or Deseret, passed Feb. 18, 1855, with the proviso that the property acquired under the said ordinance should not be interfered with.

After the passage of the bill a scene of the utmost confusion ensued, and several times members were on the point of breaking into an open fight. Mr. Washburn, of Maine was in the chair.

Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois commenced to speak, urging that the death-blow having been given by this bill to polygamy, it was time that the other relics of barbarism, slavery in the territories, should be extirpated. Passing from his seat around the clerk's desk, he, in full view of all the members, spoke in a loud tone with emphasis and earnest gesticulation, in denunciation of slave-holding, which was the spirit of the devil, &c.

Mr. Prior said that the gentleman had no right to shake his fist on that side of the house. It was bad enough for Mr. Lovejoy to stand over in his own place, and talk treason and nonsense.

Mr. Blarksdale told Lovejoy to go over to his own side of the house.

The confusion here was very great. Members passed into the arena.

Mr. Prior said, let him remain where he is.

Mr. Barksdale, shaking his cane, was heard to say *rascal!* To restore order again, he said that gentlemen should speak from their seats. He supposed that nobody wanted to intimidate the gentleman.

Mr. Lovejoy—Nobody can intimidate me. Many Republicans crowded round Mr. Lovejoy, who said, "I am safe enough."

Mr. Barnett, elevating his voice, said that the rules required gentlemen to speak from their seats. Mr. Lovejoy must and shall do it. He shall not shake his fist at gentlemen in that menacing manner.

The Chairman directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend to Mr. Barnett, who said, "You may call him [Lovejoy] member—I shall not."

In the end some portion of order and quiet was restored.

On 6th April, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State to report relative to the occupation of San Juan Island.

On 7th April, Mr. Trumbull of Illinois presented a petition praying that Congress recommend to the State Legislatures a change of the Constitution of the United States, so that a line may be established north of which slavery shall never be permitted, and south of which it shall never be interfered with by Congress or the States.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the Overland Mail bill.

Mr. Green opposed the motion. He had to go away, and desired to speak on the bill.

Mr. Rice moved to recommit to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Hale thought the Butterfield and Central route stood in the way of any satisfactory arrangement with the Pacific mails. As there was, however, little difference of opinion as to Salt Lake, he thought it should be considered at once.

After further debate, the matter was laid over.

Mr. Hale moved that the Committee be instructed to inquire whether any capital punishment has been substituted for flogging in the navy, as it had been resolved that both Houses would adjourn from the 19th to the 30th April, he would call it up to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Special Railroad Committee of the House have been considering and re-considering the bill for the Pacific Railroad, and, finally, on the 8th of April, determined on adopting the Curtis bill, with a clause that the road should touch at Salt Lake City. This will be resisted in the House by the large interest friendly to the southern project, and, if it should pass, will encounter decided opposition in the Senate.

Mr. Gwin was to have called up Mr. Wigfall's bill on the 10th of April, with a prospect of its passage, but as our reports are cut off by derangement of the telegraph, it is impossible to tell what has been done.

Recent intelligence has satisfied the Canadians that a Pacific Railroad through British dominions is impracticable. The project is abandoned.

The principals of the Pacific Telegraph Company have signified to the Postoffice Committee, their willingness to accept a reduction of the government aid from fifty to forty thousand dollars, and tariff four to three—one fifth

Messrs. O'Reilly and Speed propose to build a telegraph from St. Paul to Puget Sound, without further aid from government that the mere right of way. They estimate the cost at $200,000.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO—PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

At last accounts the small pox was raging among Miramon's troops, and it was doubtful whether he could hold out much longer. When he withdrew from Vera Cruz, Juarez' forces were so near out of powder, it was believed that had Miramon remained, he would have taken the city. In addition to what has been published heretofore, it is stated that the Liberals defeated several regiments of Miramon's cavalry on the 6th of March, ten miles west of Jalapa; taking horses, arms and ammunition. Five hundred of the Church party were also defeated at San Martin, twenty-five miles north-west of Puebla, and cannon, with arms and munitions, were captured. The Liberals were besieging Huyhan, fifty miles north of Mexico, and they also threatened Puebla. It was rumored that the city had been taken by the Liberals, but this needs confirmation. Our Government is in receipt of correspondence of Miramon with Marino, showing that the object of the former was to blockade the entire Mexican coast.

MATTERS AT VERA CRUZ.

Letters from the British Consul at Vera Cruz represent the destruction of British property to have been great during the bombardment. Steps will be taken to hold Miramon responsible. No action has been taken by our Government respecting the prisoners at New Orleans, although there are rumors at Washington that it is decided to send the steamers back to Havana. The Spanish Minister had received the protest of the Spanish Commodore, in which the steamer *Marquez* is claimed to be a Spanish vessel.

The protest of the French Commodore against the conduct of Commodore Jarvis, had been received by the Department at Washington. The reason assigned for the protest, is that an attack might hereafter be made on the French ships. The French officer subsequently apologized to Jarvis for his correspondence.

On the evening of 23d March, the steamer *Indianola* arrived at Vera Cruz with the bark *Maria Concepcion*, the third vessel of the Miramon expedition from Havana, which was captured in the neighborhood of Alvarado. The bark bore Spanish colors, and pretended to be bound for Galveston. The Captain gave as his excuse for being so near shore, that his compass was disordered. A Mexican schooner was also captured.

AN AMERICAN SHIP FIRED UPON BY A SPANISH STEAMER.

The Captain of the ship *Moscow*, from Liverpool to New Orleans, reports that on the 8th of March, off the coast of Cuba, he was chased and fired at by a steamer carrying Spanish colors. He hove-to, and was asked some questions, and then the steamer sailed away, without having explained its purpose. The *Moscow* had American colors and private signals flying at the time.

European News.

THE CENTRAL ITALY QUESTION.—On the 18th of March, Signor Fanti arrived at Turin, and presented to the King the official documents containing the return votes of the people in the Romagna, in favor of the annexation to Sardinia, and asking a favorable consideration.

Victor Emanuel replied at once that he would ascertain and obey the solemn vote, and take care that in uniting the States of Modena, Parma and the Romagna to his dominions he did not fail in his deep devotion to the head of the church.

The official *Gazette* announces, in one decree annexing Amelia [?] another electoral assemblage of that State; and a second decree appoints fifteen electors.

A telegram, dated 20th of March, says that the King of Sardinia had formally accepted the annexation of Tuscany, and signed the decree to that effect.

The Frency army was daily quitting Lombardy to occupy Savoy.

The Sardinian troops were evacuating Savoy.

The despatch explaining the necessity of the annexation had been published at Paris.

The reason for withdrawing the French troops from Lombardy was not coldness between Sardinia and France, but the assurance of Italian independence.

The ex-Duke of Tuscany, was preparing a protest against his fate.

The representatives elected to the Sardinian Parliament were favorable to the Liberal cause in Tuscany.

Prince Carignan had been appointed Lieutenant of the King and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of Tuscany. The Ministry is discontinued, and the army of Tuscany will be incorporated with that of Sardinia.

A fleet containing Sardinian troops had left Genoa for Tuscany.

A report, in circulation on the 20th of March, says that Gen. Dearmes charged on the people, wounding more than thirty men.

It was supposed that all the Pope's troops would occupy the churches, to prevent a conflict with the Piedmontese.

It was said that the Pope had written to the King a monitory letter breaking off all relations, and stating that his Majesty would understand that he was to be formally excommunicated. His Holiness would not yet launch the bull against the people of Sardinia.

Le Nord says the moment that the bull was fulminated, the cities of Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Bologna and Florence had agreed to illuminate and give the character of a national celebration to the event.

It was also reported that the French troops would retire from Rome if Victor Emanuel is excommunicated.

Another report says that Napoleon's troops would enter the Papal States when the Sardinians took possession of the Romagna.

The municipal council of Nice voted against annexation to France.

SAVOY "ANNEXED" TO FRANCE.—The annexation of Savoy to France was considered as accomplished.

The London *Times* admits that this annexation must be quietly allowed, but denounces the act as one of speculation, wrong in principle, and as bad as a march upon the Rhine or a sudden attempt on Antwerp. There was no safety against a sovereign who thus seized the possessions of a friendly power, except in careful watchfulness and armed preparations.

The first returning battalion of the French army from Italy had entered Savoy.

France had assumed 175,000,000 francs of the debt of Pidmont, in consideration of the cession of Savoy.

PEACE BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—In the last engagement between the Moors and Spaniards, it was reported that the Moors numbered ten thousand. The Spanish had 150 killed and wounded. The Spaniards were afterwards victorious in another severe fight on the 7th of March. It was expected that Tangier would be attacked in a few days.

A battle was fought on the 23d, on the road to Tangier, in which the Spanish were completely victorious.

The preliminaries of peace between Morocco and Spain were signed on the 29th of March, and an armistic was concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—It was reported that the French Emperor would disclaim emphatically any intention to interfere with the Rhine frontier.

An American vessel near the Isle of Wright was brought to for not showing colors, by an English man-of-war. The English officers subsequently apologized relative to the seizure of the brig *J. E. Hosse*, as a slaver, by British cruisers.

The Shah of Persia is dead.

The work on the *Great Eastern* had been recommenced.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

MR. FURSTE:—As the election will soon be here, the people in our "neck of woods" are beginning to cast about to see who are the best men to elect to the different offices. We have hit upon our choice for County Auditor, and you will please announce R. M. WALKER as a candidate for that position, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. We hope that candidates for other offices will be announced in this good old way that we were used to in "Pike."

CHAMBERS' PRAIRIE.

FOR SHERIFF.

MR. EDITOR—You will oblige numerous friends by announcing, through the columns of your paper, Mr. JOHN AKIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Thurston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

A DEMOCRATS.

To the Democracy of Cowlitz County.

You are requested to meet, by delegates, at the Monticello House, in Monticello, on Saturday, the 2d day of June, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating two (one joint with Wahkiakum) candidates for the Territorial Assembly, and for such County officers as are to be filled at the next July election.

The Committee would recommend the following apportionment of delegates:

Arkansas (or Castle Rock)	2
Oak Point	2
Clamma	2
Monticello	2
	7

The Committee would suggest that the precinct meetings be held on Saturday, the 19th day of May, for appointing delegates to said County Convention.

A. R. BURBANK,
R. CREECE,
H. JACKSON,
County Committee.

Monticello, W. T., May 1st, 1860.

Thurston County Democratic Convention.

The undersigned, Democratic Central Committee for Thurston County, would respectfully recommend that a Democratic County Convention to nominate candidates to represent Thurston County in the next Legislature, and persons to fill the different county offices elective this season, be held at the school house at Tum Water on Saturday the 9th day of June next.

The committee would recommend that each precinct send one delegate to said convention for every ten voters, and that the primary meetings to choose delegates to the convention, be held in the different precincts, at the places hereinafter designated, at 7 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, June 2d, 1860.

The committee, deeming the precincts as now organized for county purposes, too large, has thought proper to shape them as defined below, and to apportion the delegates as follows:

If any precinct shall be of opinion that the committee has not assigned it the full number of delegates to which it is entitled, such precinct is invited to send the full number to which it may be of opinion it is entitled to, allowing one delegate to each ten voters—subject, however, to the decision of the convention, as to their reception or rejection.

Ford's Precinct:—To consist of Ford's prairie and immediate vicinity; primary meeting to be held at Van Wormer's school house; number of delegates 3

Grand Mound:—(Meeting at school house,) number of delegates 7

Tenalquot:—To consist of Tenalquot prairie and vicinity: primary meeting to be held at Thos. W. Glasgow's; number of delegates 3

Chambers' Prairie:—Primary meeting at Chambers' school house; number of delegates 7

Nisqually:—Primary meeting at school house; number of delegates 3

Mima:—Primary meeting at school house; number of delegates 7

Bush's Prairie:—Primary meeting at Ferguson's school house; number of delegates 7

Yelm Prairie:—Primary meeting at school house number of delegates 3

Olympia:—Primary meeting at Masonic Hall; number of delegates 16

By order of the democratic central committee.

WM. W. MILLER, Ch'm.

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

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, 143 and 145 Clay Street,
3m10 San Francisco.

☞ "How are you doing?" is the question daily asked of L. H. DEYO, at the BILLIARD and BOWLING SALOON on Commercial Street, No. 165 next door to the Post Office, Seattle, W. T. He candidly answers that he is doing very well now, and expects to do better in the spring, when the road is open to the Similkameen gold mines. 12tf

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

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

New Advertisements.

Excursion to Port Ludlow!

LAUNCH OF THE NEW STEAMER.

THE STEAMER "ELIZA ANDERSON," CAPT. WRIGHT, will leave Olympia for Port Ludlow on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

In order to afford all persons an opportunity to witness the launch, the fare has been placed at the low price of Seven Dollars for the trip.

The Proprietor of the Port Ludlow Hotel will give a grand ball on Saturday evening. A fine band of music will be in attendance

JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, May 4, 1860. 1w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of Clarke, }

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME DIrected, from the District Court of the 1st Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the suit of B. F. Preston, vs. John Ryan, to enforce a mechanic's lien, for the sum of $114 00 damage, and for $9 40 cost of suit and accruing cost, I have seized and will sell to the highest bidder, on the 2d day of June, 1860, the following property, to-wit: A FRAME HOUSE, situated on block No. 5, lot No. 6, of the town site of the city of Vancouver, W. T., said premises now being occupied as a saloon, known as the "Crystal."

Sale to take place on the premises, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

G. GROOM, Sheriff.
24:4w
Sheriff's Office, Vancouver, W. T., April 26, 1860.

Notice.

THE JOINT ACCOUNT ARRANGEMENT THAT has existed between the subscribers for a year past ceases from this date, and all outstanding accounts and notes must be paid immediately at the store of W. M. Rutledge.

W. M. RUTLEDGE,
JANSON, BOND & CO.

Olympia, W. T., April 12, 1860. 3w24

☞ The subscriber desiring to make room for new importations, will sell the remaining stock now on hand at greatly reduced rates for cash.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Proclamation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T., May 3d, 1860.

To all who shall see these presents—Greeting:

WHEREAS, At the last March term of the 2d Judicial District Court held in and for the county of Thurston, an Indian of the Nisqually tribe commonly known as Yelm Jim, alias Wahoolit, was, for the murder of William White, finally sentenced to suffer death on the fourth day of the present month; and

WHEREAS, A petition for the exercise of Executive clemency in behalf of said Indian has been presented by the Indian Department of said Territory, and also signed by many citizens thereof; and while this has been met with a remonstrance equally respectable, the counsel for the prisoner has filed a variety of official documents for the purpose of showing, among other things, that at the time of the killing of White, an actual war, carried on in the usual Indian mode, existed between the whites and all Indians found east of the Sound, and without passes, (of whom it is alleged that the prisoner was one) and maintaining that the existence of such war entirely exempted said Indian from liability to the civil laws of the Territory; that therefore at the time of said killing, it was not a criminal act, or murder, as understood and defined by our laws.

With the view of obtaining from the General Government information upon the various points presented, and especially some definite rule by which to determine the extent to which Indians should be held amenable to the Territorial laws for acts committed during a state of hostilities, the entire case will be referred to the authorities at Washington City for advice; and to give time for its arrival, be it known that I, RICHARD D. GHOLSON, Governor of the Territory of Washington, by virtue of authority vested in me, do respite the execution of said sentence upon the said Yelm Jim alias Wahoolit, until Friday the tenth day of August next succeeding the date hereof, and do hereby enjoin upon and require of the Sheriff, and all other civil officers of the said county of Thurston, a strict observance of the respite hereby unto the said Yelm Jim, alias Wahoolit, granted.

In testimony of all which, I hereto set my name, and caused the Seal of said Territory to be affixed. Done at Olympia this 3d day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Independence the eighty fourth.

{L. S.}

RICHARD D. GHOLSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED, by the Probate Court of the County of Thurston at its April Term, 1860, administrator upon the estate of ALFRED ALLEN, late of said County, deceased. Persons knowing themselves indebted will at once settle with the undersigned, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated according to law.

JAMES ALLEN, Administrator.

Mound Prairie, Thurston County, W. T., April 23, 1860. 24:4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of Clarke, }

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME DIrected, from the District Court of the 1st Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the suit of Henry Weinhard, vs. John Ryan, for the recovery of the sum of $175 00 damages, and for $17 75 cost of suit and accruing cost, I have seized and will sell to the highest bidder, on the **2d day of June**, 1860, the following property, to-wit: The right, title and interest of said John Ryan, in a FRAME HOUSE and LOT, and the appurtenances thereunto, situated on block No. 5, lot No. 6, of the town site of the city of Vancouver, W. T., and now occupied by Patrick Keegan as a saloon, known as the "Crystal."

Sale to take place on the premises, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M.

24:4w G. GROOM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Vancouver, W. T., April 26, 1860.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FROM

OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.

The new and splendid steamer

Eliza Anderson,

THOS. WRIGHT, Commander,

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

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

For further particulars, address

JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, May 4, 1860. 3m24

FOR SALE.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE

"BANK EXCHANGE SALOON,"

On Fowler's Wharf, Port Townsend.

AS URGENT BUSINESS CALLS ME FROM THE Territory, I offer for sale a desirable and well selected stock of

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Also—An A No. "PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLE," with MARBLE BED, and Phelan's Patent Combination Cushions.

The above table is new, having been used but a few months, and is in perfect order.

The House is well located, doing a good business, and offers a good and profitable investment.

J. H. ROBERTSON.

24tf is Port Townsend, W. T.

EX GREAT REPUBLIC, OCEAN TELEGRAPH, Good Hope, Reynard,

H. HASTINGS AND REPORTER.

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

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Comprising

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

ALSO, VIA ISTHMUS:

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

And a General Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SPRING TRADE.

ALSO,

EX ORACLE, ELIZA, DENMARK, &C. &C.:

VELVET MEDALION CARPETS.
BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS.
INGRAINS, HEMPS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRUGGETS.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
GREEN BAIZES.
Window Shades and Hollands, Brocatelle & Damasks.
Paper Hangings and Borders.

AGENCY OF

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

INVOICES VERY LOW PRICED

Floor Oil Cloths,

Now landing and for sale, at lowest rates, by

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,—135 and 137 Merchant St.,

3m24 San Francisco.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED special administrator, with the will annexed, upon the estate of JAMES C. COCHRAN, late of Thurston county, deceased, by the Probate Court of said county, at its April term, 1860. Persons knowing themselves indebted will call upon the undersigned at once and settle, and those having claims against the said estate will present them, with proper vouchers, within one year from the date hereof.

SIDNEY S. FORD, Sen.,

Skookum Chuck, Thurston county, W. T.

April 23, 1860. 4w23

Wanted.

INFORMATION OF JAMES ALEXANDER GARDINER, who left Washington Territory in 1855. When last heard from, he was at Big Oak Flat, Tuolumne county, California. If living, he is now 28 years old.

Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by the undersigned, his brother.

Address, WM. A. GARDINER,

3t22 Olympia, Washington Territory.

Golden Era copy three weeks and send bill to this office.

Dalles Portage Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BOOKS for the subscription of stock in this Company will be opened by the Commissioners of the Company at Calawash Landing, on the 1st first day of June, A. D., 1860.

ALFRED ALLEN,
JAMES W. FERGUSON,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
Com. D. P. Co.

Calawash Landing, Clickatat Co., W. T., March 10, 1860. 20td

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

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

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF PENITENTIARY COMMISsioners of Washington Territory will receive sealed proposals until the 6th day of June, 1860, for clearing and grubbing 2½ acres of the site for the Penitentiary, located at Vancouver, Clarke county, W. T. Said work to be done as follows:

All trees, stumps, and brush, to be taken out by the roots, and the holes to be filled up, and all to be leveled down smooth. Said work to be completed by the 1st day of August, 1860. Two sureties to be named in the bids.

Said commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed—"To the Acting Commissioner of Penitentiary. Proposals for clearing."

By order of the Board,

GAY HAYDEN,
Acting Commissioner of Penitentiary.

Vancouver, April 2, 1860. 20td

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

WINSOR & LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

TAKE WARNING.

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
County of Thurston. }

District Court of Second Judicial District, in and for the Territory aforesaid.

TO JOHN EVANS, SARAH T. EVANS, OWNER and Dowress, and Joseph Hamlin, subsequent incumbrancer: You are hereby notified, that T. F. McElroy has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which shall commence more than three months after the sixteenth (16th) day of March, 1860, 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 to foreclose a mortgage executed by the said John Evans, on the eighth day of September, 1858, to secure the payment of a promissory note, bearing even date therewith, for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with interest from said date according to the tenor of said note.

Complaint dated March 6th, 1860, and filed in District Court of 2d Judicial District, W. T., March 13th, 1860.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

3m17

NONPAREIL SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED THE above named Saloon, and fitted the same up in a superior style, invites his old friends and the public generally to give him a call, where they will find the choicest

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Connected with the Saloon are

TWO GOOD BILLIARD TABLES AND BALL ALLEYS.

OYSTERS will be served, as heretofore, day or night.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars, wholesale and retail.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms cash.

M. L. HEFRON.

Olympia, March 9, 1860. 3m16

CLOSING UP AND SELLING OUT.

AS I am about to close up the Livery business, I now offer for sale a lot of fine Work and Saddle HORSES, ROAD WAGONS, BUGGIES, HARNESS (single and double), &c., all of which are of the best quality and in excellent order. To farmers and those desirous of purchasing the chance of securing good bargains should not be neglected.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER.)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*

11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

J. D. CARROLL,

YATES STREET,

(BETWEEN WHARF AND GOVERNMENT STS.,)

IMPORTER

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

NOW OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS:

10 PUNCHEONS SCOTCH WHISKY;
10 " Jamaica Rum;
40 " Swain & Boord's Old Tom Gin;
15 pipes Holland Gin;
15 ½ casks Sazerac Cognac;
10 " " J. Robbins' Cognac;
10 " " Martel Cognac;
15 " " Selmette Cognac;
25 BBLS. BOURBON WHISKY;
50 bbls Alcohol;
50 casks American Brandy;
25 hhds Allsopp & Son's Burton Ale;
50 bbls Oregon Cider;
150 CASES SWAIN AND BOORD'S OLD TOM;
300 CASES LONDON DOCK & CNAC BRANDY;
20 cases London Club House Gin;
50 " Wolfe's Schnapps;
100 cs V. H. & Co. ANCHOR HOLLAND GIN;
50 cases Absinth Suisse;
50 " Vermouth Rivoire;
50 " Scotch Whisky, Rob't Thio;
150 CASES CLARET WINE;
50 " John Durand Haut Sauterne;
10 bbls D. Gordon Sherry Wine;
10 " Crown Port Wine;
25 BASKETS HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE;
10 " Heidsick Champagne, pints;
25 CASES ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS;
25 " Hostetter's Bitters;
15 " Turner's Forest Wine Bitters;
25 " Baker's Bitters;
50 " Ginger Wine;
150 TURNER'S ASSORTED SYRUPS;
100 CASKS BYASS' PORTER, 4 doz. each;
50 Casks Bass' Ale, 4 doz. each.

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

TERMS CASH.

J. D. CARROLL,
Opposite Freeman & Co.'s Express,
3m22 Yates Street, Victoria.

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,

12y OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

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

Daly's

AROMATIC VALLEY

WHISKY,

FOR MEDICAL USE,

HAS now taken that position in the world's estimation, which justifies its Proprietor in claiming for it

A Superiority Unrivalled,

Produced, as it is, by a process known only to the Manufacturer, and extracted from the choicest grain, which grows no where but in a favored locality in the Valley of the Monongahela, and containing no particle of deleterious admixture; it has acquired a reputation for perfect purity and intrinsic excellence, based solely upon its inherent merit, which the Proprietor does not intend shall ever be forfeited. Its universal use by the

Medical Profession

is most urgently recommended. Already has it found its way into the principal public and private Hospitals in the country, and wherever it has been once used, it forthwith becomes a necessity.

The attention of consumers is called to the certificates of the following well known Chemists:

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.,
New York. Chemist.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 22 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.

WM. H. DALY—

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.

Yours respectfully,
JAS. J. MAPES,
Analytical Chemist.

CAUTION.

It has come to my knowledge that parties in San Francisco have resorted to the base artifice of attempting to forge my label, with some slight alterations, using the name "DELAY'S" instead of "DALY'S Aromatic Valley Whisky," and also using "CUMBERLAND," instead of "MONONGAHELA."

These Bogus Labels have been put on Bottles of entirely different shape from mine, containing the commonest trash, and packed in cases, intended to imitate and branded similar to the genuine, using the name "DELAY'S" instead of "DALY'S."

Dealers in the interior as well as consumers are cautioned not to be imposed upon by this Bogus article.

Particular attention is called to the shape of my Bottle, which is unlike any other, and also to the name "William H. Daly, New York," blown in each Bottle.

I have no fears of this or any other spurious article interfering with the sale of my

Aromatic Valley Whisky,

but I cannot allow such a base fraud to be practiced upon honest Merchants and the unsuspecting Consumer, without noticing it.

WM. H. DALY,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

NOTE.

☞ Daly's Aromatic Valley WHISKY is for sale by most of the respectable Liquor Houses in California.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
is15 SAN FRANCISCO.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

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

SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY

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

CAUTION.

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

"EUREKA WHISKEY,"

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

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

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

GENUINE EUREKA WHISKY

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

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

burnt into the head.

Purchasers will please take particular notice of this brand, as none other is genuine.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTE.—The genuine EUREKA WHISKY is for sale by most of the Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 15is

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

AMERICAN,

ENGLISH & GERMAN

Hardware,

Iron, Steel,

NAILS,

Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS,

STOVES,

Mechanic's Tools,

TINWARE,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

&c., &c.,

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS:

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

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

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

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

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.

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

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

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

The word Schiedam Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article—all others are counterfeit, and are impositions on the public. 6m6

MEDICAL CARD.

U. G. Warbass,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF NUMEROUS friends and acquaintances, I have determined to locate permanently in Olympia and resume the practice of my profession in all its branches. From an extensive and successful Surgical and Medical Practice of over twelve years, I offer myself, not as an experimentor, but as a practitioner who has had experience.

Particular attention will be paid to all surgical operations and diseases of a private nature.

Office at the Pacific House, corner of Maine and Third Streets, where patients from a distance can be supplied with comfortable rooms, and charged by the week for board and medical attendance.

Consultation fee and charges moderate.

Olympia, Oct. 21, 1859. 48tf

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

A New Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, and Glassware, &c., &c., &c.

☞ We have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, and are offering our Goods at reduced rates.

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 20, 1859. 29tf

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

DALLES PORTAGE COMPANY.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Dalles Portage Company, notice is hereby given that books will be opened at the house of James H. Herman at Rockland, W. T., opposite Dalles City, Oregon, on Friday, the first day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said company.

Dated at Cascades, W. T., this 19th day of March, 1860.

JAMES L. FERGUSON,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
ALFRED ALLEN,
Commissioners.

2m19

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

TOUCHING GLASSES IN DRINKING.—A writer in the *Historical Magazine*, for November, thus attempts to explain the origin of the habit of touching glasses in drinking.—"One branch of my ancestry was Scotch, and devoted adherents of Charles Stuart. While a boy, my father possessed a heavy cut and thrust, basket-hilted sword, which one of the Richardson family, my father's maternal ancestor, had used at Culloden. From him this tradition descended to the family, as to the touching of glasses. When, after the failure of the expedition of the so-called Pretender, Prince Charles, in 1615, that Prince crossed to France, his supporters were beset on every hand with spies; it frequently happened that they were placed in situations where they could not, with safety, refuse to respond to the common toast, 'the health of the king.' It was understood between the faithful that when the King was drank, it was the King 'over the water;' and to express this symbolically, one glass was passed over another. This, in time, was modified to the silent touching of glasses. In the lower part of South Carolina and Virginia, generally settled with cavalies, the habit has prevailed and spread wherever their descendants have gone to the South and West.—It is the habit of men to-day, in drinking, to touch glasses invariably, but I have never known the custom explained by any one else. You may rely upon this being its true exposition."

THE SKY AN INDICATOR OF THE WEATHER.—The colors of the sky at particular times afford wonderfully good guidance. Not only does a rosy sunset presage fair weather, and a ruddy sunrise bad weather, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening, an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds again are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined, and feathery, the weather will be fine; if the edges are hard, sharp, definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual hues betoken wind or rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. Simple as these maxims are, the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of seafaring men.

☞ "I never knew," said Lord Erskine, "a man remarkable for heroic bravery, whose very aspect was not lighted up by gentleness and humanity."

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. 30tf

GARDEN SEEDS,—Raised in this Territory—growth of 1859, at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.
Olympia, Jan. 24, 1860. 10tf

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

"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.

ALMANACS AND DIARIES FOR 1860. Also, BANCROFT'S LAWLER AND FORM BOOK for Oregon and Washington at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

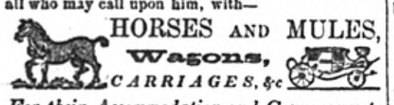
THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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



HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33ly

Pioneer Hotel.

H. L. TIBBALS, 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

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 3y

HENRY N. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the Court of Claims of U. S.

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

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.

W. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

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.

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

NOT E.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between ROBERT GREENBAUM and RALPH COATS, under the firm name of GREENBAUM & COATS, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned from the said firm.

The business of the said firm at Shookum Chuck, will be settled by Ralph Coats. Those knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle, and those having claims will forthwith present the same to the undersigned, at the store of said Greenbaum & Coats, at the Skookum Chuck in Thurston County.

RALPH COATS.

Skookum Chuck, W. T., Feb. 27, 1860. 3m15

Notice--All.

From and after this date, no legal advertisements, such as administrator's notices, attachment notices, sheriff's and constable's sales, or any notice ordered to be published by any order of court, will be published in this paper unless accompanied by the cash. We have been *humbugged by the living* and *euchered* by the dead to such an extent that we are compelled to adopt this course to protect ourself.

EDWARD FURSTE,
Publisher Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

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

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

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

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

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM

NEW YORK,

A large assortment of CHOICE

BOOKS,

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

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

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

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

NEW STORE

AND

NEW FIRM

AT

TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

BATHING,

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV

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

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.*

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

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

The publisher of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT having recently made large additions to his former assortment of

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

is now prepared to execute, in the neatest style, and at prices to suit the times, all orders for printing that may be entrusted to him, such as

BILLS,	CARDS,	POSTERS,
LABELS,	PAMPHLETS,	BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,	RECEIPTS,	BILLS LADING,
BILLS OF FARE,	INVITATIONS,	&c., &c.

Blank Deeds, (Warrantee and Quit Claim), Mortgages, Powers of Attorney for the transfer and sale of scrip, &c., constantly on hand.

Orders respectfully solicited.

NOTICE.

SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their Widows or Orphan children,) who served in any wars or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an egent at Washington, attended to.

Reference to any of the heads of Departments.

R. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 3m10

French, Wilson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 51f

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Lenore."

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.

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

New Goods!

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

100 Cast and Steel

Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking

STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

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

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

--Also--

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

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

A geheral assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTIST.

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

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

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 51f

Seeds! Seeds!!

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, of the growth of 1859—warranted fresh and genuine—Apple, Pear, Plum, Black Mazzard Cherry, English Horse Chesnut, Turnip, Ruta Baga, Carrot, and other seeds.

Orders from a distance, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

J. E. WHITWORTH.

Olympia, Dec. 15th, 1859. 4-tf

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FROM

OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.

The new and splendid steamer

Elizh Anderson,

THOS. WRIGHT, Commander,

Having been purchased by the Mail Contractors expressly for this route, will hereafter leave OLYMPIA every Monday at 12 o'clock M., during the Winter months, touching at *STEILACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,* and *VICTORIA, V. I.*

The new steamer JULIA, WM. E. BUSHNELL, Commander, built at Port Gamble, will resume her trips on the opening of Spring business, thus enabling the contractors to furnish ABUNDANT FACILITIES for the citizens of our own Territory, as well as those of Oregon, in the transportation of CATTLE and all other classes of freight; also affording elegant accommodations for Passengers.

No charges for BERTHS or MEALS.

For further information enquire on board, of the Captain, or address the undersigned at Olympia.

JOHN H. SCRANTON,
3-4m General Agent.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery,

[Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Com.'s Office,]

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

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

A Tribute to Merited Worth.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

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

PHILADELPHIA, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

Yours, very respectfully,
H. RAND,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.

CERTIFICATE.

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

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

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

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

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

CARD.

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

[L. S.] MEYER YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.

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

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

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

SPERMATORRHŒA,

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

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