PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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Statement of Mr. Chas. E. Weed concerning the Third Auditor's Report.

EDITOR PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

Sir:—As I have been noticed among the others connected with the volunteer service of Washington Territory, by the 3d Auditor of the Treasury, and as that notice is of a character calculated to cast reproach upon me, I feel called upon in justice to myself to vindicate the course pursued by me in those transactions in which he, the 3d Auditor, has endeavored to render as ridiculous.

No person disposed to treat the matter of our claims with fairness and justice can read the report of Mr. Atkinson without coming to the conclusion that he is bitterly prejudiced against us, and if such be the case, then certainly he is not the proper person to intrust with our accounts. There is not a single palliating word in his whole report. He finds fault with everything. Some have done too much; others too little, and some nothing. Those who have attempted to copy the forms of the regular service are censured for wasting time and stationery, and others for not doing so. His report is a kind of speech ("such as it is") against the war debt.

But I will proceed to an explanation of those transactions of mine noticed by our friend. I am accused of having gotten rid of large quantities of beef, pork, bacon, flour, coffee, rice, sugar, candles, vinegar, salt, soap, &c., &c., by a kind of barter, at fixed rates, for board, goods, labor, &c.

Well, that is all true; and to those who were living here at the time needs no explanation, but for the benefit of others (and particularly Mr. Atkinson) I will state that we could do no better—it was a last resort, every other means to supply the demands of the service having been exhausted. It must be remembered we had no money to back us. No United States Treasury to draw upon; and at the time this bartering took place, no credit. Uncle Sam had been good up to this time. Merchants and private individuals alike had furnished all they could. They had in many instances nearly deprived themselves of their means of support. Many had even advanced cash to purchase goods in San Francisco and Oregon to supply the men in the field; and where it was known that persons were able and had not furnished their part, goods were pressed into service. This being the state of affairs, and large quantities of certain articles being on hand at the post of Olympia that was likely not to be used immediately, and it being known that an exchange could be effected for stores absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the troops, the order came to me from my superiors to *barter*. Perhaps all that would have been necessary for me to have said in relation to this business is, that my superiors ordered it; but I have shown why it was ordered, which will doubtless be more satisfactory.

Again the Auditor says: "The quantity of property and supplies which came into his hands appear to have been greatly beyond the wants of the service at his post," &c. This is also true; nor was it intended for the use of the post in my charge alone. It was intended and was used in the service generally. Much of the property and supplies was purchased in Oregon and elsewhere, and shipped to the post of Olympia (head-quarters) to be used wherever required. The bulk of the subsistence stores and forage used in the service was concentrated at that post by the Quartermaster General, it being deemed the best and safest point to pack and haul from to the scene of operations in the interior; besides I did not (as my abstracts will show) purchase one-half the property in my possession. It was purchased by others, by orders from the Quartermaster and Commissary Department, and turned over to me, and for which I became accountable. It was not known how long the war would last. At that time, the chances were that supplies for one year at least would be necessary, and as they had to be collected together from distant points in the Territory and elsewhere, and at such times, places and terms as could be best made *without money*, I think instead of words of disparagement and a labored effort to show fraud, incapacity and recklessness in the management of affairs connected with the service, and thereby cheat the people of this Territory out of their hard earned dues, an impartial and unbiased mind would have given us credit, for sagacity at least, in providing so well for future contingencies. Besides all stores and property of every description that was not used was sold at auction and faithfully accounted for; the prices, too, comparing favorably with those paid at the time of purchase. The Auditor mentions this to be sure, but in such a manner as to leave the impression that the surplus was appropriated to our own use.

Again he says: "Like Quartermaster General Miller, he reports money accounts as due for meals furnished at from 75 cents to $1 each to volunteers, employees, &c., and in such a manner as to make it exceedingly difficult to ascertain whether such bills ought to have been contracted according to any known rule or usage of the military service." As a general thing meals were furnished at 50 cents, but wherever meals were furnished, they were to expressmen coming in from the field with despatches to the Commander-in-chief, employees or volunteers on some special duty. In every instance those persons certified to the fact of having received the meals, and stating the particular service in which they were engaged. It was believed at that time, too, that it would be cheaper to have the meals furnished in this way than to keep up quarters and issue rations. It will be remembered that the post at Olympia was Head-Quarters, and all business with the Commander-in-chief, Adjudant General, Quartermaster General, and others, was done at that post. Expressmen were constantly going to and fro. Teamsters and vessels were loading and discharging, which made it necessary to employ a considerable number of hands, besides many of the employees engaged at other stations were paid off there; many others drew their clothing there also. A great number of persons were entered as employees who were engaged in guarding the mills, Indian prisoners, and garrisoning block houses, &c., &c., which made the number of employees engaged at Olympia look large; but when the situation of affairs in the Territory at that time is taken into consideration, and circumstances which controlled our action be properly viewed, I feel that we have nothing to fear from the aspersions of Mr. Atkinson, concerning the purchases and disbursements being "mixed up together." Such is not the fact. The purchases are separate from the disbursements in every instance. That the property and stores are not classified as particularly as the forms of the regular service require, is true, as I did not understand at the time that such classification would be necessary. In fact, there was no attempt made on my part to follow the regular formular in any particular, believing as I did, that a common sense exhibit, showing the manner in which the property in my charge was applied to the public service or otherwise disposed of, would be sufficient. It was my endeavor to conduct the affairs of my post as economically as possible, and to see that nothing was wasted or destroyed unnecessarily. This I did to the best of my ability—faithfully. With regard to the prices paid by me for supplies, I have only to say, that it is ridiculous to suppose that I could control the market. My purchases were made at the lowest possible figures, and I assert without the fear of successful contradiction, that whatever they were, they were the ruling market rates at the time they were paid. Many articles were purchased at low rates, even lower than the cash value at that time—the patriotic citizens being disposed to undervalue their property in consequence of the use to which it was to be applied.

I will next quote: "Considerable quantities of clothing and other goods are disposed of by CERTIFIED issues to the Indians and to the Indian Department, thus confusedly blending together the two branches of the Indian and military service." The goods disposed of by certified issue to Indians were in payment for the services of our *Indian allies*, PAT KANIM and others, and had no connection with the Indian service whatever; neither is there any appearance of such blending of accounts on the face of the papers. The goods turned over to the Indian Department were used by that department to keep the disaffected savages from joining the hostiles, and experience has shown that it had the desired effect. But how this account has any connection with the Indian Department accounts, is known only to the 3d Auditor. It is well known that the Commander-in-chief of the volunteer forces was also Superintendent of Indian affairs at that critical period, and that in these transactions I only obeyed my instructions.

As to issuing rations to the wives of volunteers, employees and families, it is sufficient to say that humanity dictated this course, as their means of subsistence had been cut off in consequence of having been driven from their farms by the enemy, and obliged to seek refuge in the town, or in block houses. Had this not been done, their only alternative would have been to beg, starve or steal.

To have issued rations in kind, as the 3d Auditor would have us do, would have been entirely impossible, as all well know they could not be obtained. "We were obliged to subsist upon principally what we could get, for which we leaped about from rock to rock, upon our legs, of which we have two." So also with clothing. We were obliged to take such as we could get, and thank God for that.

I next come to the 638½ bushels of wheat delivered by Thos. Linklater to Capt. O. Shead, which is not otherwise accounted for. Capt. Shead commanded a large wagon train, and was an accounting officer, and his receipt, or that of his lieutenant, was as good a voucher as I required. The wheat was doubtless used for forage; but be that as it may, I certainly am not accountable for it any further. "Quartermaster Gen. Miller's accounts represent Quartermaster Weed to have received from him 55 horses, which it has not been discovered that he has accounted for." Upon examining Gen. Miller's accounts, I find that such is the case, but by refering to the voucher it will be seen that it is a mistake. The voucher held by Gen. Miller is a receipt to Mr. Lewis Ensign, the agent who purchased the horses; 45 of the horses I receipted to Quartermaster Hathaway for,—the other 10 were paid for by me, as my accounts of purchases will show. This receipt Mr. Ensign required to satisfy Gen. Miller that the horses were turned over to me, and was doubtless inadvertantly used as a voucher by him. The General's accounts show a large surplus of horses, and this error will account for 55 of them.—Mr. Atkinson has been very particular to notice all the points that would seem to militate against us, without stating all the facts as they are to be found upon the face of the papers. As a general thing, there is very little wastage charged, and still there is found to be a large surplus of many articles. How did this occur? Why by a disposition on the part of all to account for the utmost farthing. Horses were captured from the enemy and sold for scrip, which no officer had to account for. Many articles of camp and garrison equippage partially worn out were faithfully brought in and sold for something, and helped to reduce the debt. So also with damaged subsistence stores. My accounts were purposely left to appear as they are, without any attempt to force them to ballance. In some few instances there is a small deficiency, and in others a considerable surplus. Their being voluminous is surely no *serious* objection to to them. If sufficient time and money were expended on them, as was the case with the Oregon accounts, I have no doubt mine, as well as all the accounts of this Territory, could be brought into a shape that would satisfy even the 3d Auditor. There are, doubtless, many things, irregularities, &c., that to those unacquainted with the circumstances attending the operations of the Quartermaster and Commissary Department at that gloomy period of our history, seem strange and unaccountable, but that any attempt to defraud can be shown will not be charged to us. I have already made this communication lengthy, and fearing I shall occupy too much space, I am admonished to close. With a request to publish the foregoing, I remain, very respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES E. WEED.

Democratic Nominations in the Counties of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum.

Pursuant to notice, a joint convention of the Democratic delegates of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties assembled at Monticello, Cowlitz county, on the 6th of June, 1859, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices, and for the transaction of general business.

On motion of Seth Catlin, Sen., Mr. Geo. Barlow was elected chairman.

On motion of Henry Jackson, James B. La Du was chosen secretary.

The following named delegates were present from their respective precincts:

Monticello Precinct—Seth Catlin, Sen., Thomas Roe, T. D. Rue, A. R. Burbank, Geo. Barlow, Wm. Hutchinson.

Castle Rock Precinct—Henry Jackson, S. K. Hutson.

Columbia Precinct—John Blalseny, Bennet Creecy.

Wahkiakum County—Chas. McCall.

On motion of Seth Catlin, Sen., J. B. La Du was elected to fill the vacancy in the Monticello delegation, caused by the absence of Chas. Holman.

On motion, F. C. Shernhorst was empowered to cast the votes of Oak Point precinct.

Seth Catlin, Sen., made some excellent and pertinent remarks relative to the propriety of an expression of the sentiments of this convention, and in conclusion made a motion that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to prepare a set of resolutions to that effect,—which motion was adopted.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the chair to select candidates for the various offices to be presented for the action of the convention.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we fully endorse the sentiments expressed by the late Territorial Convention in their excellent resolutions.

2. *Resolved*, That each person, community, organization or government have a right to exercise all the faculties and powers that God has given them, without let or hindrance, individually and collectively, so they do not infringe upon the equal rights of others.

3. *Resolved*, That self-government is a fundamental principle of Democracy.

4. *Resolved*, That government is an association for the mutual protection of the people individually and collectively.

5. *Resolved*, that the U. S. government is only an agent for the several independent and sovereign States, and can exercise none but delegated powers. It can neither add to nor diminish its powers,—hence it had no right to bind itself that it would not acquire territory in Central American or elsewhere.

6. *Resolved*, That our laws should be few and plainly written in plain English, that all may understand them.

7. *Resolved*, That the efforts of some of the churches to control the municipal institutions of the States, is a clandestine effort to draw all political power within the pale of the church, and that every Democrat should eschew any connection with any church that seeks to interfere with, or encourage the violation of the laws of any of the States.

8. *Resolved*, That the thirteen Colonies, when they gained their independence, were separate, independent and sovereign States; and that in entering into the confederation under the constitution, they only delegated such powers as were necessary for mutual protection, to regulate our relations with foreign nations, and attend to the management of the common property, and a few things of a general character, such as relates to postal affairs, coining money, &c., and that the people, States, or general government have no more right to interfere with the reserved rights of the States than they have with foreign nations.

The convention then proceeded to ballot, and the following ticket was nominated:

For Representatives—Henry Jackson and Charles McCall.

County Commissioners—S. P. Girty and Augustus Burbee.

Probate Judge—Chas. Holman.

Justice of the Peace—Henry T. Burr.

Auditor—Wm. King.

Assessor—S. L. Rue.

Coroner—S. K. Hulson.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to attend the joint convention of the counties of Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific, for the nomination of Councilman: John Catlin, T. Roe, T. L. Rue, from Cowlitz county,—and Chas. McCall from Wahkiakum county.

On motion, the convention proceeded to ballot to ascertain the choice of Cowlitz county for Councilman. A. R. Burbank was elected as such choice on the first ballot.

On motion, a Democratic Central Committee of three for the ensuing year was elected, consisting of the following gentlemen: A. R. Burbank, Henry Jackson, Bennet Creecy.

On motion, the proceedings of this convention were ordered to be forwarded to the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT for publication.

On motion, adjourned.

GEO. BARLOW, *Chm'n.*
JAMES B. LA DU, *Sec'y.*

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

STEILACOOM, W. T., June 6, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—As per appointment, the nominee of the democratic party of Washington Territory, who has for the last two years so faithfully represented, not Pierce nor Thurston counties in particular, but *the whole territory* in our national legislature, arrived here on Saturday last, as did also the no-party man, *alias* black republican candidate, who proposes to go to Congress to represent the Hudson Bay Company and Pierce county in particular. The democratic nominee proceeded at once to the court house and would have met his opponent in debate at the time and place agreed upon, but found to his surprise that the house was full of men, and that a majority of them were black republicans and "*sore-heads*," besides some know-nothings, who were voting by the *handful* for county nominees for office. This *mongrel* convention was called at this hour ostensibly for the purpose of preventing the worthy nominee of the democratic party from being heard by the electors of Pierce county. But the church in this place was built by subscription, with an understanding that it should be used for all public meetings till some other place be provided, hence it was very properly thrown open, to enable the free people of Pierce to hear from their able public servant in relation to the past and of the prospects of the future, and most ably did he defend the present very efficient administration and its policy; and that great *bug-bear*, the 3d Auditor's report, was made to appear as a thing that *was, but is not*. His explanations were altogether satisfactory to the thinking, sober, rational part of our community; and the no-party man was made to appear rather ridiculous in advocating the 3d Auditor's cause, especially in the matter of double pay, (which is harped on so much,) when it was shown up that this same no-party man was amongst the very first to grab at two salaries at the same time, notwithstanding the company which eleeted him their captain requested him to resign before he went to the legislature. But this devoted warrior was the last man to give up his commission, but on the contrary reported himself on duty, when at the same time he was drawing from the government three dollars a day for displaying his wisdom in the halls of legislation at Olympia.

I shall be greatly disappointed if the electors of Pierce county do not recollect, when they go to the polls next July, that platform on which the no-party man said he stood. In the opening of his speech, (if it will do call it a speech,) he said, as near as I can remember, he stood in the same relation to the people of this territory that a greenhorn, down in the old Hoosier state, did to the congregation of a religious meeting. He went on to say that this greenhorn happened to have brains enough to see that the stewards and deacons were, when taking up a collection, getting money in their hats, he up with his hat, and being with all possessed of just about enough sense to be a villain, succeeded better than the deacons, from the fact that the ladies gave liberally to get rid of him. Having collected a large sum in this way, greeny simply clawed it out of his hat and put it in his pocket; and upon being asked to pay it over for the purpose for which it was donated, he very frankly informed the congregation that he was fishing on his own hook. And now, says this no-party man, I am exactly in the same fix. I have no platform; nor no party. I am fishing on my own hook, and what I am after is your votes.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this no-party man thinks that he is going to pattern after this greenhorn he describes, and by teasing and deceiving, in order thereby to get the votes of the sober, thinking men of Pierce, and by them gain access to the fee of a delegate from this territory, and with that slop to his friends in Iowa, he is greatly mistaken. We do not calculate to take such an explanation as the foregoing of a no-party man's platform and intentions. We would quite as soon have a faithful, industrious, clear-headed man that we have tried, as to risk a "greenhorn" man such as he represents himself to be, who, we think, lacks a sufficient amount of energy and tact to even gain a clear case before a common justice's court, one time out of ten, if he has to face any opposition. Why, sir, does he suppose that the intelligent voters of Pierce county are going to give their votes to a man who can hatch up no better explanation of his position than the foregoing, and whose only qualification is that of a clever story-teller and a mimic? Sir, such faces and mouths and contortions of body you propably have never seen, as was made by this no-party man in his fete before a crowd of several hundred persons in this place last Saturday. I suppose he thought he could not convince their judgment, so he would take their fancy. He succeeded very well, so far as the children and "greenhorns" were concerned, in the latter; but failed, so far as the votes of Pierce county are concerned, very signally in the former. And, sir, if he supposes, after his foregoing explanations, that this county will give him anything like the support it did Abernathy, he is greatly deceived, for we understand him too well down here. We are aware that he has but a small sprinkling of this world's goods in this territory; and the probability is, to say nothing about his own explanations, that he would never return to this territory if he was once elected to Congress; and further, if he should go, he would say nothing there only "*et cetera*," which word he used in his said speech God only knows how many times, for nobody else could have kept count.

I expect this week's issue of our chameleon editor will try to fix up the no-party man's effusion of last Saturday, but it will not go down in this quarter. Our editor is also too well known. He is the man who moved all Steilacoom, if he did not the heavens and earth, to organize a city government, and after nearly consummating his object, turned in with the fag ends of the place and assisted in its defeat. In a like manner he is dealing in politics. Quite lately he said to different persons, at different times, that his paper was pledged to the support of the interests of Washington Terrritory, and consequently he should have to support the *present nominee of the democratic party* for our next delegate.—But lo! and behold! what do we hear him say now? Those fifty campaign subscribers from Island county, obtained by an ex-judge, speaks loud as to the cause of his having shifted sides. I think the model editor had better stop talking about bribery in Oregon and look a little nearer home.

Mr. Editor, hoping that the great and good principles of the democratic party, which are opposed to sectionalism, fanaticism and proscription, may be well considered by the free and independent electors of this territory before they poll their votes next July, I will close this communication, which I have already made much longer than I intended when I commenced penning it.

Respectfully yours,
ELECTOR.

Canvassing.

EDITOR PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

The usual quiet of our county was disturbed and the citizens set on tip-toe by the arrival in our midst, on Tuesday last, of Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, regular Democratic nominee for Congress, closely followed by Col. W. H. Wallace, independent candidate for the same honor, armed with that *terrible* weapon, the report of the 3d Auditor of the Treasury.

The Col., after about an hour's speaking, in which he endeavored to annihilate the Democratic party generally, commencing with the President and going downwards, skipping, in the goodness of his heart, the third Auditor; proceeded to draw this famous document, which, however, failed to produce the revolutionizing effects so much desired by the sore heads and woolleys.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the independent candidate to convince his hearers that a screw was loose somewhere,—that their prospects for getting their claims adjusted were materially injured by this report, in consequence of its disclosing inaccuracies and foul transactions in the volunteer accounts,—that they had been imposed upon, and their claims jeopardized by those in authority in the volunteer service, and his *disinterested assurance* that everything was wrong generally in the Democratic party,—the people of this vicinity appear to think just as they did before this formidable document appeared among them.

Notwithstanding the eloquence wasted by the Col., and the numerous extracts quoted from the report of the Auditor, the people have yet to be convinced that our government will be so unjust as to wholly ignore the report of the war commission. A report, too, founded on the personal observations of the gentlemen composing the commission, and sustained by the sworn testimony of many respectable citizens of this Territory.

I repeat that they are not yet ready to admit that this report has been set aside, and the whole affair left in the hands of this Auditor, whose ignorance of the prices in this Territory, and in fact everything else pertaining to this coast, will be apparent to any person who will take the trouble to examine a few extracts from his report. They firmly believe that with a few unimportant exceptions, their claims will be adjusted according to the awards of the commissioners appointed by direction of Congress to investigate those claims.

The attempt made by the Col. to create political capital by more than hinting that the report referred to has been suppressed by Gov. Stevens and his friends, for particular purposes, was a dead failure so far at least as this vicinity is concerned.

I would ask, is it anything unusual for documents affecting the interests of our Territory to fail to make their appearance amongst us? How many of our citizens were favored with full copies of the report of the War Commission, and that of Judge Mott? I am not exactly certain, but I will venture to say not twenty.

This pamphlet, then, on which the Col. and his friends have built such extravagant hopes—this terrible paper, regarded by some as of such potency as to enable the Col. to vault at once into the delegateship, has most signally failed to produce the wonderful effects on the voters in this section expected of it.

At Port Madison Gov. Stevens replied in a very masterly manner, vindicating the course of the Administration, and handling the Col.'s remarks on the war debt without gloves, leaving a very favorable impression with those who had the good fortune to be present. I predict for him a handsome majority in this county on the 11th of July next.

Yours, KITSAP.
May 26, 1859.

NEWS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Three Days Later from the Atlantic Side.

WAR IN EUROPE INEVITABLE.

The steamer *Wilson G. Hunt*, Capt. BURNS, arrived at Olympia wharf, direct from Victoria, Semiahmoo, and intermediate ports at 5½ o'clock on Sunday evening, with the U. S. Mail, freight and passengers. The British steamer *Forwood* had arrived at Victoria with papers brought to San Francisco by the Overland Mail, containing several days later news from the Atlantic States and Europe. To the Captain and Purser of the *W. G. Hunt* (Capt. BURNS and DANIEL B. FOSTER) we are indebted for files of San Francisco papers of June 1st. Messrs. T. M. REED and G. F. WHITWORTH of WELLS, FARGO & Co., and FREEMAN & Co.'s Expresses, have our thanks for late New York and St. Louis papers.

The overland mail arrived in San Francisco on the 31st ult., and from the *Herald* and *Alta California* of June 1st, the following summary of news is mainly taken. The news from Europe is highly important, and presages the immediate commencement of hostilities. The ultimate overtures of the English powers, relative to a Congress, had met with a flat refusal from Austria, which government had demanded of Sardinia an instant disarmament under threat of a bellicose declaration, a requirement accompanied with the dispatch of sixty thousand more troops to Lumbardy.

The San Francisco *Herald* thus discourses concerning the probabilities of a war in Europe:

"We have constantly maintained the opinion that war in Europe between the powers of France and Austria was inevitable; and the news received yesterday per Overland Mail tends to confirm that opinion. It will be remembered that Austria insisted upon the disarming of Sardinia, as a condition precedent to entertaining any overtures for a Peace Congress. To this demand Sardinia very properly replied that it would be absolute folly in her to disarm while Austria maintained her warlike attitude, and was steadily marching large armies towards her frontiers; she therefore insisted that Austria should likewise disband her forced levies and reestablish herself upon a peace footing. Austria refused positively to comply, and Sardinia followed suit. For this act of independence and spirit Austria gave her three days' warning; and it is easy to conceive that they will be utterly disregarded by Victor Emanuel. In the meantime, the French legions were moving by forced marches towards Piedmont, and Austria was dispatching sixty thousand more troops into Lombardy. The probabilities are that a conflict has actually taken place ere this—that the first great blow of one of the most hotly contested and sanguinary wars the world has ever witnessed, has already been given."

The trial of DANIEL E. SICKLES for the murder of PHILLIP BARTON KEY, in Washington city, last winter, resulted in his acquittal on the 26th of April, on which occasion, says a correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, the "burst of feeling that ensued beggars all description. For several minutes the Court was a scene of uproar that was unparalleled. Hundreds yelled as though gone mad, others wept, and a great number leaped into the dock and embraced the prisoner wildly."

Five murderers were recently executed in Chicago.

A young man, 19 years of age, recently committed a $7,000 forgery in Cincinnati, and eloped with a girl 17 years of age.

☞ Ex-Congressman Wm. B. Bishop of Connecticut, was on May 6th, appointed Commissioner of Patents.

☞ Utah affairs will occupy the attention of the Government. Judge Cradlebaugh has not, as reported, been removed, although the probability is that he will be.

☞ Senator Seward sailed for Europe May 7, on the steamship Ariel, from New York.

☞ It is stated that the President intends to send additional vessels of war to Mexico, and that all the support which can consistently be given to the Juarez government will be extended to it.

☞ Judge Greenwood, of Arkansas, who was recently tendered the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, has accepted it. He is expected at Washington in a few days.

☞ Col. Johnson, brother-in-law of Minister McLane, who was sent by the War Department to Mexico, in hope that he might secure the right to construct a military road from Arizona to the Gulf of California, through Sonora and Chihuahua returned to Washington, May 4, without having accomplished anything. The dispatch which he brought confirmed the published intelligence as to the condition of the country, represented Mr. McLane as despairing of any immediate improvement.

☞ William Smith O'Brien was at Toronto, Canada, May 5, where he met an enthusiastic reception.

☞ A fire occurred at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 7th of May, and ten steamboats lying at the wharves were destroyed. The names of these boats were as follows: *Henry Graff, Panolo, Jennie Gray, Council Bluff, James Wood, J. H. Conn, Potomac, Belmont, Cremona*, and *Commerce*. It is yet unknown how the fire originated. The loss is estimated at $155,600, of which $10,000 was freight. Insurance mostly in Pittsburgh offices—$50,000 so far as ascertained.

☞ Judge Cadwallader, in Pennsylvania, has pronounced a somewhat singular sentence on Judge Vondersmith, convicted of forging land warrants. He not only sentenced him to imprisonment for twenty years, but added a fine of $5,000, and obligation to pay back to the government $30,000; and on the condition of paying this sum, the Judge consented to sign a petition to reduce the term ten years.

OUR NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.—The Cabinet has under advisement an important question as to a boundary line between the United States and the British North American possessions as fixed by the treaty of 1846. This treaty runs the boundary along the 49th parallel to the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver Island from the Continent, and thence southerly to the Pacific ocean through the middle of the channel and Fuca Straits, the navigation of the waters to be free to both contracting parties. It is claimed by our Government that the channel indicated is the Canal de Haro, which is the widest and deepest channel, and the shortest way to proceed from the Gulf of Georgia to the straits. Nearer to the shore of Washington, however, are the Rosario straits, and between them and the wide channel are some fifteen or twenty small Islands, the San Juan, Orcas, and some others which are now claimed by both the United Srtes and Great Britain. The islands are nearer to the United States than to Vancouver Island. They have an area altogether of 300 square miles, or near 200,000 acres of land. The island of San Juan is the key of the Gulf of Georgia, and overlooks the channels north and south. If fortified, it would command the possession on both sides of the channel.

The matter of possession in the islands has lately assumed extraordinary importance, on account of the gold discovered near Fraser river, and both Governments have appointed Commissioners to arrange the basis for the settlement of the affair.

☞ Six of the Oberlin rescuers plead guilty at Cleveland, May 6, and were sentenced to twenty-four hours imprisonment and fined twenty-five dollars each. Bushnell has not yet been sentenced.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLIC LAND SURVEYORS.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has sent a letter to the Surveyor General of Nebraska (Gen. Burnett,) notifying him that the system of indiscriminate examination in the field of the public surveys, which has been in practice some years back in the several surveying districts, and requiring certain retained percentage on contracts, wherewith to pay such examinations, having been found to work disadvantageously, both to the Deputy Surveyors and to the Government, has been discontinued by the Department; to take effect from and after the 1st of July next. It is determined to supersede the method which has heretofore prevailed by a restriction to the mode prescribed in the provisions made in the tenth section of the act for the public surveys in California, passed March 1, 1853, namely:—They devolve the duty on the Surveyor General himself, to be executed personally, when it is possible for him to do so without neglecting his ordinary duties. In case he cannot attend to them personally, he may dispatch one of his employees. Should this be impracticable, the law authorizes him to dispatch a confidential agent, but the term of such employment is not to continue longer than thirty days.

Copies of this letter have been sent to the Surveyor Generals of California, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico.

☞ Twenty-six 3d assistant engineers of the Navy, having passed the usual examination, have been warranted. There will now be a supply of such officers, a deficiency having existed for several months.

☞ Gen. Cass held an interview with Lord LYONS, the British Minister, yesterday, and with Senor MATA, the Mexican Minister to-day, on business connected with their respective governments.

MEXICO.—Philadelphia, May 5.—The *New York Herald's* special correspondent says Col. Johnson, of the army, who went to Mexico as special bearer of dispatches, has arrived here with dispatches from Minister McLane. They confirm the news already received. Mr. McLane writes encouragingly, and expresses undoubted confidence in the ultimate success of the Juarez government, notwithstanding the efforts of the British and French Ministers to throw obstacles in its way.

Our Government does not believe that the British Minister is acting under the advice of England in the course he has seen fit to pursue, and they have the best assurances that England, when she learns, which she has already before this, that the United States has recognized the Juarez Government, will advise their Minister to do the same thing.

In the meantime our Government will take immediate steps to strengthen the hand of our Minister, and rebuke the unwarrantble interference of the English and French Ministers, and also dispatch another vessel to the Gulf to protect, as far as possible, the lives and property of American citizens.

CUBA.—New Orleans, May 5.—The steamship *Quaker City* has arrived here, bringing Port-au-Prince dates to the 15th ult. The brig *African*, from New York, arrived on the 12th, with 35 filibusters, 240 guns and other munitions, having attemped, but failed to land at Nuevas Grandes, Cuba.

Another attempt was made to land on the 7th, but the boats were swamped and the munitions lost. But *African* had received $1,000 in advance for making the trip. The Spanish Consul at Hayti has notified the Captain General Concha, who had dispatched a war steamer to capture them.

Nothing had been heard from the other filibuster vessels.

☞ President Buchanan having declined to accept the Cass-Yrisarri treaty as modified, it falls to the ground; as the Nicaragua Congress does not meet again for two years. Mr. Molina will be charged with the negotiation of a new treaty.

☞ Secretary COBB says the Treasury receipts are far beyond the estimates, and as yet he has not found it necessary to touch a dollar of the Treasury notes authorized by the late law.

OREGON STATE SEAL.—A bill passed the lower House of the Legislature last week, and will doubtless pass the Senate, to provide for the seal of the State of Oregon. The following is the description of the seal: "An escutcheon supported by thirty-three stars, and divided by an ordinary, with the inscription 'The Union.' In chief, mountains—an elk, with branching antlers—a wagon—the Pacific Ocean, on which a British man-of-war departing—an American steamer arriving. The second, quartering with a sheaf, plough, and a pick-ax. Crest—the American eagle. Legend—'State of Oregon.'"—*Statesman.*

TO SALT LAKE.—The *Dalles Journal* of the 25th ult., says of the distance from the Dalles to Salt Lake, as follows:

"From the Dalles to Salt Lale City, by a trail leading nearly southeast, the distance is within 680 miles, with good grass, wood and water, by the wayside, and traversing a country as yet but little explored, but believed to be rich in gold. This route would leave Fort Boise to the left, and would not pass within one hundred and fifty miles of Walla Walla, (which the writer of the article in the *Century* supposed to be in the projected route.)—Troops and supplies could leave Fort Dalles for Salt Lake in March.

THE EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.—The legislative expenses of the democratic house of representatives in the thirty-third Congress were $1,767,740 52, while the republican house of the thirty-fourth Congress cost $2,880,971 57; still more, the democratic house in the last Congress (the thirty-fifth) has again largely cut down its expenses, and in the clerk's office alone has saved nearly half a million.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

THURSTON COUNTY.

FOR COUNCILMAN—JAMES BILES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
B. L. HENNES, G. K. WILLARD,
CHAS. E. WEED, OLIVER SHEAD,
LEVI SHELTON, A. S. YANTIS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW J. CHAMBERS.

FOR ASSESSOR—JOHN CHAMBERS.

ISLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—KALEB MILLER.

SAWAMISH COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—C. W. SWINDALL.

WALLA-WALLA COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—EDMOND H. BARRON.

PIERCE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
J. S. JAQUITH, A. C. LOWELL, J. M. CHAPMAN.

LEWIS COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
HENRY MILES, HOLDEN JUDSON.

COWLITZ AND WAHKIAKUM COUNTIES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
HENRY JACKSON, CHARLES McCALL.

For Whom should You Vote for Delegate?

Three weeks from Monday brings us to the day designated by law, upon which our annual territorial election is to take place—pending which, each voter should carefully, honestly, dispassionately canvass for himself, and be able, at the appointed time, to give an unprejudiced and satisfactory response to himself, at the ballot-box, to the above interrogatory.

To every voter in the territory having an interest therein, and identified with the weal or woe that may await it, or having his heart in the right place in relation to its future growth and prosperity, the question, "*for whom should you vote for delegate to Congress?*" comes home with a significance—an overshadowing importance that has never before at any previous election, attached to the sending of an agent from this territory to the federal capitol. It is a question upon which *the national democracy—the conservators of the Union*—and SEWARD, "higher-law" *abolitionism* is required to take ground. It is a question between a high order of native abilities—superior acquirements, general popularity and intimate acquaintance at the national capital, and comparative imbecility and obscurity. It a question between untiring, indomitably working qualities, sleepless vigilance, perseverance and force of character, sterling worth and unswerving integrity upon the one hand, and exceedingly questionable *mediocrity* of endowments and qualities upon the other. It is a question in which every scripholder—we might say almost every resident of our territory is directly interested, inasmuch as should Gov. STEVENS be returned to Congress, the probabilities are fair that the war debt of this territory and Oregon will be paid by the next Congress; and that should Col. WALLACE be chosen, the bill for the payment of the debt will be sent to "sleep the sleep of those that dream not"—*under* the table, or in the hands of a committee well versed in the strangulation of appropriation bills—thousands of them being thus disposed of by each Congress. It is a question whether the *people* of the territory really desire to further the procurement of measures by Congress, involving its vital interests of its well-being and progress, or whether the *black republican party, assisted by political knaves of all former factions, disappointed, aspiring politicians, and refugee "sore-heads" from the democracy*, shall be permitted to direct the actions of the *automaton* that *they* propose to send to Congress for the gaining of *individual* preferment, at the expense of all the great interests of our new and growing territory.

We could not be jubilant over the election of Gov. STEVENS, unless it should be acheived by something like a strict party vote. He is the *unanimous* nominee of the democratic territorial convention, and as such we expect him to earn his election by an advocacy of, and strict adherance to the *principles* of the party from whom he received the nomination. It is expected, however, that *local* interests—that the *availability, in Congress*, of our delegate to do good or evil, will, to a greater or less extent, control the votes of many who have not yet placed their feet upon the political "plow-share." "Come, let us reason together."

We ask the intelligent, unprejudiced residents of this territory, (both prior and subsequently to its organization,) which of the candidates for delegate, for popular favor, have exerted themselves in aid of its prosperity the most efficiently—Gov. STEVENS or Col. WALLACE? What political anticedents can they present, or what *claims* can they present in justification of their pretensions for a seat in Congress?

From his youth upwards, Gov. STEVENS has been an unshrinking—an uncompromising democrat of the JEFFERSON and JACKSON school, "unawed by influence and unbribed by gain." He can point to a democratic record unblemished, and consistent with national parties; he can point to comparatively long series of years of devoted service in the welfare of the country; he can make a truthful exhibit, that in all the energies of his public life, they have been directed towards the perpetuation of the honor and glory of our republic; he can point to that lamented and inflexible democrat (WM. L. MARCY), the secretary of state under President Pierce, as a gentleman who urged his claims for governor of this territory; he can refer with pride to the Pacific Railroad Expedition, for the northern route across the plains, as the originator of that movement, and which is now engrossing national attention; he can refer with pride to his record in the management of the gubernatorial affairs of this territory, from the time of his installation in that position until his resignation was tendered, embracing in the meanwhile one of the most gloomy periods that it has ever been the misfortune of a territory to be surrounded; in short, a history of his whole career is a telling exemplification of the fact, that his struggles have been for the public good and not for individual or personal aggrandizement. Upon his first arrival here, anterior to our first delegate election, to our personal knowledge he was earnestly solicited to become a candidate, to which he declined, by saying that he had been entrusted by the government with the positions of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, and that until all the duties incumbent upon him were discharged he should not abandon his post; that his first duty belonged to his country, and to the discharge of the duties of the official positions with which he was entrusted. Thus it has been with Gov. STEVENS. For a series of years he has labored most faithfully and efficiently in the public service, rising gradually, by *merit*, from the position of a cadet to that of a major in the United States service; and it is the testimony of all his unbiased and unprejudiced fellow-citizens that his preferment was earned by a faithful performance of his duties.

And what can the opposition candidate bring forward as an "independent" *claim* upon the voters of this territory, why he should supplant in Congress a gentleman of acknowledged superior ability, worth and integrity? Instead of crossing the wide waste that lays between Minnesota and this territory, for the purpose of engineering through a great national project—that of binding up the Atlantic with the Pacific—instead of devoting his time to what will ultimately be regarded as the great epoch of the age, or of any other national measure, we find Col. WALLACE crossing the Isthmus, (after his removal by a democratic administration from a federal office in Iowa,) and before he was introduced into the territory—before he had left the boat that brought him from Monticello to the Cowlitz Landing, he entered upon an electioneering campaign for the first delegateship. Are these statements denied? Living witnesses will vouch to their truth. Col. WALLACE has been the standing candidate of the oppposition whenever or wherever the republican party required an opponent to the democracy.

Gov. STEVENS has established for himself a reputation at Washington for ability and integrity that is not surpassed by any other delegate; and as amongst the representatives, but few from any of the States occupy a more enviable position. That he is possessed of the confidence of the Administration, we might refer to some of the self-styled "independent" candidates for legislative favor, as well as to the united testimony of his colleagues from Oregon and California. We hope you will not forget this important fact—that the present Administration will retain its supremacy during the term for which the next delegate will be elected,—that all the favors that can be expected to be vouchsafed to the Territory will be recommended by the Administration through the delegate sent to transact their business. As we have before said, Gov. STEVENS has ever been a National Democrat and a supporter of the present Administration. Col. WALLACE has been probably a federalist, a whig, a republican, and a know-nothing—anything for the defeat of the Democracy that might from time to time turn up. We ask a candid reply to the question—which would be more likely to procure a favorable ear from the Administration, Gov. STEVENS or Col. WALLACE? A supporter of National Union measures on the one hand, and of Seward, Greeleyism on the other. Since Gov. STEVENS arrived here, the first efficient blow has been struck to connect the waters of the Mississippi and Columbia rivers; since his arrival here treaties have been formed and ratified with almost all our Indian tribes;—since that time a separate military department has been given to Oregon and this Territory, *and all these are National measures.*

During his residence amongst us, what has Col. WALLACE effected, either at the bar, on the bench, or in any other avocation of life? We ask the voters of this Territory to respond to that question? He has said an "infinite deal more of nothing than any other man here in Venice," and he is now tacitly taking sides with the 3d Auditor of the Treasury, to calumniate our war indebtedness. But Col. WALLACE is an "independent" candidate for delegate—and why? Because all the original measures at one time advocated by the whig party have, under Democratic jurisprudence, passed into the laws, into axioms as familiar as household words. The struggle between a concentrated money power and the people, has been superceded by the establishment of an independent treasury, that no enlightened man of any party now finds grounds to oppose. The collection of revenue for the defrayment of the expenses of the general government has been established upon an equitable basis, bearing aloft the motto of non-discriminating duties, as opposed to that of discriminating protection; the distribution of sales of the public lands has become an obsolete question, except in a few States; the internal improvements by the general government have been discountenanced by a large portion of the States of the confederacy. Upon these measures the Democratic and Republican nominees for delegate have hitherto occupied widely antagonistic grounds—whilst one, through prosperity and adversity, has been the unyielding advocate of democratic principles, the other has been no less untiring in the furtherance of measures that were vainly hoped at one time would lead to a centralization of National affairs, making a direct innovation upon the reserved rights of the States. And is it likely that this man WALLACE would have as much influence with the Administration at Washington as would Gov. STEVENS, with his acquired familiarity with the manner in which business is transacted in the different Departments and in Congress?

As we said last week, we most truthfully believe that the acquaintance formed by Gov. STEVENS in the City of Washington with the Administration—with members of Congress, &c., would be worth more to us, as our agent, than the politics of ten dozen such republicans as Col. WALLACE. It is our opinion that a delegate or representative, upon his first entering into Congress, requires about that session to be made acquainted with what are the necessary steps to be taken in order to render his constituents a valuable service. These facts have been exemplified from the number sent by different States to Congress.

This fact cannot be controverted, that gentlemen residing in Washington city do know more of the general affairs of government as far as the legislation for the Territories are concerned than the delegates themselves. And why? Because they are sent year after year, session after session, in order to legislate peculiar bills through. As an application to the foregoing, we consider that every voter in the Territory should be able to make it. But we have trespassed upon the patience of our readers too long already on this subject.

There is another question involved, and one that meets a *National* Democrat at every threshhold. It is no less a question than this—shall the Seward higher-law doctrine prevail, or shall the people of the several States determine for themselves the character of their own municipal regulations? It cannot be disguised that Col. WALLACE is the nominee of a *caucus*, the tendency of whose measures would, if applied to National politics, lead directly to the door of the Seward declaration, that slavery must exist in all the States, or else in none.

☞ Among some changes that have taken place in filling the federal offices in Oregon, we observe that Gen. J. W. NESMITH has been removed from office. We have no intention of saying aught respecting those who hold positions under government, except in our own territory, but we will give justice where it is due, and therefore we say, that the administration of the Indian affairs in this territory under his direction was impartial and able, and to his own credit and the cerdit of the government. We are assured that the general carries with him to retirement the respect and regard of all the gentlemen of the service, and the good wishes of the community generally.

Public Sale.—Those desiring to speculate in real estate, should bear in mind that the sale of property near West Olymia, by MOSES HURD, comes off in this place at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow. The property, to our notion, is good, and investments cannot prove otherwise than lucrative. The land is of a good quality, and, from its location, is peculiarly desirable for country seats or residences.

Celebration of the Fourth.

As will be seen by the published proceedings of the committee, heretofore appointed to prepare a programme for a proper celebration of the next anniversary of our national independence, it is contemplated by the citizens of Olympia to have such an one as shall be alike creditable to our liberality and worthy of the occasion. It is contemplated to have a grand barbacue, to which all, but more especially the American residents on Vancouver's Island, who will not be permitted to celebrate that day on British soil, are to be invited. It will be remembered that a celebration of the 22d of February last was positively prohibited by Gov. DOUGLAS, and it is for this reason that their fellow-citizens from that Island will become the special guests of our citizens on that day. It is hoped that as many as possible (from thence will make it convenient to attend, Gov. DOUGLAS not excepted, should he wish to avail himself of the invitation. The residents of the Sound, also, are requested to favor us with their presence.

The steamer *Wilson G. Hunt* will make a special trip for the occasion, and will carry passengers at a great reduction from her usual rates. The exact fare, to and from, we are not able as yet to say.

Let all come and participate with us in the national festivities.

☞ As the last Puget Sound *Herald* said that it was neither a party paper nor a neutral paper, but an "*independent*" paper, will it have the "*independence*" to publish the vindications of Gen. MILLER, C. H. ARMSTRONG and C. E. WEED, as at the time Territorial officials, repelling the assaults of the third Auditor upon their integrity?

CAN'T STAND THE PRESSURE.—Mr. T. M. REED, of this place, whom we announced last week as a self-nominated candidate for representative on EVANS' ticket, requests us to say that such is not the case, but that his name has been *used* by the gentleman of the aforesaid ticket, as well as by others, without his leave or consent; and that to the many importunities to become such candidate, he has invariably given his unqualified disapprobation.

Furthermore, it may not be out of place here to say, that Mr. REED pretends to be a democrat, and not a disorganizer, and that in no instance will he be found aiding to defeat the party of which he is a member, from *principle*. As an undue prejudice against Mr. R. may have been created by our article of last week, we take this early opportunity of repairing the wrong we may have done him, and hope it may be satisfactorily received.

It will therefore become necessary for the "independents" to seek another but more willing horse to "toat the weary load." Our friend "PUD" should be more careful in his selections in future, and be sure they will not "kick out of the traces." Who will consent to be politically sacrificed? Gentlemen are requested to not all speak at once.

Steamers.—Yesterday there were lying at the mail company's wharf, at one and the same time, the steamers *Wilson G. Hunt*, (now employed in carrying the mails), the *Constitution*, (undergoing repairs), *Ranger No. 2*, and the steam tug-boat *Resolute*. The latter arrived on Tuesday evening from Port Madison, with freight and passengers, and the *Ranger* and *Hunt* sometime during the night of Wednesday last, also with freight and passengers. Since their arrival our town is unusually lively, and business much improved. Perhaps the greater number of the passengers are returned Frazerites, all of whom by this time are well satisfied that there is more "humbug" about that stream than gold in it.

EXTRA TAXES.—The voters of Thurston county should be careful to bear in mind that a proposition to raise $5,000, in the shape of extra taxes, will be submitted to them at the ensuing election—$2,500 to be applied towards the payment of the indebtedness of the county, and the other half for the erection of a court house.

As every resident of the county is directly interested in this matter, it is urged as important that every man entitled to a vote will speak his sentiments at the ballot box. The matter will be decided by such as vote, and not by those who are silent. You must vote for or against. The importance of doing so will become more manifest when you pay your taxes. Therefore let us remind you to be careful in voting.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Under the custody of our present "town fathers," Olympia is fast assuming a city-like appearance. The side-walks—from First to Union streets—are rapidly drawing towards completion, and when finished, will become the fashionable resort, for a pleasant walk, of gallant young men and gay ladies. They are sufficiently wide for any future expansion in the fashions—quite wide enough for three young gentlemen or one lady. It has been whispered to us, however, that by a species of "legerdemain," (of course we are ignorant of the *modes operandi*,) when acceptable young gentlemen present themselves, they can and will make it convenient to walk in couples. But we know nothing about this, as we live in blissful ignorance of "extension skirts and crinoline."

Appointments.—Wherever we go or turn our gaze, our eyes alight upon posters, handbills, addresses, etc., proclaiming our (ELWOOD EVANS') "independent" position here or an appointment to address "independent" citizens there, until we had almost come to the conclusion that "friend" EVANS is about the only candidate in the field. Three separate and distinct notices may thus been seen posted in the streets of Olympia, and not a syllable in them would lead the reader to infer that there is any other character in the county who could lend importance to the "independent" cause but Evans. Indeed Evans *is* "independent" in this canvass; if he can but secure *his* election, the balance of the ticket may and *must* take care of itself. We desire to find no fault, but what will those "independent" brethren say who are to be sacrificed for his benefit?

☞ On the first page of to day's paper will be found the statement of Mr. CHARLES E. WEED, as a vindication from the assaults of the Third Auditor of the Treasury. We shall be loth to believe that the people of the Territory will give credance to a report that impugns the motives or integrity of the best men which we claim as residents. If a residence in one locality, of ten years, is not sufficient to establish for himself the confidence and regard of those with whom he has been associated, we think that a further acquaintance or association will be detremental, if not ruinous.

As to the question of honesty, reliability and integrity, we ask the people of this county, who posessesses their confidence in a more eminent degree than Mr. C. E. WEED? Will our citizens allow foul-mouth slander to be vomitted against such men as Gen. MILLER, C. H. ARMSTRONG, CHARLES E. WEED, OLIVER SHEAD, and others, without preparing for them a fitting rebuke.

Oregon Items.

The special session of the Oregon Legislature adjourned without electing a U. S. Senator. The *Standard* says that a fair amount of needful and wholesome legislation was accomplished, and the machinery for adequately putting in motion the State government was applied. A bill was passed abolishing the office of Inspector of the Penitentiary, hence two aspirants for that position in Oregon, are legislated from before the people.

Col. CHAPMAN has finally concluded to accept the appointment of Surveyor General.

Mr. GEARY was installed as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the 1st inst.

Gov. WHITAKER has appointed P. P. PRIM, of Jacksonville, Judge for the 1st Judicial District, *vice* Judge DEADY, resigned.

Another daily paper has been started in Portland, called the *Oregon Advertiser*, published by ALONZO LELAND and G. BALDWIN.

Four of the bodies of the late Klamath Lake Indian massacre have been found. Their names were Charles Probet, James Crow, S. F. Conyer and J. Brown.

The Columbia river is represented to be higher than ever before known to the oldest inhabitants. The bottoms are said to be entirely overflown.

The expedition to Salt Lake, in command of Capt. WALLING, left the Dalles a week or two since.

We learn from the *Dalles Journal* that the head quarters of the 9th Infantry, will hereafter be at Walla-walla, instead, as heretofore, at the Dalles.

Delegations of Indian Chiefs of the Spokane, Yakama, Pen D'Orills, Flat-Heads and Palouse's were congregated together in the Indian country by Father DE SMET, under whose care, in connection with Indian Agent JOHN OWEN, made their debut at Vancouver, a few weeks since. Kamiakin was originally a member of the party, but having arrived at Walla-walla it is supposed that evil influences were brought to bear upon him, to dissuade him from his visit to Gen. HARNEY. The party embraced the most influential men of the various nations they represented—and as we learn, expressed themselves desirous of remaining at peace with the whites.

Snake river has recently been ascended by the *Col. Wright* some fifty miles. This is to the cite of Fort Taylor, at the mouth of the Tukahnon Kahon.

The Oregon senatorial vacancy is not such an one as can be filled by appointment by the governor; the legislature is only competent to fill it.

On his return to Oregon, Hon. L. F. GROVER met with a hearty reception, which was well deserved.

The *Statesman* and *Standard* of the last dates, publish a call, signed by various scrip holders, for a convention to be assembled at Eugene City on the 8th of August next "for the purpose of taking into consideration the payment of the same." We would suggest that such a convention in this territory would by no means be inappropriate. In noticing the call, the *Statesman* of June 7th, says:

"In our advertising columns will be found a call for a scrip convention at Eugene City. We most heartily commend the movement to the attention of scrip holders. If it is expected that our war debt is ever to be paid, it is time that the holders bestir themselves. The defeat of Mr. Grover, the only one of the Oregon delegation who knows anything about the subject, and who can aid its payment, renders this convention doubly important. We commend it to holders of war claims, and bespeak for them a becoming interest in the movement."

The *Dalles Journal*, of June 3d, says, that on the 30th ult., Lieut. MULLAN'S military road party left that place for Walla Walla, where, being joined by the military escort, their work will commence. The party is now completely organized and prepared to take the field in the direction of Fort Benton. An advance party under the charge of Messrs. CONWAY HOWARD and Capt. DE LACY, civil engineers connected with this service, have been engaged in running a line of spirit levels along the south bank of the Columbia, from the Dalles to the mouth of Snake river, for a railroad route. These gentlemen, says the *Journal*, when last heard from, had crossed John Day's river at its mouth, and had been very successful. They had found an easy, practicable location, with a grade of twelve feet to the mile, involving very little rock cutting. Their line thus far, in their survey, follows along the left bank of the river; and they report a very feasible route for either a trail or railway, from the Dalles to the Des Chut s, at a moderate cost of construction.

The papers were in error when it located Col. R. D. Gholson, the new Governor of Washington Territory, as a Mississippian. He is from Ballard county, Kentucky. The Louisville *Democrat*, in noticing the appointment, says:

"Col. Gholson is a plain republican man, of strong common sense and sterling integrity, and possessing the rare requisites of character which will assimilate him with the hardy pioneers among whom he is called to sojourn."

The foregoing items were obtained from the last numbers of the *Oregon Statesman*, *Standard*, and *Dalles Journal*.

Report of Committee of Arrangements for Celebrating the 4th of July next.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Olympia, to make arragements for the celebration of the 84th anniversary of American Independence, have adopted the following programme as the order of the day:

At sunrise, a salute of 13 guns—one for each of the original states of the Union.

At 11 o'clock, the formation of procession to proceed to such place as shall hereafter be designated by the committee, under the direction of GEO. C. BLANKENSHIP, marshal of the day, to listen to the reading of the Declaration of Independence by B. F. KENDALL, Esq.; oration by ELWOOD EVANS, Esq., and reading of Washington's Farewell Address by W. B. RANKEN.

At 3 o'clock, a FREE BARBACUE to all who may desire to participate.

At sun-set a national salute of 33 guns.

In the evening a Ball will be given by Messrs. SANBURN & HUSON. The tickets to which will be sold sufficiently low to place them within the means for all to attend.

The committee request that the shipping in the harbor and the citizens who have flags, will display them simultaneous with the firing of the first gun on that day. It is also requested that the various societies in Olympia and vicinity will turn out in full regalia on the occasion, and the Orders of Masons, Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance are hereby specially invited.

W. B. RANKEN,
Chairman.

E. FURSTE, *Secretary.*

N. B. The above report will be made by the committee on Saturday evening next, and is only published now for the purpose of giving notice in this issue of the *Pioneer and Democrat.*

☞ The steamer *Wilson G. Hunt* arrived here yesterday morning from Victoria and all intermediate ports. No news of importance from that quarter.

We are indebted to Purser FOSTER for Victoria papers.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

BLUNT'S ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE, W. T.,
June 10, 1859.

MR. FURSTE:—In your issue of June 3d, under the head of "Shipping, etc.," your reporter makes a statement which I think does great injustice to those concerned in the affair spoken of. Thinking, perhaps, a true statement of the case would be acceptable to your readers, I have prepared a brief account of the facts as they actually occurred, without any attempt at literary embellishments.

On the afternoon of May 29th, the schooner *Carolene*, Capt. Jones, when near Belvue Island, encountered three large northern canoes filled with warriors, who told him they were going to Blunt's or Smith's Island. After a short conversation, in which he in vain attempted to persuade them to return to Victoria, they bore away for Blunt's Island, singing a song, which a northern Indian sailor on the schooner said was their war song. Capt. Jones immediately turned back and informed us of the fact, saying that he believed they intended robbery and murder, and advised us to leave immediately, adding, "don't wait to save *anything*, but escape while you can." Capt. and Mrs. Vail immediately left, but not before a part of the Indians had landed and attempted to intercept them. I remained behind, voluntarily, for the purpose of keeping the Indians out of the house until assistance could arrive, knowing that Capt. Vail would return with help at the earlist possible moment. I had little doubt of being able to keep the Indians at bay. I then proceeded to barricade the doors and windows, and prepared to resist any attempts at forcible entry. Hardly had I completed my preparations when the Indians made their appearance. They seemed very much excited; said that the Bostons had hung three of their *tillicums* at Por Townsend. They then tried to induce me to come out of the house. In a *very friendly way*, they said they would be angry if I did not. He (the interpreter) told me that *his* heart was good to the Americans, but that his friends were not. Being *fully convinced of their "good intentions,"* I told them that I had a particular antipathy against being killed in the open air and preferred staying where I was.

On arriving at Port Townsend, Capt. Vail stated the case to the people. A party of volunteers—fifteen in number (including the Chapman troupe almost *en masse*)—were quickly mustered, under the command of Deputy Sheriff Van Valzah, and proceeded in the schooner *Carolene* (chartered for the occasion by Capt. Fowler) to Blunt's Island. Owing to light winds, they did not reach here until the morning of the 30th. On arriving to the leeward of the Island, they took in sail preparatory to anchoring. The Indians then embarked and bore down on the schooner, with the evident intention of boarding her. Before the schooner could be got under way, the Indians were within two or three rods of them; they then *dered the Bostons to fight*, but as the Indians numbered from seventy to ninety, they declined the unequal combat. As soon as the schooner got the wetaher-gague of the Indians, Capt. Vail came on shore. Finding the Indians had committed no serious depradations, he returned to Port Townsend for his family. After watching the movements of the Indians until assured of their intention to return to Victoria, the gallant party returned to Port Townsend, fully convinced that the danger was not over-estimated. I have no doubt that, but for the prompt assistance rendered me, my head would have added one more to the trophies of Indians "perfectly peaceable." As proof of this, on the afternoon of the 31st, I was fired on as I was passing the tower window, by a party of Indians in ambush. I gave them two shots in return, when they left; I afterwards saw a trail of blood leading from were the Indian stood at which I last fired. If this is "perfectly peaceable and desirous to remain so," I would like to get a party of hostile savages to remain on the Island. Before leaving, the Indians told Capt. Jones, and the Indian sailor before mentioned, that they were marked, and that they would kill them the first opportunity.

J. K. APPLEGATE,
Assist. Keeper B. I. Lighthouse.

ARRIVAL OF THE PANAMA.

LATER NEWS FROM THE STATES, EUROPE, ETC.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Panama* arrived at BROWN'S wharf, Olympia, on Saturday morning of last week, with the U. S. mails, freight, and a few passengers. By this arrival, we are in possession of Atlantic dates of May 7th, and from San Francisco of June 4th. The expresses of WELLS, FARGO & CO. and FREEMAN & CO., through their agents here, (Messrs. T. M. REED and J. E. WHITWORTH,) have our thanks for full files of papers from both the Atlantic and Pacific side. Much of the news given below is taken from the the San Francisco *Herald* and *National.*

The news received by the overland mail will be found on the first page of to-day's paper; and being more interesting than that brought by the steamer, and our space being limited, we will not, this week undertake to give full details.

Europe.—Affairs in Europe are narrowing to a crisis, and by the latest advices we infer that hostilities are to be commenced without a formal declaration of war. Austria had withdrawn her former ultimatum concerning war upon Sardinia, and given the latter power *fourteen days longer* in which to disarm and disband her volunteers. It is supposed that this requirement will be unheeded, and hostilities have already been commenced between France and Austria. It is said that the movements of the different armies in Italy show that actual war can no longer be prevented, and the announcement of the commencement of hostilities is momentarily expected. Richard Cobden, sojourning a short time at Washington, has availed himself of the occasion to sound the President on the subject of his moral interposition, or that of the United States in the present tangled affairs of Europe. The wisest and best English statesmen are alarmed at the present aspect of affairs. It is reported that France and Russia had entered into an alliance offensive and defensive;—that Tuscany had formed an alliance with France and Sardinia, and had joined her forces with those of the latter powers;—that the Tuscan army have called on the Grand Duke to declare war against Austria, and join France and Piedmont in freeing Italy from the Austria yoke; that the Grand Duke refused the demand of the army and fled. The army than declared a military dictatorship;—that decidedly hostile movements are being made on every hand;—that the Austrians have taken the initiative by crossing the Ticino river into Sardinian territory with 120,000 men, and the French troops are pouring into Piedment by land and sea, &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.—The Mormon imbroglio bids fair to be speedily and permanently settled. It appears that Brigham Young has submitted a proposition to a company of capitalists to sell all their right, title and interest to Utah Territory, for a reasonable sum of money, and to leave the Territory within a specified time. Some of the company are said to be here consulting with the administration. The matter has been kept thus far a profound secret. They desire the aid of the Government in carrying out this praiseworthy undertaking, and it is highly probable that that the Government will lend them all the aid in its power. If it cannot be effected in any other way, the subject will be laid before Congress at its meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The contract for carrying the mail from New Orleans to San Francisco, *via* Nicaragua, was to-day awarded to Daniel H. Johnson, of New York, for $162,000.

The contract is for nine months, from the first of October, and requires a semi-monthly service.

The schedule time from New York to San Francisco is twenty-three days, and from New Orleans to San Francisco twenty days.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—John Heat, formerly editor of the *Charleston Mercury*, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing.

LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, June 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the Pioneer and Democrat:

SIR—Will you be good enough to publish, for the benefit of the citizens of the Territory, the following order of the Department, under date of April 13, 1859?

"Hereafter the Register and Receiver shall charge on all declaratory statements under the pre-emption law, the sum of one dollar, or fifty cents each, to be placed to the account of the United States; and on all land warrants located under the pre-emption law, the sum of five dollars."

It will thus be seen that hereafter all persons forwarding to this office a declaratory statement by mail, must accompany the same with the fee to be charged by the Register, or the same can not be placed on record.

WM. B. RANKEN, Register.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT—RETAIL.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT
BY AYERS & WILLIAMS.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, 1859.

By the arrival of the steamer *Panama*, we have advices from San Francisco of June 2d. We note but few material changes in the markets, with the exception of a decline in Coffee, induced by recent heavy importations. In our domestic market, we have but few transactions to chronicle. Trade during the past fortnight has been remarkably dull. We quote Wheat (dull, without sale) at $2 per bushel, with a downward tendency. The Tum Water mills are not purchasing. Some few parcels of produce have been received in wagons, which have met with sales as follows:

Bacon (hog round) at 18 cents per lb.; Butter 40 cts. per lb.; Lard 18 cts.; Eggs 40 cts. per dozen.

Provisions—
Beef, fresh, per lb....15@18
Mutton, " per "... 25
Pork, fresh neat.... none
" retail,.. none
Mess Pork, per bbl. ..35@40
Clear Pork, per ½ bbl.$20,
Bacon, clear, per lb.. @25
Hams, per lb........ @25
Shoulders, per lb.... @22
Salmon, per lb...... @10
Codfish, per lb....... 15
Mackerel, per hf bbl.$10@12
Butter, per lb...... 50@62
Lard, " "....... 25
Cheese, " "........ 37½
Flour, per 100 lbs...@$5 50
Corn Meal, per lb.... 8
Salt, fine, " "... @3
Salt, coarse, per lb.. @2½
Potatoes, per bush.... 1.00
Onions, " " none
Wheat " " 2.00
Turnips, " " 1.50
Oats, per bushel, $1 00
Beans, Chili, per lb....none
Beans, white, per lb... 6
Eggs, per doz..... 40

Dry Goods—
Sheeings, bro. 4-4
per yard........ 12@15
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece
per yard........ 16
Shirtings, blea. 4-4 16¾
Drillings, bro. per yd 14@16
Prints, per yard.....12@20
Blankets, per pr...$6@$8
Hosiery, wool hlf,
per doz.....$3.50@$6
do cotton, per doz. 2.50@$3

Paints, &c.—
Lead, white, per lb... @16
do colors, " " 18@25
Linseed oil, per gl $2.00
Turpentine, " " 2,00

Groceries—
Sugar, bro. per lb.. 12@15
Sugar, white crush.
per lb............18@20
Coffee, per lb.......20@25
Tea, " "....60@ $1.50
Rice, Caro., per lb.. @10
Dried Apples, per lb @20
Dried Peaches " " 20
Chili Peaches, " " 25@35
Soap, per box........$2.25
Starch, per lb...... 25
Candles, ml'd, per lb 37½
do Adm. " " 35@50
do Sperm, " " 75
Tobasco, per lb.....40@75
Saleratus, " " .... 15@20
Pepper, grain, per lb 37½
Syrups, per gal.....75@120
Vinegar, cider, per
gallon........... 50
Lamp oil, per gal.. @$1.50

Liquors—
Brandy, per gal.. 1.25@1.50
Whiskey, " "...1.00@1.50
Gin, per gal....... @ 2.50
Port Wine, per gal. @ 2.50
Cherry Brandy, per
gallon........ 1.50@$2

Sundries—
Nails, per keg... @$7.50
Window glass, per
box.......... 4.50@7
Sash, per light.... 12@16
Axes,....... 1.75@2 25
Buckets, 3 hoop,...50@$1
Brooms,........ 37@62

Lumber—
Sawed fir, per M.... 12@16
" cedar, " .... 16@20
Shingles, per M.. 4.50@$5
Square timber, per
foot............8@10
Piles, per foot....... @5

☞ The following letter, which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine—to the editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, San Francisco, for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1859.

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

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. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby, that Dr. L. J. Czapkay has served during the contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance—whereof I have given him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self-sacrifice and undeserved misfortune.

KOSSUTH LAJOS,
Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, Jan. 6, 1852.

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

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

October, 1858. 3m26

New Advertisements.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

In	Township		North	of	Range		
In	Township	32	North	of	Range	2	East,
"	"	33	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	33	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	32	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	34	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	32	"	"	"	1	West,
"	"	25	"	"	"	1	East,
"	"	25	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	10	"	"	"	1	West,
"	"	31	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	30	"	"	"	3	"
"	"	30	"	"	"	4	"
"	"	9	"	"	"	10	"
"	"	15	"	"	"	10	"
"	"	9	"	"	"	11	"
"	"	12	"	"	"	11	"
"	"	15	"	"	"	11	"
"	"	16	"	"	"	12	"
"	"	29	"	"	"	1	East,
"	"	23	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	23	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	14	"	"	"	11	West,
"	"	8	"	"	"	6	"
"	"	8	"	"	"	5	"
"	"	21	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	17	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	34	"	"	"	2	East.
"	"	9	"	"	"	1	West,
"	"	30	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	31	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	31	"	"	"	3	"
"	"	31	"	"	"	4	"
"	"	10	"	"	"	10	"
"	"	16	"	"	"	10	"
"	"	11	"	"	"	11	"
"	"	13	"	"	"	11	"
"	"	16	"	"	"	11	"
"	"	24	"	"	"	1	East,
"	"	30	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	24	"	"	"	2	"

The aforesaid townships having been surveyed, and the plats thereof approved, on March 7th, 1859, all settlers thereon before the date of such approval, are requested to appear at our office on the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely, when and where we shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims respectively, and enter upon the adjustment of the same, and the settlement, according to law, of all conflicts of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them. And every person who has settled, or shall settle within such townships after the date of approval aforesaid, is required by law to file at this office the notification of his claim, specifying the *precise* tract or tracts claimed by him, *within three months* from the date of his settlement; and he is hereby requested so to do at any convenient time within such term.

Given under our hands at Olympia this 13th day of June, A. D., 1859.

W. B. RANKEN, *Register*,
6w30 S. GARFIELDE, *Receiver.*

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

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

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

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

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

ORANGES AND STRAWBERRIES, for sale during the season.
J. E. WHITWORTH.

LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

The Legalized Lottery Operators
OF THE UNITED STATES,

And owners of the old and RELIABLE Grants from the States of Delaware and Georgia, late under the management of GREGORY & MAURY, and SAMUEL SWAIN & CO., have made arrangements to

CASH PRIZE TICKETS

IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO. The capital prizes offered in the schemes of this responsible concern vary from $40,000 to $70,000, and the prices for tickets are—$10 for wholes; $5 for halves, and $2½ for quarters. The official drawings under the certificates of sworn commissioners, will be published in several of the most prominent papers of this State, and a file of the New York Herald, containing a complete list of all said drawings may be found at the office of D. D. Gassner, No. 98 Montgomery street, San Francisco, over Freeman & Co.'s Express.

Inclosures for orders in sums of $10 and upwards, may be made by Express, at the risk and expense of Wood, Eddy & Co.; and all orders for Circulars or particulars concerning these Lotteries, will be promptly responded to, by addressing
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
3m30 San Francisco.

FULTON FOUNDRY
AND IRON WORKS.

HINCKLEY & CO.,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF QUARTZ MILLS, SAW MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.

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

Pattern-making in all its various forms. Prices reasonable 3m30

D. PHILLIPS. D. L. PHILLIPS.

D. PHILLIPS & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, FAMILY GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T.

June 10, 1859. 29ly

FOR VICTORIA,

Touching at Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Semiamoo, and all Ports on Puget Sound.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER
WILSON G. HUNT,
A. M. BURNS, Master,

WILL LEAVE OLYMPIA EVERY MONDAY at 12 M., for the above ports.

For freight or passage, apply to the Purser on board.

Olympia, June 9, 1859. 29

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE CATHolic Church claims a section of land at Colville, W. T.; said section commencing on one side, a few yards West, or N. W. of the Mission buildings, and extending on the other side, down the hill into the low lands or prairie. It is strictly forbidden to any one to trespass on these premises.
BP. BLANCHET.

Vancouver, W. T., May 12, 1859. 6w26

FOR SALE.

221 HEAD OF STOCK.

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

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

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

May 20, 1859. 27

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

CAPITOL SALOON.

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

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES AND PORTERS

At the Democratic price of

12 CENTS PER GLASS.

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

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

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

Oysters served up in every style, day or night.
HEFRON & CO.

Olympia, May 6, 1859.

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

Attention! Attention!

THE BEST NEWS FOR W. T!

MOSES BETTMAN,

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

ALL BY HIMSELF,

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

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

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

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

Olympia, May 1, 1859. 24:tf

HARDWARE AND WINDOW SASH.

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

Olympia, May 1, 1859. 22:tf

"OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE."

HORSES SHOD FOR THREE DOLLARS.

THE undersigned has now, in connection with his Wagon Manufactory, a Blacksmith Shop, where the public can have their work done in good order and on short notice, at reduced prices. Horse shoeing reduced to three dollars.

Wagons and Buggies

on hand and made to order, cheaper than ever offered in this market before. Repairing and Blacksmithing done at short notice.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction warranted in every instance, or no charge made.

Shop—one door east of Miles's Saloon, on Main and Second streets, Olympia, W. T.

21:tf J. B. DICKERSON.

BLACKSMITHING!

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

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

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTIST.

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

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

TEETH INSERTED ON HEALTHY ROOTS.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

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

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

Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

A. A. BENNETT,

ARCHITECT,

Formerly of California,

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Olympia, and Washington Territory generally, that he is now ready to do all kinds of

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

Office at his Residence.

Olympia, W. T., May 6th, 1859. 24

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS,
AND
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
146 Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK FOR the SPRING TRADE of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

and offer country buyers the LARGEST and BEST assortment in their line on the Pacific coast.

Having been engaged in the DRUG Business in San Francisco for the past TEN years, they flatter themselves that their arrangements are such, that they can OFFER UNEQUALLED INDUCEMENTS to such as may favor them with their custom.

Their assortment comprises EVERYTHING in their line of business that may be required by DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS and MERCHANTS, and also all goods in their line in use by GROCERS, BAKERS, BREWERS, CONFFCTIONERS, DYERS, TANNERS, ASSAYERS OF GOLD, HATTERS, SODA MANUFACTURERS, BARBERS, HOTEL KEEPERS and MANUFACTURERS.

All the popular FAMILY PATENT MEDICINES received direct from the proprietors and guaranteed GENUINE, and at the lowest trade prices. 6m20is

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.

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

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

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay street,
45 and 47 Merchant street,

IMPORTER AND DEALER
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETS,
FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
MATS AND COCOA MATTING,
BRUSSELS, SAXES, DAMASKS,
Window Shades and Hollands,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Paper Hangings and Borders,
CHINA MATTING

FOR SALE IN BOND OR DUTY PAID,
AT LOWEST RATES.

6m20is

LONDON
CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

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

ELAM & HOWES,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

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

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

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE LINE,

at prices to DEFY COMPETITION.

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

TWINES AND CORDAGE

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

Traders are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident, from our long experience in the business and complete knowledge of the articles suited to the trade, as well as our superior facilities for obtaining goods at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, that we will be enabled to give more full and complete satisfaction, and sell LOWER than any other house in the city. 3m20is

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 51f

Administrator's Sale.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, } *Probate Court.*
CLARKE COUNTY. }

Estate of Isabella Rodgers, deceased,
Levi Farnsworth, Ad'mr.

BY VIRTUE AND AUTHORITY OF AN ORDER to me issued, as the Administrator of the estate of Isabella G. Rodgers, deceased, by the Probate Court of said county and Territory, on the 17th day of May, A. D., 1859, I will sell, at public outcry, at the court house door, in the city of Vancouver, Clarke county, Washington Territory, within the usual and legal hours of sales, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1859, the following property, belonging to said estate, the

VANCOUVER STEAM SAW MILL,

which is now in successful and profitable operation, together with all the appurtenances incident or belonging to the same in any way whatever, inclusive of Log Wagon, Flatboat, Mill Tools, etc., as also the lots on which the said mill stands, and which is known on the plan of said city as lots five (5) and six (6) in block forty-eight (48). Also, lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), seven (7), eight (8), in block forty-eight (48).

The above block on which said mill is situate is immediately on the bank of the Columbia river.

Also, block forty-five (45) in said city, on which is situate a very comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE

adjacent to said mill.

From the situation of said mill, immediately on the bank of the Columbia river, the fact that it is the only mill in the city of Vancouver, the thriving character of that place, and the contiguity to the U. S. Barracks, which is furnished with lumber from this mill, it is believed that chances comparable to this for profitable investment but seldom occur. The reason for selling is only that it is a step necessary to pay off the debts due from said estate to various persons.

TERMS.—A credit of six months, with notes drawing legal interest from the date, with sufficient security and a lien reserved on said premises, will be given and required. Any person desiring further information in regard to this property, can obtain the same by applying to me at this place.
LEVI FARNSWORTH,
Administrator of the estate of Isabella G. Rodgers, deceased.

Vancouver, W. T., May 18, 1859. 7w27

Ranier, Oregon.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE public, (but more particularly those who are interested in driving stock from Oregon to the Sound country), that he has, in connection with others, opened a good road from this place to St. Helens, there connecting with the St. Helens and Plains road. Persons traveling either on horse-back or driving stock, will find it much to their advantage to come down on the west side of the Columbia river and cross at Ranier, where they can and will be ferried on reasonable terms—the undersigned having furnished himself with a good scow for the business.
A. P. MINEAR.

May 6, 1859. 25tf

AUCTION!

The undersigned will sell, in the town of Olympia, on Saturday, June 18th, 1859, at 2 P. M., to the highest bidder,

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND,

situated three-fourths of a mile from Olympia, on the west side of Budd's Inlet. Forty acres to be sold in lots of one acre each. The remainder to be sold in parcels of from five to ten acres, to suit purchasers. Each lot will front on a street sixty feet in width.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half down, and the balance in six months.

Any information wanted respecting said land, inquire of the proprietor.
MOSES HURD.

Olympia, May 9, 1859. 2m25

FOR SALE!

Stock and Fixtures of a Restaurant at Port Townsend for Sale.

The undersigned, being desirous of closing his business at Port Townsend, offers for sale his well-known Restaurant, with stock and fixtures complete.

The house is two stories, facing on water street, with fine view of the harbor—and rent moderate.

For further particulars, apply either by mail or personally, to
JOHN CORNISH.

Port Townsend, May 22, 1859. 2:

STRAY STEER.

A RED AND WHITE SPOTTED STEER, WITH half crop out of the under side of each ear, and square crop off the left ear, about four years old, has been running with my cattle, on Davis' Prairie, Lewis county, since July last. The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges.
L. H. DAVIS.

Lewis county, M 11,1859. 5w25

FURNITURE STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW IN THERECEIPT, at his old stand one door north of Gallagher's Tin Shop and Hardware Store, of a large assortment of

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

COMMON AND DRESSING BUREAUS, BREAKFAST, DINING AND CENTER TABLES, ASSORTED BEDSTEADS, &c.,

Chairs of nineteen different varieties, from the cheapest up to the finest Mahogany.

The low prices for which the above articles will be sold makes it necessary that the terms should be payment on delivery of the goods. Furniture of all descriptions made to order.
D. C. BEATY.

Olympia, W. T., Dec. 29, 1858. 6ly

RICHARD LANE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

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

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 y

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-1y

WOLFE'S

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS!

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

HOLLAND GIN,

MANUFACTURED BY MYSELF EXCLUSIVELY,

AT SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND,

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

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHAPPS.

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

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

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

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

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.

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

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

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

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH & GERMAN
Hardware,
Iron, Steel,
NAILS,
Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS,
STOVES,
Mechanic's Tools,
TINWARE,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,
IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Among which may be found Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Dried Apples, Chili Peaches, Saleratus, Syrup, Beans, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, Vinegar, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Mustard, Ginger, Cinnamon, Table Sauces, Herbs, Flavoring Extracts, Sal and Carb. Soda, Flour, Corn-meal, Yeast Powders, Vermicilla, Macaroni, 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

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

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Thur-ton.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

TO SIDNEY B. SIMONS:

You are hereby notified that ANGELINE C. SIMONS has filed her petition for decree of divorce in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months after the 8th day of April, 1859, 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 procure a decree for divorce and the custody of the child, for cause of granting which petition she alleges neglect to make suitable provision for the family, and bad treatment.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Petition filed March 15, 1859. 20tf

LEATHER, CALF SKINS
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
FOR SALE BY
OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

No. 97 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco

April, 1, 1859. 3m19s.

Notice.

Cortland Ethridge } *In District Court.*
vs.
Edward Giddings, Jr., }

THE defendant in the above entitled cause will take notice that the said plaintiff has filed a complaint, in which he charges the said E. Giddings, jr., with being indebted to the said C. Ethridge, on promisory notes, the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine dollars; and it appearing that the said Giddings was a non-resident of the territory, and he had property in the the territory on the same day a writ of attachment issued, and was levied by the Sheriff on the 28th day of March, 1859, by a levy upon lots No. 5, 6, 7, and 8, in block No. 9, in the town of Olympia, W. T.; and unless you appear and answer at the next term of the District Court for the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, to be holden at Olympia on the first Monday of September, 1859, judgment will be taken as confessed and the prayer of the complaint granted. CHENOWETH & DENNISON,
21:3m Att'ys for Pl'ff.

PUGET SOUND MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED AVAIL themselves of the columns of the Pioneer and Democrat to notify the citizens of Olympia and vicinity that they have recently established the Puget Sound Market, where they ntend to keep constantly for sale, at low rices, the very best fresh

BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON.

Also, all kinds of

VEGETABLES.

Our shop is on Main street, opposite Ensign's saloon.
O'SHAUGHNESSY & LYLE.
Olympia, April 29, 1859. 23

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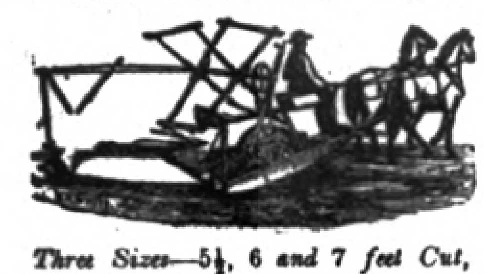
125 McCORMICK'S CHICAGO REAPERS.



Three Sizes—5½, 6 and 7 feet Cut,

WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT patterns from 1852 to 1859. [Agent for the manufacturers for the Pacific Coast.]

2,500 sold in 1855,	4,000 sold in 1857,
4,000 sold in 1856,	4,500 sold in 1858.

15,000 Sold in the Last Four Years.

No single establishment in the world can truthfully claim to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my machine, in 1834, having been actively and exclusively engaged in their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than ever before, and, with my improvements for 1859, do not hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and Reaper and Mower, superior to any other for simplicity, durability and perfect working; and further, to say that farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one preferred. The position of the Raker in my machine, (as patented,) upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the only right one. Other makers have to haul their raker on the platform, where he must submit to having the dust thrown in his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over the clods by the little platform wheel over which he rides, necessarily racking their machine to pieces. This accounts, in part, for the great durability of my machines as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851.

Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855.

Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856.

Highest Prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in 1857.

Highest Prize of the United States Agricultural Society, in 1857,

As the Best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the Manny machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Universal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be FALSE. The success of my machine, as indicated by figures above, is its highest praise, while the awards of premiums, generally, are worthy of no confidence, although reaper makers make a business of laboring and scheming to secure the little annual one-horse premiums of the country. Although it may not be generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that these machines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manufacturers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from farmers and others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and much more. I may further remark, that all of the reaping machines of any prominence in the country are mere modifications of my machine, all other manufacturers having necessarily limited experience in comparison with my own.

A single year's severe service will satisfy the farmer, that in point of durability my machine is far superior to all others; besides several most important advantages, referred to in my regular annual circular in pamphlet form, which will be furnished those who desire further information, by addressing me or any one of my agents. CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

20 PITTS' PATTERN THRESHERS AND SEPARATERS,

Manufactured by Nourse, Mason & Co.; 32 and 36 inch cylinders, with trucks and full extras.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1859.

SIR:—J. A. & H. A. Pitts' Patent, dated June 29, 1837, (machine for threshing and cleaning grain,) was only extended for a term of seven years from June 29, 1851. It has consequently expired.
Respectfully, yours,
N. HOLT, Commissioner.
SOUTHWORTH & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Pitt's Patent Double Pinion 8 and 10 Horse Powers.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This may certify that we have a certificate of authority of which the following is a true copy. A. GORDON & CO.

To whom it may concern:—This may certify that A. Gordon & Co. are fully authorized by me to sell the "Pitts' Improved Patent Double Pinion Horse Power," in any of the States or Territories secured to me by letters patent.
(Signed,) JOHN A. PITTS.
Buffalo, October 20, 1858.

We are this month shipping Horse Powers of the above patent to A. B. Southworth, of San Francisco, Cal., which he is hereby authorized to sell.
A. GORDON & CO.
Rochester, N. Y., October 23, 1858.

A. Gordon & Co.'s Iron Planet Powers, 8 and 10 Horse.

NOURSE, MASON & CO.'S
Iron Planet Powers, 8 and 10 Horse—with full extras.

FORTY KETCHUM'S MOWERS, IRON FRAME.

☞ Extra Extras for all of the above Machines.

Twenty Noyes' Mill Stones, different sizes.

100 Revolving Horse Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

200 dozen Hay Rakes;
100 do Bacheldor's Hay Forks;
100 do "Blood's" Mirror Blade Scythes;
50 do "Harris'" Silver Steel;
100 do Samson's Scythe Snaths;
200 Thermometer Churns;
1500 Peoria Plows, (to arrive for Fall Trade.)

ALSO,

A genreal assortment of Agricultural Implements.

Farmers and dealers are invited to call before purchasing. SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
No. 44 Battery Street,
3m23 Bet. California and Pine streets.

ADOLPH SUTRO & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FINE HAVANA SEGARS,
CHEWING AND SMOKING
TOBACCO,
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, &c.,
CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO,
AND CORNER OF YATES AND WHARF STREETS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
ALL CIGARS BOUGHT IN BOND.
Jan. 21, 1859. tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Office—In the Land Office. n6tf.

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

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.

STOP A MOMENT!

A WORD IN YOUR EAR!!
DO YOU WISH TO KNOW
Where to get the
BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES?
THEN GO TO

WM. RUTLEDGE,

ON MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

The reputation of this House, although known for many years, shall far exceed the past, both in quality and style of Goods, reduction of Prices, and attention to Customers.

Although I have not "one of our firm located at San Francisco," yet I have a *little* Jew buyer there; and having no one to divide the *spoils* with—employing no clerks, (not being above my business, but *condescending* to act in that capacity myself,) I flatter myself that I CANNOT and WILL NOT be undersold.

My stock consists in part of the following, to which additions will be made by every steamer from San Francisco:

French Merinos:
All Wool Plaids:
DeLaines:
Calicoes:
Linens:
Dress and Bonnet Silks:
Mantillas:
Black Silk Velvet:
Flannels:
Linseys:
Cambrics:
Shirtings:
Sheetings:
Tickings:
Hickory Stripe:
Denims:
&c., &c., &c.

and a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Dress Frock Coats;
Business Coats;
Over Coats;
Black Doeskin & Fancy
Cassimere Pants;
Black Cloth, Satin,
and Velvet Vests;
Shirts, Drawers,
Hosiery, etc.
Mens' & Boys' Hats & Caps.
Boots & Shoes in great variety.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Crockery, Queensware, &c.

GROCERIES.

A full and complete assortment, comprising in part Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Dried Fruits, Preserved do., Canned do., raisins, soap, candles, tobacco, indigo, madder, spices, tapioca, table salt, and in fact every thing else usually kept in this department.

Special attention is invited to an invoice of Oregon manufactured BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, WOOLEN YARN, etc. which positively cannot be excelled in quality.

The public are respectfully solicited to give me a call, as I am confident of being able to give satisfaction, and retaining customers if they will but give me a fair trial.

February 25, 1859. tf-no.14.

DR. D. KISER

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Olympia and surrounding country, that he has resumed the practice of medicine and dental surgery.

Office at G. Ford's Photograph Rooms, Main street, Olympia.
May 10, 1859. 25tf

F. A. CHENOWETH. B. F. DENNISON.

CHENOWETH & DENNISON,

Attorneys at Law,

HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP FOR the practice of law in the various Courts on Puget Sound.

One or the other of us may at all times be found at our office at Port Townsend, and at all of the District Courts of 2d and 3d Judicial Districts.
Port Townsend, Feb. 28, 1859. 17tf

SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
COR. OF WHARF AND JOHNSON STS.,
VICTORIA, V. I. 21:6m

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS'

SADDLES;
PACK SADDLES
—AND—
SADDLE TREES;
SADDLE BAGS
—AND—
WALLETS;
GIRTHS AND SURCINGLES;
BLOCK AND BENT
STIRRUPS;

HALTERS,
BRIDLES,
MARTINGALES,
WHIPS,
SPURS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES,
&c., &c., &c. 6m8

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

PROF. WOOD'S AND JONES' HAIR RESTORAtives, Bachelor's and Alexander's Hair Dye, and Lyon's Kathaicon, for sale by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

CUMMING'S TOILET SETS, BALM 1000 FLOWers, Shaving Soaps, Wash Balls, Toilet Soaps, Bazin's Cologne, and Lumbin's Extracts, can always be found at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STGRE.

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, AND CHINA Nut Oil, for sale at all times by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

HAIR, TOOTH, CLOTHES, FLESH, NAIL AND Shoe Brushes, Combs, Hair Pins, Razors, Razor Strops, and Ladies' and Gents. Pen Knives, constantly for sale at
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE, McLANE'S Liver, Brandreth's Moffat's, Blood Root, Holoway's, and Japanese Life Pills, for sale cheap by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

THE GRAEFENBERG REMEDIES CAN BE purchased at New York prices at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SANDS' AND GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK, Townsend's, Corbett's, Shaker's and Bull's Sarsaparilla, constantly on hand at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYRES' CHERRY PECTORAL, WISTAR'S BALsam of Wild Cherry, Grindle's Magic Compound, and Burnett's Cod Liver Oil, for sale by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PAINTS—ASSORTED COLORS—PAINT, VARnish and Whitewash Brushes, Graining Tools, Diamonds, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Bronze, Putty, Window Glass and Sash, at the lowest rates, by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PURE WHITE LEAD, RAW AND BOILED LINseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Alcohol and Varnishes, at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES AT MANUfacturers prices—for sale by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

Powers of Attorney

For the transfer of Scrip, neatly executed, for sale at the office of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.
Oct. 15, 1858.

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

Attached to the establishment is a Machine Shop where all kinds of iron turning and finishing will be done on the shortest notice, and at less than San Francisco prices. All orders promptly executed.
G. A. MEIGS.
Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES
Kept constantly on hand.
A choice lot of
CHILDREN'S TOYS,
suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.
MITCHELL & STEWART.
Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-yly.

NEW GOODS!

—AND MORE—

COMING,

AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

GROCERIES
PROVISIONS,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HARD-WARE, &C.,

AND a large assortment of other goods, just received and will be sold cheap, by
KENDALL CO.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

PER PANAMA!

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND best selected stock of Goods ever brought to this market, and would call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to the fact, in order that their wants may be supplied at an early day.

Our stock consists of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS;
MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;
BOOTS AND SHOES;
HATS AND CAPS;
GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

Hardware, Matting, Oil Cloth, Blankets, Domestics, and 1000 other things too numerous to mention, but which can be seen by day and candle-light free of cost.

We particularly invite the Ladies to try our nice Bonnets, Cloaks, Mantillas, Capes, Ribbons, Merinoes, Thibets, all wool De Laines, French Calicoes, and last, but not *least*, those

EXTENSION HOOPED SKIRTS,

all of which improve the person and make glad the soul.

One of the firm being permanently located at San Francisco, we are enabled to take advantage of the market and bring forth something new by every steamer.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
M. LOUISSON & CO.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, Olympia.
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1855. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customory rates.

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

Give me a call.
J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

SIZES DOORS, 2-6 x 6-6,
2-8 x 6-8,
2-10 x 6-10,
3 x 7.

8-10 WINDOWS.
9-12 "
10-12 "
10-14 "
10-15 "
10-16 "
12-16 "

For sale by FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

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

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

H. C. PAGE,
INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS
AT BELLINGHAM BAY.
☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.
Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

A PURE ARTICLE OF CREAM TARTAR AND Soda, (warranted), for sale at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM
AT
TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SEMIAHMOO, VICTORIA, AND ALL THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER

CONSTITUTION,

A. B. GOVE, Commander,

Wil leave Olympia Wharf for Semiahmoo, Victoria, and all the intermediate ports, every

Monday at 12 M.

The *Constitution* has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now in excellent order. No steamer on the coast can offer the same facilities for the conveyance of stock, cattle being completely sheltered.

For freight or passage, apply to the Purser on board, or to the
KENDALL CO.
Olympia, Feb. 19, 1859. 13

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c.

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

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

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

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S
Private Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE,

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

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

SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

Attending and Resident Physician,
L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,

Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, the late Lecturer on the diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

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

Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

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

TO THE AFFLICTED.

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

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

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

Thankfulness is the Incentive to Gratitude.

CERTIFICATE.

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

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

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

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

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

SPERMATORRHŒA.

OR local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion of society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples in the face, sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail, by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His 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.

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

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

Also diseases of the Stomach, such as Gastritis or Inflamation of the Stomach, Enteritis or Inflamation of the bowels, Dyspepsia in all its forms, which destroy appetite and digestion, Flatulence Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Also diseases of the Kidneys, and other urinary organs, such as Diabetes, or an excessive flow of urine, Albuminaria, commonly known as Brights disease. In this complaint physician nor patient oftentimes suspect the presence of disease until too late. The most common symptoms are general indisposition, with dropsical swellings, calculi in the Kidneys, Urethra or Bladder, Eouresis or inability to retain the urine, cystitis or inflamation of the bladder, and all other disorders of the urinary organs. Also, diseases of the womb and its appendages, such as irregularities of the MENSES, when excessive, defective, suppressed or irregular, Prolapsus or falling of the womb, sterility, ovarean dropsy, and other diseases of the parts. In the treatment of any of the above diseases, the Doctor has many new remedies, and guarantees a perfect cure in all cases, or the money will be returned. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free. Address
3m26 Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.