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WASHINGTON TERRITORY:

Historical, Geographical and Statistical

BY THE GATHERER.

SHOALWATER BAY.

"The bold cliff of Cape Disappointment, after extending about three miles northward, changes suddenly to a low sandy beach, running N. by W. half W. 18 miles, in nearly a straight line to the southern point of the entrance to Shoalwater Bay. A mile and a quarter behind this beach lies the southern arm of the bay. Its waters reach within a mile or two or the north side of the Cape, and the portage from them to the Wappalooche, emptying into Baker's bay, is said to be about a mile long, and always used by the Indians and settlers. The peninsular thus formed is covered with trees and a dense undergrowth of bushes. Near its extremity it becomes very low and sandy, and on the Coast Survey charts is named Leadbetter Point. * * This bay, as its name implies, is so full of shoals that at low tides about one-half of its area is laid bare. Good, but narrow channels are found throughout its extent. The arm stretching southward toward Baker's bay, is 15 miles long from Leadbetter Point, with an average width of not less than 3½ miles, whilst the upper portion stretches to the N. E. for nine miles to the mouth of the Willapah river, reckoning from the middle of the line joining Cape Shoalwater and Leadbetter Point.

"The principal stream entering the bay is the Whil-a-pah, at its north-east part.

"The mouth of the Palux or Copalux lies five miles N. E. half E. from Leadbetter Point. It is half a mile wide at its mouth; contracts very much in two miles, and is bordered with marshes with numerous sloughs running through them.

"The Nasal enters about 11 miles south from the Palux, and abreast of the middle of Long island. It has over 20 feet water at its mouth, with bluff banks for some distance, until it begins to expand, when it is bordered by flats.

"Several streams open from the north side of the bay. One of these, the Necomanche, near the Whilapah, has six feet in the main channel, and shows 1½ miles wide at high tide.

"There are three islands in the bay.—Pine island, about 1½ mile N. W. by N. off the mouth of the Palux, is a small sand islet of only four or five acres in extent, and occupied by oysterman. It is near the channel and oyster beds, which stretch for a couple of miles to the N. N. E. of it.—The north end of Long island is 8 miles from Leadbetter Point. This island runs irregularly, about S. E., for six miles, and has an average width of 1½ miles. It is covered with a dense forest of fir and undergrowth. One mile S. S. E. of Long island is a very small islet called Rumo island, of only a few acres in extent, covered with wood and bushes. The shores of the bay, except on the peninsula, are mostly composed of perpendicular cliffs of sandy clay, in which are strata of recent fossil shells and the remains of trees. Where the faces of the cliffs are not washed by the waters of the bay, they slope gently and have a small grassy shore at their base.

"The peninsula is a long, flat, marshy and sandy plain, elevated but a few feet above the level of the sea, and covered, like the entire surface of this country, with a dense growth of gigantic forest trees, principally spruce, fir and cedar, with a few specimens of maple, ash, and black alder. The spruce frequently attains a diameter of eight feet.

"The shoals are covered with shell fish, among which the oyster is the most abundant, and the principal article of export.—They are small and have a copper taste.—[Very much improved by cultivation in size and taste, within a few years.—GATH.]—Codfish and halibut abound; sturgeon, said to be of good quality, are plenty, and salmon of several varieties, and excellent flavor exist in infinite numbers. In spring vast shoals of a small herring enter the bay. In winter, wild fowl are innumerable. Black and white swan, geese, mallards, canvass-backs, &c, &c., always reward the experienced sportsman.

"The yearly shipment of oysters is about 30,000 bushels, and of piles and spars about 30,000 feet. The average valuation of exports is $120,000. The number of vessels entering yearly, is about 25, nearly all of which are schooners, counting an aggregate of 2,500 tons. In 1855, the population on the bay was 190 males and 60 females.

"This bay was discovered by Lieut. John Mears, July 5, 1788, in the Felice, when proceeding in search of the Rio de San Rogue of Heceta."—(The Columbia of Captain Gray.)

"The light house at Cape Shoalwater, at the north point of the entrance to Shoalwater bay, is a structure consisting of a Keeper's dwelling, with a tower rising through it, and surmounted by an iron lantern, painted red. Its height is 41½ feet above the ground and about 87 feet above the mean level of the sea. The dwelling and tower are plastured and whitewashed, and situated about a mile from the extremity of the Cape. * * The approximate geographical position of the light, as determined by the Coast Survey, is: Latitude 46° 44′ 11″ North; Longitude 124° 02′ 24″ West.

GRAY'S HARBOR.

(Capt. Vancouver's Description.)

"At sunset on the 18th of October, 1792, the *Daedalus* anchored before the entrance of Gray's Harbor, in seven fathoms water. A boat was sent to examine the passage into the harbor, but returned with little more information than that of its appearing very intricate. At daylight the next morning a boat was again sent for the same purpose, and afterwards the ship was got under weigh, in order to be in readiness, but the boat not returning, another was despatched at noon, and at three o'clock both returned; the first having been detained by the strength of the flood tide.

"From this report, the ship immediately bore away and passed the bar in eighteen feet water. The bar extends directly across the entrance into the harbor, which is about a mile wide; from whence they proceeded up the channel, formed by two reefs, about three-fourths of a mile apart, extending into the ocean from the points of land which form the entrance into the harbor. Here the depth of water regularly increased from four to eleven fathoms, but the ebb tide made so strong that although the ship went nearly at the rate of five knots, little progress was made. This compelled them to anchor, having a clear, sandy bottom.

"Next morning the wind blowing a strong gale prevented the ship moving, but the boats were employed in further examination of the channel. The gale continued until the next morning, when the wind veered to the southeast; the *Daedalus* then stood into the harbor and was moored about noon in four fathoms water.

"This anchorage was found to be a very snug and safe situation, and it was a retreat, as a hard gale of wind set in from the southeast, with a great deal of rain, and continued till next morning.

"After passing the bar the channel appeared uninterrupted, the northern side being the deepest, with regular soundings from four to fourteen fathoms."

Capt. Vancouver gave the north point of entrance the name of Point Brown, and says: "This is the boldest shore, and affords a space near two miles in extent, to NE. and SE. of it, where may be found good and secure anchorages, with regular soundings from ten to four fathoms; to the north is excellent anchorages, also in four to six fathoms water.

"From Point Brown up the harbor to Point New, 4¼ miles, the northern shore forms a deep bay, falling back near a league and a half from the line of the two points."

Of this harbor, Commodore Wilkes says: "Forty miles to the north of the Columbia is Gray's Harbor, at the mouth of the Chehalis. The points to the north and south are composed of low sand hills and from both of these project sandspits somewhat similar to those of the Columbia. The channel is narrow though deep, and is two miles in length. This harbor is easy to enter, the wind being usually fair, and it is only necessary to keep clear of the breakers on either side; but the same cause makes it difficult to depart from. The bay is capacious, but the extensive mud and sand banks confine the anchorages and channels to a very small space." * *

James L. Lawson, Esq., in charge of the United States Coast Survey brig *Fauntleroy*, now surveying Gray's Harbor, says that the entrance "is excellent, fully equal to Umpqua Bar, and compares favorably with Humboldt Bar at the the time of its survey a few years since. The brig *Fauntleroy* carried 2½ fathoms over Gray's Harbor bar at low water. The channel is straight and well marked by breakers on the north and south spits. The best anchorage is in what is known as South Bay."

GRAY'S BAY.

This is a small bay making inland from the Columbia at the mouth of Gray's river. It was named in 1792, in honor of Capt. Gray, who first discovered and entered the Columbia river.

BAKER'S BAY

Lies between Cape Disappointment and Chinook Point, runs 2½ miles to the northward of the cape, and receives the waters of the small streams which head towards Shoalwater Bay, and connect with it by a small portage. The western and largest stream is the Wal-le-khut; the eastern is the Wap-pa-loo-chee. This bay is the usual anchorage for vessels awaiting an opportunity for departure from the river. It is not well sheltered during the stormy months, being exposed to the southeast. Pacific City is situated on this bay.

☞ Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping."

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

Presidential Claims of "Old Abe."

The Black Republican candidate for the Presidency is one of that class of patriots and philanthropists whose sympathies, unfortunately, have been always enlisted on the side of the enemies of his country. He was one of those Federal Whig politicians who, in the Texas revolution and Mexican war, espoused the cause of the Mexican Dictator, Gen. Santa Ana, upon the floor of Congress, and prayed that this military despot and his semi-barbarian followers might welcome our brave volunteers "with bloody hands and hospitable graves." Yet no sooner had the late war ended in a blaze of glory to the American arms, than, in spite of their horror at its iniquities, these same Mexican sympathizers selected one of its most distinguished heroes as their Presidential candidate, and predicated their success as a party upon his military achievements in an enterprise which they had unsparingly condemned. But while the country was pouring out its blood and treasure in that sanguinary conflict, and such eminent Northern men as Cushing, Lane and Seymour,—though bred as civilians, and some of them nurtered in the lap of ease and luxury,—had taken the field, and were exposing themselves to the dangers and hardships of a summer campaign in a tropical clime, to vindicate the national honor and the rights of American citizens, Abraham Lincoln, the "rail-splitter," was engaged at home in the ignoble occupation of depreciating their patriotic services, casting odium upon the cause in which they were engaged, and placing obstacles in the way of its successful consummation. And yet his Black Republican confederates now have the audacity to come forward and ask the suffrages of the American people in behalf of this craven sectional demagogues for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, in preference to any of those brave and self-sacrificing citizens who left their homes, who risked their lives, and who contributed of their private fortunes, for that national cause, without asking whether the North or South, the East or West, was to be most benefitted by their heroic action.

But before the people will render him this coveted support, they will require the evidence of some substantial service that he has rendered the country—of some public measure of general and practical utility which he has originated—or at least, of some public act of his which bears the impress of genuine and comprehensive statesmanship. It is not enough for them to know that he excels in the utterance of party cant and the accomplishments of stump oratory. They will hardly be satisfied with the information that he is a fluent Abolition brawler, and can rail at the domestic institutions of other sections of the Union with the same expertness that it is said he was wont to *rail* an Illinois fence. But they desire to know what he has done to merit the office of President of the United States—which requires a higher order of talents, as well as a more liberal code of political principles, than any which have ever yet been developed in the life and character of "Old Abe."—*Boston Post.*

THE PRESS.—That truly eloquent clergyman, Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, in a recent address at one of the religious anniversaries in New York, paid the following tribute to "the Press:"

"Who can measure the power of the press. An ounce of lead moulded into a bullet, and put into a Minnie rifle, with a few grains of powder beneath it, will go two miles, and do its errand in an efficient manner, if it encounter no obstacle. But that ounce of lead made into types and put into one of Hoe's lightning printing presses, will go thousands of miles and do its errand effectively, not on one man merely, but on millions, and that though oceans, rivers and mountains may intervene. A steam printing press! Did you ever go down in one of the spacious vaults beneath your sidewalks here and watch the monsters. Why, my friends, I feel something like awe in looking at them. I feel like taking off my hat to the huge machine.—[Laughter.] It seems to me to be a living thing—one of Ezekiel's living creatures with "the hand of a man, and the sound of many waters, and the living eye in the wheel." It asks no nourishment, knows no weariness. How it strips itself to its work and toils on with a strength that mocks to scorn the might of the giant, and with a clamor as if it would shiver to pieces every substance in its grasp. And yet, with a delicacy and precision unattainable by human muscles, it received a fabric so delicate that a rude touch would rend it, and imprints upon it in the twinkling of an eye that which it cost hours to compose. It flings off sheet after sheet to entertain, instruct, regenerate and bless the earth.—None of us have yet begun to begin to appreciate the influence of the press as an agent for the diffusion of knowledge, whether it be in volumes, pamphlets, or, above all, through the daily newspaper, the moral institution which has revolutionized not only the literary, but the commercial and political world. If you have read the Constitution, you will remember that there are only two estates in Congress—the Senate and House of Representatives; but a third estate has sprung up, occupying during the session of Congress a seat higher than that occupied by the Senators and Representatives themselves, and which continue in session long after Congress adjournes, everywhere and at all times. It is composed of the representatives of the press."

The American Consul-General to Japan.

Townsend Harris, Esq., the American Consul-General to Japan, is a former New York merchant, of great skill and ability, and extensively acquainted with the customs, manners, and many of the dialects of the East. He had passed several years in India, China, and many of the islands that dot the eastern seas, and was therefore considered by President Buchanan the fitting person to represent—under the treaty made by Com. Perry with the Japanese—our country at Jeddo, and to negotiate a commercial treaty with Siam. This duty he performed in a manner entirely acceptable to the government, and his labors have already resulted in important advantages to American commerce. From a careful estimate, made from reliable information, it has been ascertained that the saving from tonnage duty alone on American vessels engaged in that trade, in the first two years after the ratification of the treaty with Siam, had reached nearly the sum of a quarter million of dollars.

Mr. Harris arrived in Simoda, in Japan, in the month of August, 1856, and immediately entered upon his duties as Consul-General. His first efforts were directed to obtaining some modifications of the existing treaty under which the Japanese would only receive foreign coin at the rate of thirty-three cents on the dollar, and in a few months he accomplished his first triumph over Japanese diplomacy. From this time Mr. Harris steadily directed his efforts to extend his personal social relations among the Japanese. His success was remarkable. Travelers from all countries have borne their testimony to the wonderful skill with which he had adapted his habits and tastes to the peculiarities of the people among whom he was to make his temporary. Unaided by any display of military or naval power, isolated from all counsel and aid, he ingratiated himself so successfully with every grade of official personages that he gradually won his way to the capitol of the Empire. His visit was made upon the invitation of the Emperor, and his progress from Simoda to Jeddo could only be described as a triumphal march. His visit was signalized by a remarkable event. He was admitted to the presence of the Emperor. This honor had been denied to all foreigners from time immemorial, and has been conceded to none since the interview with Mr. Harris, who remained for several months at Jeddo, and while in that city was treated by the Emperor's own physician, as a mark of distinguished consideration. This interview with the Emperor was soon followed by the treaty of 1858, by which the Empire of Japan was finally and effectually opened to the commerce of the civilized world.

By this important treaty was insured the toleration of Christianity; liberty to foreigners to reside in certain ports, to build churches, and worship God according to their creeds, without molestation; and the abrogation of all penalties against Japanese who may embrace Christianity. In conformity with these provisions, the missions of the American churches have already established stations in Japan. But the latest diplomatic triumph of Consul-General Harris remains to be noticed. A provision in the treaties of Japan with England and Russia, which treaties were procured by the especial and magnanimous intercession of Mr. Harris, stipulated that the ratifications were severally to be exchanged by embassies from Japan to the several countries interested in the result. Each of the foreign governments entitled to receive these embassies were naturally solicitous to be first. The British minister was especially earnest on this subject, but his request was met by a provision in a subsequent convention made with Mr. Harris, on the 19th of March, 1859, which provides that "no embassy shall leave Japan for any foreign nation before the mission bearing the Japanese ratification has arrived at Washington." Under this stipulation the embassy is now here.—*Washington Star.*

AMALGAMATION IN OHIO.—The Cleaveland Plaindealer of recent date relates the following. The town of Madison, in Lake county, has been thrown into great excitement by the elopement of a white woman and a full-blooded negro, which took place on Sunday night last. The lady is about thirty years old, of more than ordinary intelligence and of very fair appearance.—Her husband is one of the wealthiest farmers in Lake county. We suppress his name, as the affair has nearly driven him mad.

About a year ago he employed a full-blooded negro. Being an abolitionist of the Seward-Greely-and-Lincoln school, the farmer took the negro into his family on terms of perfect equality. Of late he has noticed, with feelings which we need not attempt to describe, a growing intimacy between his wife and the negro.

He spoke to her about it, but she succeeded in quieting his suspicions for a time. On Sunday night she arose from bed, leaving her husband asleep, and fled with the African. Strangely enough, they did not leave the county, or the town, even, only going some five miles from the woman's late home. There they sought shelter at the house of some friends of hers, and there they were at last accounts. The woman left her young child with its father.

There is a talk of riding the negro on a rail, and great excitement prevails. The woman assumes a bold face and says she has a perfect right to run away with a negro if she wants to, no matter if he be as black as the ace of spades.

The Cattle Disease.

The presence of a disease of remarkable fatality in the New England States should arrest the attention of stock-raisers on the Pacific coast. It seems to be admitted that the disease is contagious, and it is not impossible that among the numerous droves which are sent across the continent, to California, Oregon and Washington, it may, in our incipient state, be brought to our pastures. Should this unfortunately occur, it would be prudent for the owner of any beast found affected to destroy it at once, and thus possibly prevent a disaster which has already ruined hundreds of farmers at the East.

So virulent a form has the disease taken in Massachusetts, that the Governor deemed it necessary to call a special session of the Legislature for the adoption of measures for the public relief. In his address to the Legislature, Gov. Banks said:

"This is not a disaster affecting Massachusetts or New England alone. If the cantagion is allowed to spread without effort to extirpate or restrain it, ultimately it must ravage the whole country. The neat cattle in the United States in 1850 numbered 18,378,000. Estimating the number at the present time upon this basis, by adding twenty percent. to the number as the natural increase in ten years, it will now exceed 32,000,000.

"The number of milch cows returned to the census bureau for 1850, was over six millions, and the number of working oxen was nearly a million and three-quarters.—the value of butter, cheese, and milk not used for butter and cheese returned in 1850, as a portion of the agricultural product, according to the estimate of Professor Tucker, exceeded eight million dollars.—To this must be added an equal sum as the value of cattle slaughtered for the market; and the value of the labor of nearly a million yoke of working oxen at the present time, estimating their labor for a year at $20 per yoke, and the aggregate value of this yearly product exceeds one hundred and eighty million dollars."

The previous Legislature appointed a board of Commissioners to take the subject into consideration, and they furnished the following recommendations for legislative action:

"The regulation and prohibition, so far as it can be wisely and properly done, of the exportation of cattle, in which the seeds of the disease may possibly exist, from this State into other neighboring States.

"A distinct recognition of the policy of isolating and separation from contact with other cattle suspected or diseased herds.

"A limitation of the discretionary power of slaughtering condemned animals, and also a modification of the principle of appraisal hitherto established.

"It would not seem that extravagant appropriations would be required to carry out the objects specified in the report of the Commissioners."

The disease is described as a plague, and resembles, in its premonitory symptoms, a lung fever. One of the writers on its treatment says that it prevailed in England from 1744 to 1755. In Nottinghamshire 40,000 head of cattle died in six months; in Cheshire 30,000. During the third year of the disease £135,000 were paid out of the public treasury as a recompense for slaughtered cattle. In 1857, in forty three villages in Holland, 14,000 head of cattle died or were killed.—*S. F. Herald.*

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The New London, Conn, Star states that the bark "George Henry," commanded by Captain Buddington, sailed from that port on the 15th of June for Davis' Straits. Mr. C. F. Hall, of Cincinnati, took passage in the bark, to be landed at some convenient place in Northumberland Inlet. He goes for the purpose of finding, if possible, some living portion of the famous Franklin Expedition, and is very sanguine that his mission will be crowned with success. It is his intention to be absent three years among the Esquimaux. He believes that by becoming fully acquainted with them, learning their habits, and remaining with them for some time, he may be able to learn something definite of some of the persons who embarked with Franklin. A number of the leading men in different parts of the country have taken a deep interest in Mr. Hall's enterprise. The bark carries out a Dog Sledge, fifteen feet in length, built in imitation of one owned by Dr. Kane.

A NOTE OF WARNING.—The London *Times* has a leading editorial uttering a note of warning to crowned heads. It says:

"If the continental sovereigns are not taught wisdom by the events which are now passing in Europe, neither would they be pursuaded though one rose from the dead. On every side ancient thrones are tottering, and regal mantles are being dragged in the dust. So far from the legitimacy of the sovereign's rights being a safeguard to them, it is perhaps a positive disadvantage. The people of Continental Europe seem to be inspired with the belief nothing good is to be expected from one of the old families. Though republicanism is for a time in abeyance, though the principle of monarchy was never more generally accepted than now, yet it appears to be felt that a new dynasty, or at any rate an old dynasty under newly conferred powers, is necessary for the good government of a country."

INTENSITY OF THE SUN'S HEAT.—Various opinions or theories have been and still continue to be entertained in order to account for the production of light and heat by the sun; one asserts that the sun is an intensely heated mass, which throws off its light and heat like an intensely heated mass of iron; the other, based on the ground that heat is occasioned by the vibration of an ethereal fluid occupying all space, supposes that the sun may produce the phenomena of light and heat without waste of its temperature or substance, as a bell may constantly produce the phenomenon of sound.

Whatever may be the true theory, a series of experiments, made some years since by M. Arago, the distinguished French astronomer, seem to prove that the temperature at the surface of the sun is much more elevated than any artificial heat that can be produced. From other experiments and observations, Arago was led to the belief that the sun is a solid, opaque, non-luminous body, invested with an ocean of flame. The heat of the sun is greater at noon, because for the day the sun has reached the highest point in the heavens, and its rays fall more perpendicularly than at any other time. The greatest natural temperature ever authentically recorded was at Bagdad in 1779, when the thermometer (Fahrenheit's) rose to 120° in the shade; on the west coast of Africa the thermometer has been observed as high as 108° in the shade; and Burkhardt in Egypt, and Humboldt in South America, observed it at 117° in the shade The depth to which the influence of the heat of the sun extends into the earth varies from 50 to 100 feet; never, however, exceeding the latter distance.

It is also a well known fact that the nearer the sun the greater the cold. This phenomenon is explained by the sunbeams bringing to the earth both light and heat as they descend to warm the hottest valleys and plains, and passing through the upper strata of the atmosphere, but leaving them always of a temperature much below freezing. This low temperature is proved by the fact that all lofty mountains, even under the equator, are capped with never melting snows; and that the higher the peaks are—though, therefore, nearer the sun—the colder they are. Thus, æronauts, in their baloon car, if they mount very high, would be frozen to death if not protected by very warm clothing.

Another similiar fact is, that a glass globe full of cold water, or even a ball of ice, will, in the sun's rays, act as a burning lens. In the winter the earth is nearest the sun, by about one-thirtieth, than in summer; but the rays strike the northern hemisphere more obliquely than the other half year. The whole quantity of heat which the earth receives annually from the sun has been curiously estimated to be such as would be sufficient to melt a stratum of ice covering our entire globe to the depth of forty-six feet.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—The Rochester *Union* of May 13 says: "Two or three days ago, a lady of Avon took by mistake a quantity of corrosive sublimate sufficient to have caused death had not an antidote been speedily administered. The circumstances of the case are about as follows: The lady meant to taste some maple syrup, but a bottle of bedbug poison had been carelessly left where the bottle of syrup had stood, and she took a small quantity before she discovered her mistake. Fortunately a domestic, who remembered the fatal poisoning case of Mrs. Nowlan which happened at Avon a few years ago, had the presence of mind to run to the poisoned lady with a pan of milk, who drank of it very freely, and also took the white of eggs so as to render the poison harmless. She was soon out of danger. Let this antidote be remembered and used in similar cases."

LEAKS EASILY STOPPED.—A writer in the Lynn *News* says: "Some years ago I had a leaking 'L.' Every north-east storm drove its waters in. I made a composition of four pounds of rosin, one pint of linseed oil and one ounce of red lead, applied it hot with the brush to the part where the 'L' joined the main house. It has never leaked since. I then recommended the composition to my neighbor, who had a dormer window which leaked badly. He applied it, and the leak stopped. I made my water-cask tight by this composition, and have recommended it for chimneys, windows, &c., and it has always proved a cure for the leak."

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.—The Cracow *Gazette* says that the Emperor returned the following reply to a deputation of Jews, who recently waited on his His Majesty to return thanks for the amelioration of their social position, recently accorded them: "I rejoice to see the deputation of Israelites from Cracow and Rzeszow. The Israelites in Cracow and Gallicia have preserved their faith and devotion to the throne in the times of the greatest calamity, and I hope they will continue in this course, the more so as I have enlarged their circle of operations. My legislative measures will continue to make advances in the same direction, and to recover by degrees the disabilities yet maintained."

☞ We have heard of an economical man who always takes his meals in front of a mirror—he does this to double the dishes. If that isn't philosophy, we should like to know what is.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

THE LAWS.—A Clarke county correspondent in the last number of the Vancouver *Chronicle* expresses himself as almost lost for want of "the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature," and desires to know "what has become of them." As these questions were doubtlessly intended to meet our eyes, and answers expected from us, we shall take the greatest pleasure in enlightening our *incog* inquiring friend, by informing him that before this issue of our paper can reach him (that is, if he be a subscriber to it) these "laws" will be before him, subject to his inspection and approval. If, for a time, he has found "himself lost without them," we hope he may now find himself again, and the "lost time" be made good to him in the quantity of the law he will now receive.

We have no apology to offer for the later appearance of the laws this year than usual, other than their great length and the difficulty, in a country place like this, of procuring help in case of sickness or otherwise. We have used our utmost endeavors to push them towards an earlier completion. It is our interest to do so. We cannot render our bill for payment until the work is completed. Nor can we prevent our enemies from tampering with the hands we employ to do the work. They know too well the difficulty of procuring hands, which cannot be done short of San Francisco or Portland, and thus know full well that it would result in injury to ourself to resort to discharging a compositor for every remissness of duty or obligation of engagement. But if this should not prove fully satisfactory to *others*, then have we the pleasure to inform such that we are satisfied with it ourselves. We do the work incumbent upon us from our position fully as promptly as government pays us.

REMOVED.—Since the arrival of the steamer *Eliza Anderson* here from Victoria, the rumor has been put in circulation, and is generally believed, that

SALUCIUS GARFIELDE, *Esq.*,

The bosom friend of Vice President BRECKENRIDGE, has been *removed* as Receiver of the public moneys for Washington Territory, and J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE, recently elected a member of the House of Representatives from Pacific county, appointed in his stead.

We think "rumor" is in error in reporting Mr. G. as having been *removed*. The truth is that his term of appointment had expired, and that Mr. G.'s Kentucky friend did not think it "meet or just," either to himself or to the people of this Territory, to use his influence, a second time, to procure his reappointment. Our confidence in Mr. BRECKENRIDGE as a democrat and an honest man has been wonderfully confirmed by the evident indifference which he has thus shown towards one who was mainly instrumental in procuring his nomination by the democratic convention for the Vice Presidency. It is an evidence to us that he is a democrat to the core, and cannot look with approbation upon political treachery even in his *warmest* and *most interested friends*. If the rumor prove to be correct, we at once pronounce ourself satisfied—*delighted*—with both removal and appointment. VAN CLEAVE can and will give satisfaction to the people of the territory, by discharging the duties of the office as they should be, which Garfielde never did.

Let every one now prepare to listen to a perfect avalanche of abuse of STEVENS, LANE and the administration, beautifully interspersed with an occasional fling at ourself and the "clique." The phial of his wrath may now be supposed to be full. We acknowledge he can have but few and brief reasons for sparing them, or saying aught "that it is good of them." Then "lay on McDuff," say we.

QUERY?—Why is it that the 2000 signers (constituting four-fifths of the voters of the Territory at the last election,) of GARFIELDE'S petition for re-appointment as Receiver, have not been found potent to keep him in office, and the recipient of $2500 per annum? Is it because there was some mistake in the count, or because there was a doubt of their political grit?

But never mind the removal, gentlemen. The immortal JEFFERSON has said that "the private station is the post of honor." Its true it don't pay at the rate of $2500 per annum, but one can fill it with all the honor he pleases.

FINED.—JOHN H. SCRANTON, for making a target at a pig and shooting at its frontispiece, "contrary to the ordinances of our city, in such cases made and provided," was fined $7 50 and costs of suit by Justice BIGELOW, on Monday last. JOHN plead an inordinate appetite for hog's liver in bar of a conviction; but the justice ruled the plea out of order.

The Fate of E. Schroeder.

The painful mystery which for eighteen months has hung o'er the fate of Mr. SHROEDER, at last promises to be unveiled. The fears so long entertained by his numerous friends that he had been foully dealt with, are now proved to be but too true; and it is now ascertained, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the Northern Indians—those incarnate devils in red-skin form—have this, as well as hundreds of similar acts of atrocity to account for. That they may be made to feel the sternest rigors of our laws, and be hung higher than Haman, is our hope and desire.

The first clue obtained as to the prepetrators of these murders, was from the evidence of an Indian, given in an examination before police judge PEMBERTON, at Victoria, a month or two since, being irrelevant testimony to the case then on trial. An American present thereat, witnessing the indifference of the judge to investigate the matter as thoroughly as he thought the subject deserved, reported the substance of the Indian's testimony to Mr. SWAN, the editor of the Port Townsend *Register*, in which paper the substance of the evidence was published about a month since. Mr. WOOD, of Steilacoom, the legal representative of Mr. SCHROEDER, giving credence to the story as published, at once addressed Secretary MCGILL, soliciting his co-operation in bringing the murderers to justice. With promptness deserving of great praise, Gov. MCGILL at once conferred with Mr. B. P. ANDERSON, the United States District Attorney, at which it was decided that Mr. ANDERSON should forthwith proceed to Victoria and secure the arrest of the guilty parties. A request, made by some American citizens resident at Victoria upon Gov. DOUGLAS, to secure the custody of these Indians having been denied Mr. HIGGINS, the author of the annexed letter immediately addressed a note to Mr. WHITACRE, at Port Townsend, directing the course to be pursued to secure them. In compliance therewith, the citizens of Port Townsend at once dispatched Mr. WALLACE to procure a requisition from the Governor of this Territory, for the apprehension of the Indians. Mr. W. arrived here on Tuesday evening, was duly deputized as a special U. S. Marshal, and left here again on Wednesday morning, having the requisition in his possession. He intended reaching Port Townsend again some time during the night. Unless the Indians had made their escape prior to Mr. ANDERSON'S arrival at Victoria, or their delivery by British officials be refused, there will be no power under heaven to save the necks of some dozen blood-thirsty northern devils, implicated in this and other acts of piracy and murder—crimes the most enormous known to our laws.

To Mr. WALLACE, above mentioned, we are indebted for the following, which comes to us in the form of a slip from the office of the Port Townsend *Register*:

In the *Register* of the 19th inst., we gave an account of the probable fate of the schooners *Blue Wing* and *Ellen Maria*. Since then, it appears that the authorities of Victoria have been diligently at work to ferret out the murderers, and one of them, a Hydah Indian named "Jim," was arrested and examined before Judge Pemberton, but was discharged, as the Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Higgins, of Victoria, a gentleman worthy of every confidence, and to whom we are indebted for his exertions in having this mystery unraveled. We hope the authorities here will respond to his suggestions, and take some measures by which a requisition can be at once obtained from the Governor for the arrest of the offenders under the Extradition Treaty:

VICTORIA, July 28, 1860.

WM. T. WHIACRE, ESQ.:—*Editor Port Townsend Register*—Dear Sir:—I noticed in your issue of last week, an article asking for information in regard to an Indian suspected of murdering the crews of, and burning two schooners on Puget Sound, some 18 months ago. Since the publication of your article, the police of this city have made diligent inquiry, and succeeded yesterday in arresting a Hydah Indian, named "Jim," who is suspected of being concerned in the acts of piracy. The case was called yesterday in the Police Court, but in the absence of a requisition from the Governor of Washington Territory, Judge Pemberton was compelled to discharge him; he remarking at the same time, that he hoped the Americans present would exert themselves to procure his re-arrest under the Extradition Treaty.

As the law in the case is plain, would it not be well if the officials of your place were to stir themselves in the matter, and procure a requisition from your acting Governor, and send an officer, armed with a writ, to this place. There is also an Indian woman who was an eye-witness to the affair; get a requisition for her also.

The police of this place assure me that they will give your officers all the assistance in their power.—You will require to be active, and try and get the writ as soon as possible, to prevent the Indian escaping. Oblige me by bringing this to the notice of your authorities immediately.

Yours truly, in haste.
D. W. HIGGINS.

BOAT RACE.—A sculling race, for $30 a side, came off here on Saturday afternoon last, between F. W. SEELY, of this place, and C. FRANCIS, better known as *Frenchy*. The distance pulled was 4½ miles, and on the whole was a very exciting race. It resulted in favor of the latter, who came in ahead about twenty-five feet. Time, 52½ minutes. Outside of the purse, about $2 37½ cents changed hands. This small betting was owing to "the heavy shipment of specie" by the steamers which sailed a few days previously, and left nearly everybody without funds, and not because our people have no relish for such sports.

☞ The *Mountaineer* says that an express from Maj. Steen's command reached the Dalles on the 24th ult., and reports a skirmish with the Indians, in which five of the savages were taken prisoners.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

News by the Pony Express!

DATES FROM THE EAST TO JULY 12!

General News.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived at Victoria on Wednesday last, bringing ten days later news from the Atlantic side. The Pony Express arrived at San Francisco on the 25th ult., bringing news to the 12th.

Purser LOWELL, of the *Eliza Anderson*, who is ever attentive to the wants of the printer, furnished us with San Francisco papers to the 26th ult., and a copy of the New York *Herald* of the 2d July.

We copy the following summary of news from the San Francisco *Herald* of the 26th July:

ST. LOUIS, July 12, 1860.

SETTLEMENT OF MAIL DIFFICULTY.

The difficulty in regard to the transportation of the California mails has been temporarily arranged with Commodore Vanderbuilt. The mails will leave on the steamer to-morrow. Vanderbilt agrees to carry them till the 4th of March for postage, and the President is to recommend in his annual message, such additional compensation as may be reasonable. Amount not made public. Previously the Administration had determined to send the mails by the Revenue Cutter "Harriet Lane" and others.

GWIN IN A ROW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Before settlement, Gwin had a grand blow up with the President and Postmaster General. Holt refused to carry out his promise relative to overland and ocean mails. Gwin appealed to the President to know if he sustained Holt. It is said that Dr. Gwin left and told the President that he deserved to have no friends. He would never darken the doors of the White House while he filled it. It is not known whether the difficulty is yet reconciled. Efforts are being made to get the Postmaster General to send semi-monthly service over the Central route; also, to appropriate $100,000 for the Pony Express. The result is not yet known. The matter was to have been determined by the Cabinet to-day.

PROTECTION FOR THE PONY EXPRESS.

Orders have been issued by the War Department to commanders of Western departments, to furnish all aid in their power to the Pony Express, between Missouri and Camp Floyd, to insure speed and certainty.

SENATORS GWIN AND LATHAM.

Gwin leaves on the steamer to-morrow for San Francisco. Latham and others go on the overland coach of the 12th. Breckinridge does not go in consequence of the illness of his wife.

POLITICAL.

Breckinridge formally accepts his nomination, and says it does not become him to shrink from the responsibility of the post assigned; opposes doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, or Territorial Legislature; thinks it the plain duty of the Federal Government, when necessary, to secure citizens of the States enjoying rights in the Territories. No progress has been made in the coalition of the two factions on one ticket in any State. Douglas men proposes to call a State Convention of delegates, or a mass meeting to fill vacancies in the Electoral ticket of New Jersey. The Breckinridge men talk of pursuing the same course. The probabilities now are that two Democratic tickets will be run in all the closely contested States.

Mayor Wood is out in a letter urging the Democracy in every State to name one ticket. It is poorly responded to, there being very little political excitement in the country.

The Republicans of Missouri have nominated a full State ticket; James B. Gardenheir, for Governor; James Lindsay, Lieut. Governor.

On Monday, 2d July, the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania met at Philadelphia, and by a vote of 40 to 15 adopted a resolution calling on the Democratic voters of the State to support the nominee for Governor, and bury all differences on the Presidential contest in the State election; also, recommending voters to unite on the present electoral ticket. If it should appear that their vote would elect Breckinridge, then cast it for him; if it would elect Douglas, then cast it for him; if neither, then cast it as they please for either. Prior to this action, a resolu- declaring Douglas the nominee of the Democratic party was voted down by 19 to 43.

Douglas, in a letter of acceptance dated June 29th, reiterates the doctrine of non-intervention in strong terms. He stands upon the Cincinnati platform, as expounded at Baltimore.

No further steps had been made to unite the Democratic party in New York and Pennsylvania. Forney's "Press" is bitterly opposed to the action of the Democratic State Committee. It calls for a mass meeting of Democrats to purge the Electoral ticket, and cut loose from Disunionists forever. It also favors the union of the Douglas, Bell and Lincoln men, in order to keep the election out of Congress, where Lane will be successful.

The St. Louis *Bulletin* contains the following dispatch from Concord, N. H.:

Ex-President Pierce pronounces the nomination of Douglas a sectional one. The secession of the Boston *Post* creates quite a stir among the old political stagers here. Some Democrats are in a quandary about the Baltimore nominations, but the rank and file are enthusiastic for Douglas. The *Patriot*, and all the party papers in the State will support Douglas, except the Berks *Democrat*.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales will visit President Buchanan—Mr. B. having written an invitation to the Queen, expressing personal desire to receive the Prince. He has also accepted an invitation from the city of New York.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

On the morning of the 6th, the four-story grocery store of Hare & McCord, at St. Joseph, fell with a crash, and was immediately consumed by fire. The tenants of the house adjoining were buried under the ruins, and two families numbering nine persons, were killed—Harburger, wife, two children, servants and four members of the family. Bercelatters and his son-in-law were taken out alive. The fire also consumed the building of Tootles & Farleigh. Entire loss over $200,000.

FIRE AT LEAVENWORTH.

The saddlery shop of Coman Duff, Delaware street, was destroyed with a number of other buildings. Considerable loss.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bowman has retired from the editorial control of the *Constitution*. Schnabel entered the office and assaulted Bowman with a stick while sitting in his chair. One of the clerks interfered, Schnabel retreated and was arrested. The reason of the assault was an article reflecting on Schnabel's conduct.

Edmund French, late Superintendent of the Treasury extension, died suddenly on the 7th—the day on which his trial for embezzlement was to have taken place.

Hephart, who murdered Mrs. Willis and two children, in Batavia, Ohio, was hung by a mob of upwards of two hundred men.

Frederick Hoffman, defaulting Secretary of Pacific Mail Company, was arrested on the 6th, at Trenton Falls, Oneida county, New York. He denies he is the man.

Mrs. Schumaker and infant, of 21st st., New York, had their throats cut on the 9th, by Henry Hoffman, a man in the employ of the husband. Theft was the object of the murder.

The Dead Rabbits had a picnic on Staten Island on the 9th. One of the party, John Pheelan, was stabbed and killed.

The number of visitors to the *Great Eastern* are increasing to-day. Nearly 3,500 in all.

A new Douglas paper called *The Sentinel*, appeared in New York last evening.

It is rumored that Gen. A. S. Johnson, who commanded in Utah, is to be ordered to the Pacific coast, to command the consolidated Departments of California and Oregon.

The Japanese Embassy left New York June 30th, on board the U. S. steam frigate *Niagara*, bound for home.

DROWNED.

Mr. H. H. Nicholas, pastor of the Congregational Church, his wife, child and brother-in-law, and two daughters, near Cleveland, were drowned on the 9th, whilst bathing in the Lake.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

To-day the Secretary of Treasury issued proposals till the 10th of September, for the use of a telegraph line between Missouri river and San Francisco—the lowest guaranteed offer to be taken.

FURTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

Resolutions in support of the Union ticket were voted down in a Douglas meeting, in Newark, N. J., on the 9th, 4 to 5.—Douglas men resolved to have no compromise or fusion. The Republicans of St. Louis have re-nominated Frank P. Blair for Congress, and the full county ticket.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

The schooner *Cotilda*, with 124 Africans aboard, arrived at Mobile Bay, July 9th. A steamboat immediately took the negroes up the river.

Later from Europe.

The steamer *Palestine*, from Londonderry on the 28th has arrived.

Garibaldi had ordered the destruction of Fort Castillamoir. The first division of the revolutionary forces were directed toward Syracuse.

The Municipality of Palermo addressed Garibaldi, requesting immediate annexation. The Sardinian Dictator replied, "Not ripe!"—if consummated he would have to retire. Garibaldi asks a loan of thirty million francs. Great efforts are being made to induce Victor Emanuel to accept the friendly offers of the King of Naples, with no probability of success.

The London *Times* says the proposed constitution of Naples comes too late.

The American steamer *Washington* had arrived at Genoa with sixteen wounded.

Two American vessels were captured by Neopolitan steamers. The Neopolitan government offered to restore the two vessels, but the American Minister demanded reparation for the insult to the American flag. One vessel is the "Charles and Jane," of Baltimore.

AUSTRIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

Vienna advices announce the Austrian Government as making preparations for war. Enormous quantities of ammunition are daily passing through Trieste. Four corps d'armee are already completed—fifth shortly expected. Seventy thousand troops are entrenched in camp at Peschiera—forty thousand in position on the frontier of Romagna.

It is reported that General Gayou, Commander of the French troops at Rome, had demanded reinforcements to make preparations for active operations.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—Companies A, B, and M, 3d Artillery, which left Vancouver on the 11th July, to join Capt. Smith's command, were in the Blue Mountains on the 20th, and would join Maj. Steen's command in about six or seven days. An express reached them bringing news of the re-capture of twelve white women, and the capture of about twenty-three squaws and children. There was no fight—the command came upon them unexpectedly.—*Vancouver Chronicle.*

The Platforms.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic convention at Cincinnati in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matter, and we recommend as our only further resolutions the following:

That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a territorial legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the constitution of slavery within the territories:

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the terrritories.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional enactments as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of State legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

BRECKENRIDGE AND LANE.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1. That the government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

2. That it is the duty of the federal government, in all its departments, to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constutional uathorityextends.

3. That when the settlers in a Territory having an adequate population to form a State constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by their admission into the Union, they stand on an equality with the people of other States, and a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the enactments of State legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character subversive of the constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

WHEREAS, one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, therefore, be it

Resolved, Thae the National Democrat party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of their constitutional authority, by Congress, for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, at the earlest practicable moment.

Greeley's Letter to Seward.

Greeley's letter to Seward will, without doubt, be reckoned among the curiosities of political literature. He who impertinently rebuked Henry Clay for scribbling, urged by his tyrannical conceit has blundered himself, and unlike Dogberry, has needed no Francis Seacoal to write him down in his proper character.

The letter was penned on the 11th of November, 1854, and is a personal narrative of Greeley's connection with Seward, Weed and others, and is painfully precise. It appears Greeley once said that his highest ambition was to remain editor the N. Y. *Tribune*, and he, at all times, professed to have a soul above the spoils of office. Seward either took him at his word, or, when he had patronage to bestow, entirely forgot the philosopher's existence, while men who, Greeley supposed, were less worthy, were petted and enriched. Greeley seemed to have suffered under the delusion that he was the author of Seward's fame—that to his wonderful genius Seward was indebted for all his power and position; and he cherished the sweet falsehood with exultant delight. Like the fly on the chariot wheel, he imagined he made all the dust. Whereas, when Seward desired to see Greeley he had him taken to his residence. When he wished him to write, his order was obeyed. And that was all. Immediately after each interview, Seward appears to have altogether forgotten Greeley's newspaper, while the latter was fondly dreaming that he was the cynosure of wondering eyes. The mistake was fatal to Greeley's peace of mind, and his wounded vanity sought expression in the pragmatical letter which has as deeply grieved his friends as it has excited the mirth of the general public.

Greeley's slavish obedience to the dictates of the other partners in the firm of Seward, Weed & Co., is a humiliating confession, and as if this were not sufficient condemnation, he, in childish phraseology, complains that Seward never mentioned his name but once "in any speech, letter or document," and even then, it would appear in no enviable shape. Had the statesman only condescended to frequently thrust him from his house or speak of him in terms of indignity, we suppose the philosopher might possibly have been satisfied. From Greeley's statement it would also appear that Seward and Weed beguiled their leisure hours by making him play the harlequin, as is shown in the relation of several amusing incidents, and, especially in his account of the fact that he was sent to Congress for ninety days, "in order that Jim Brooks might secure a seat therein for years." And when Seward and Weed were troubled with dyspepsia and were in angry moods, they vented their spleen, with refined cruelty, on the same unhappy victim of their eccentricities, for Greely tells us that when the party was "hopelessly out of power," they honored him with a nomination for Senate Printer; but that when the time came for an election as well as a nomination, Weed was Mr. Seward's choice. In 1853, he aspired to be Governor, and believed, as a matter of course, that the firm would take him up. It was intimated to him, however, that he would make a good Lieutenant-Governor, which position, after some hesitation, he agreed to accept. But his ambition was again baulked, for the firm gave the nomination to Raymond, his rival in business and his enemy in politics. These are a few of the tribulations which, at length, opened Greeley's eyes, and led to the dissolution of the partnership.

The letter had better never been written. If concealment had fed upon Greeley's heart, he should not have made so vulgar an exposure of his egregious vanity. The letter is a melancholy whine from a weak man, villainously egotistical in style, and low and paltry in spirit. Nor will its publication exalt the character of the Republican party in the popular estimation; for its record of immoral political intrigues, in which the leading Republicans were concerned, must naturally disgust the refinement of Boston, as well as annoy the intelligence of New York. According to Greeley's statement, Seward, Weed & Co. regard the Republican organization as only an instrument for the aggraudizement of their private fortunes. In this Greeley is right.—*San Francisco Herald.*

The Sicilian Revolution.

The following translation of a letter from Palermo, which we find in the Florence correspondence of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, is an interesting account, by an eyewitness, of the rise and progress of the Sicilan revolution:

The matin-bell of the monastery de la Gracia was the signal for the rising of April 4th, the troops being encamped outside of the city walls. All at once, a large body of the people, led by their valorous fellow-citizen, Riso, (the greater part without arms, and divided into brigades) marched through theprincipal streets, preceeded by the tri colored banner, crying: *Viva l'Italia! Viva Vittoria Emanuela! Viva caso di Savoia!* This went on for more than an hour, when the police and troops received the order for attack. The insurrectionists, soon surrounded on every side, poured into the solid, old edifice of the Gancia, where they gave a valorous resistance to the fire of the troops, who, to get better position, penetrated by force into the neighboring houses, which they remorselessly sacked.—They finally resorted to cannon, when the people were obliged to cede.

Many were saved; some hid themselves, and numbers were killed. Francesco Riso, a fountain-builder, a brave man of intelligence and cultivation, was the last to yield at the Gancia. Though seriously wounded, seeing he was about to be taken, he stabbed himself twice with his dagger, but still lived. Arrested and carried to the hospital, he made the judges grow pale with his answers to their questions. "What is your name?" "Francesco Riso." Your profession?" "A conspirator." "Have you accomplices?" "I have none. Alone have I thought all my life on preparation for this day, in which I would prolong my painful agony to enjoy the spectacle of your terror. I am, moreover, sure that I shall be avenged with the blood of the oppressors of my county."

A horrible sack of five days ensued. The monasteries were robbed, and inmates tortured; no respect being paid either to sex or age. Drunk with excess of fury, blood and wine, the soldiers entered private houses, destroyed what they could not carry away, and left many destitute of inhabitants or goods. But no hint could they force out of the indignant populace as to where the insurrectionists, who had fled, were hidden; all the ingenuity of their unfortunate brothers was united to deceive the cunning officers, who finally abandoned the pursuit. In the meantime the civil and military authorities, far from putting any obstacle in the way of these excesses, ordered a state of seige. The inhabitants were forbidden to appear on their balconies or in the streets. Every face which for a moment approached the windows, every hard slamming of a shutter, was the signal for the discharge of musketry; and all the peaceful citizens who had their houses near barracks, or other military posts, were obliged to abandon them to the fury of the soldiers.

The insurrection, begun in town, was extended to the country, and the royal troops in turn were surrounded by the insurrectionists. The chief promoters of the revolt amongst whom were the most respectable citizens of the place, in order to preserve the city from bombardment, and stop the infernal excess of despotism, escaped to the neighboring country. In several of the suburban towns the revolutionists were victorious, and the tri-colored banner and cross of Savoy waved triumphantly. The city vanquished, but not quited, the troops

were obliged to extend their action, and marched to the attack of three of the surrounding towns. They fired every house in their passage, murdering barbarously the inhabitants, whether men, women, or children. With all their ferocity, they could get possession of but two of these towns, whilst the tri-colors still floated from the heights behind them, the military cry of "Long live the King," was drowned by the vociferous clamors of "Long live Italy and the house of Savoy."

The troops succeeded in making prisoners of some of the noble chiefs of the insurrection; young men of the highest families in Europe, descendants of Don Fernando Cortez and Don Giovanni d'Arragona.—When warned of their peril, they refused, although warmly pressed, to fly, this was their magnanimous reply: "We fear nothing: nor will we leave our country immersed in blood." They were taken and brought to the fortress, in the midst of an indignant people crowding their passage.

The day of the 11th was saddened by the news of the arrest of Father Octavius Lanza, of the princes of Trabbia. He had taken refuge on board of an American merchant ship. Towards evening, the police, *by permission of the American consul!* went on board and seized him. That the government should have come to the point of introducing distinction between mercantile ships and war-sloops, no one will be surprised. But the American consul ought to have defended the ground instead of yielding to the police of the most despotic of European governments. Public execration will repay him for his unworthy action, the other side as well as this side of the Atlantic. The consular body at Palermo have manifested their disapprobation by not admitting him any longer to their councils. He is a certain Mr. Barstow, an old and uncultivated sailor, who bears on his arm the indelible traces of the *tatooing* practised by the lowest grades of his profession. Having turned Catholic, he is an adversary to the Italian cause.

The arrests are numerous, but the hostile demonstrations of the people can hardly be restrained even by force of arms. In the country the troops fare worse; blood flows all through our land and streets. The rigorous measures of the government increase daily. In the first days we were permitted to quit Palermo, now it is impossible. Fortifications are being raised at the gates of the city, and outrages continue.

The spirit of this population is excellent, indescribable; and notwithstanding all the rigors, notwithstanding the immense garrison, we can say that the revolution has succeeded. The same spirit animates alike the high and the low classes. The clergy have been favorable; they have even cooperated; indeed they first introduced arms.

FROM MEXICO.—Private advices from Matamoras, dated 26th June, says that Miramon was defeated by Zaragosa and taken prisoner near Salamanca. A portion of Miramon's troops were defeated by Ortega at Romanzes. Efforts were making by Commonfort to return to Mexico.

CHINA.—From the Hong-Kong correspondent of the *Tribune*, we extract the following paragraph:

HONG-KONG, March 29, 1860.

It is to be hoped that the Home Government of England and France have some idea of what is to be done in China. We who are upon the ground are in the most complete uncertainty. The last week has been prolific of ships, steamers, troops, stores, and ere long the whole allied force will be on hand with such a fleet as Chinese waters never saw before. But every one is asking, "What comes next?" Is there to be war between England and China?

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.—A Vienna letter states that three Austrian men-of-war had been sent to Naples, and it was said they would bring away the King in case of an insurrection in the capital.

The Neopolitan Government in a dispatch received at Turin holds the Sardinian Government responsible for the operations of Garibaldi in Sicily. The receipt of this dispatch had given rise to a report that the diplomatic relations between Sardinia and Naples had been suspended.

A popular demonstration in support of Garibaldi and the Sicilian movement was held at St. Martin's Hall, London, on the 22d. The Hall was crowded and great excitement prevailed.

A notification from the Sicilian committee states that a few days before her death Lady Byron sent £40 as a subscription to the Garibaldi fund.

☞ The law in relation to the return of uncalled for letters in the post office is as follows: "When any person shall endorse on any letter his or her name and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned by mail to said writer; and no such letters shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the post office of the writer' and there remain uncalled for one quarter.'

NORTHERN INDIANS.—The Northern Indians are now prowling about in their war canoes, to intercept and cut off any Clalms they may fall in with. No less than four canoes have been reported to us within twenty-four hours, all filled with armed men, who made no attempt to conceal the fact that they are after the flatheads. They say they do not wish to interfere with the "Boston," but are bound to give the Clalms a fight.—*Port Townsend Register.*

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

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

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
3m32 San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.—Se advertisement in another column. 25y

New Advertisements.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT OF THE Legislature passed December 20, 1859, I, HENRY M. McGILL, Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington, do declare, that according to the returns of the general election held in said Territory on the 9th day of July, 1860, for the election of one member of the Council from the District composed of the counties of Whatcom, Clalm, Island and Jefferson, PAUL K. HUBBS received 326 votes, and EDWARD S. DYER 289 votes. PAUL K. HUBBS is therefore duly elected. In the election of one member of the Council from the district composed of the counties of Kitsap and Kinz, A. A. DENNY received 171 votes, and F. L. WEEKS 157 votes. A. A. DENNY is therefore duly elected.

In the election for Prosecuting Attorney in the 2d Judicial District, ALECK C. SMITH received 558 votes, WM. H. WALLACE 25 votes, J. W. JOHNSON 15 votes, GEO. BOWKER 1 vote, and IRA WOODIN 1 vote. ALECK C. SMITH is therefore duly elected. In the election for Prosecuting Attorney in the 3d Judicial District, P. K. HUBBS received 8 votes, F. A. CHENOWETH 245 votes, B. F. DENNISON 1 vote, and D. F. BROWNFIELD 45 votes. F. A. CHENOWETH is therefore duly elected.

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

H. M. McGILL,
Acting Governor.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEARING THE CAPITOL GROUND.

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

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

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

Steilacoom, W. T., July 30, 1860.
GEO. GALLAGHER,
37tf Acting Capitol Commissioner.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE NEW Capitol building to be erected (at Olympia, W. T.) will be received by the undersigned until the 29th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, at which time they will be opened and examined, and the sum of Two Hundered and Fifty Dollars paid for the plan adopted.

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

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

Steilacoom, W. T., July 30, 1860.
GEO. GALLAGHER,
37tf Acting Capitol Commissioner.

STRAY OXEN.

STRAYED FROM THE NORTH OLYMPIA MILL, one yoke of Oxen 6 years old last spring. One of them is a white ox with a few red spots about the size of a man's hand. The other is a red ox with a large white spot back of the fore shoulder. No other marks recollected. Any person putting up said oxen will be liberally rewarded; or delivering one or both to Simpson, butcher, in Olympia, will be paid for his trouble.

July 28, 1860. 3w37

EUREKA WHISKEY:

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

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

burnt into each Barrel and Half Barrel, in a CIRCULAR BRAND AROUND THE BUNG.

None Other is Genuine.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
3m37is San Francisco, Sole Agents.

JOHN T. DALY'S

OLD "Q" BRANDY.

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

PURE ARTICLE OF FRENCH BRANDY,

and is unsurpassed in quality.

The Extensive Sale

of this Brandy in California,

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS,

sufficiently tests its reputation.

The Cases are branded

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY

NONE OTHER IS GUNUINE.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
3m37is San Francisco, Sole Agents.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned in the firm of JUDSON, CORLISS & CO., is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of parties.

Mr. — SIMPSON, who will hereafter continue the business at the old stand of the "Olympia Market," is authorized to collect all moneys due the firm.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the former firm. It will be his constant endeavor to keek on hand the best of

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, AND PORK

that can be procured from the farmers of Thurston and adjoining counties. His prices will be fixed to suit the times, but *no credit need be asked*, as it will not be given.

Farmers are requested to give him a call before disposing of their butter and eggs elsewhere. The highest prices will at all times be paid.

Olympia, July 27, 1860. 36y

UNITED STATES MAILS.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF the United States from the 1st of December, 1860, to the 1st of July, 1862, on the following routes in the Territory of WASHINGTON, will be received at the contract office of this Department until 3 p. m. of the 29th of September next, to be decided by the 2d of October:

12758 From Astoria, by Job Lamley's and Fort Willopa, to Williams', near the mouth of Black river, 55 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Astoria every other Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Williams' next day by 4 p m;
Leave Williams' every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Astoria next day by 4 p m.
Bids for weekly trips are invited.

12759 From Cathlamet to Bois Fort, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cathlamet Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Bois Fort next day by 11 a m;
Leave Bois Fort Tuesday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Cathlamet next day by 5 p m.

12760 From Fort Colville, by Antoine Plante's, to Cœur d'Alene Mission, 140 miles and back twice a month.
Leave Fort Colville on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at Cœur d'Alene Mission in one week;
Leave Cœur d'Alene Mission on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at Fort Colville in one week.

12761 From Fort Willopa, by Round Tree Prairie, to Bois Fort, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fort Willopa Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bois Fort by 6 p m;
Leave Bois Fort Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fort Willopa by 6 p m.

12762 From Olympia, by Chambers' Prairie and Tenalquot Prairie, to Coal Bank, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Olympia Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Coal Bank by 4 p m;
Leave Coal Bank Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Olympia by 4 p m.

12763 From Olympia, by Miami, Williams', (near the mouth of Black river) Scammon's, and Lee, (Grey's Harbor) to Oysterville, 100 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Olympia every other Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Oysterville Wednesday by 3 p m;
Leave Oysterville every other Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Olympia Saturday by 2 p m.
Bids for weekly trips are invited.

12764 From Port Gamble to Seabec, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Port Gamble Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Seabec by 3 p m;
Leave Seabec Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Port Gamble by 3 p m.

12765 From Port Townsend, by Port Discovery, to New Dunginess, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Port Townsend Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at New Dunginess by 3 p m;
Leave New Dunginess Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Port Townsend by 3 p m.

12766 From Steilacoom City to Camp Montgomery, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Steilacoom City Wednesday at 7 p m;
Arrive at Camp Montgomery by 5 p m;
Leave Camp Montgomery Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Steilacoom City by 11 a m.

12767 From Steilacoom City, by the Puyallup and Duwamish rivers, to Seattle, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Steilacoom City Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Seattle by 7 p m;
Leave Seattle Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Steilacoom City by 7 p m.

12768 From Steilacoom City to Fort Walla-walla, 250 miles and back, twice a month.
Leave Steilacoom City on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at Fort Walla-walla in ten days;
Leave Fort Waila-walla on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at Steilacoom City in ten days.

12769 From Vancouver, by Cathlapoodle, to Pekin, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Vancouver Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Pekin by 7 p m;
Leave Pekin Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Vancouver by 7 p m:

12770 From Whatcom, (Bellingham Bay) to Fort Colville, 300 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Whatcom every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Fort Colville in ten days;
Leave Fort Colville every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Whatcom in ten days.

Notes.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity certainty, and security;" using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mails as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobeying the post office laws or the instructions of the department. He may alter the schedule, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals for mail service, Territory of Washington," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, &c., and other information, see advertisement of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

Blank proposals will be furnished on application to the department.

J. HOLT,
Postmaster General.
Post Office Department, May 26, 1860. 4w36

LOST.

LOST, EITHER IN OLYMPIA OR ON THE ROAD leading south between Olympia and Bush Prairie, a note of hand executed to W. R. Collins by Moses Hurd for the sum of $87 00, with two per cent. interest, dated 23d of February, 1860, and due the 1st day of July, 1860. The person finding the above note will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the undersigned, or to Edward C. Kain, on or near Bush Prairie, W. T.

W. R. COLLINS.
Olympia, July 10, 1860. 3w34

Turn Your Eyes to This

Stove Wood! Stove Wood!

YOU CAN LAY IN YOUR WINTER'S SUPPLY at $3 per cord, delivered, by applying to Henry Winsor, at the Livery Stable. Look at it on Barnes' wharf.

A. J. MILLER & CO.

N. B. A slow note preferred to cash.
Olympia, July 13, 1860. 1m34

Planed Lumber.

WHO WOULD HAVE A ROUGH FLOOR WHEN they can have a smooth one at $22 50 delivered at Steilacoom? Apply to Wm. Beddington & Co.
Or at Tumwater, apply to C. Crosby & Co.
Or at Olympia, apply to W. G. Dunlap.
Or at the mill at $21 50 per thousand.
Any thing that can be eat or used about a logging camp, taken in exchange.

A. J. MILLER & CO.

Save splinters in your feet, and pitch in.
Puget Sound Herald copy one month. 1m34

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN ORDERED to Washington City to settle his accounts with the Treasury of the United States, and will probably leave this Department near the end of next August. If any person, persons, or party here, or anywhere, should be holder of any certificate, or other evidence of indebtedness against the United States, and which was issued by the undersigned since April 1st, 1856,—regular "certified vouchers" excepted—it is most urgently desired that any and every such certificate, or duly authenticated evidence thereof, shall be forthwith presented to him in person, or to Colonel George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Oregon, at this place, who is requested to forward the same to the 3d Auditor of the U. S. Treasury, Washington City, D. C.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.
Fort Vancouver, W. T., July 23d, 1860. 4w34

FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND PRODUCE MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE PERMAnent arrangements with parties for fruits and vegetables, is now prepared to supply "all mankind, as well as the people of Washington Territory," with nature's products.

Parties down the Sound can be supplied with Strawberries, Rasberries, Gooseberries, Currants, vegetables, &c., in quantities to suit, by sending orders per steamer *Eliza Anderson*.

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

L. D. DURGIN, Agent.
Olympia, June 15, 1860. 30tf

OLYMPIA HOSPITAL.

DR. U. G. WARBASS WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Olympia and Washington Territory, that he has fitted up a large and commodious building as a

HOSPITAL,

for the convenience of the sick and afflicted, on Third street, one door east of the Pacific House.

Having relinquished all business of a public nature, the Dr. is determined to devote his whole ability and energy to the wants and comfort of his patients. Being a Lycentiate and member of the State Medical Society of New Jersey, and having had 13 years of an extensive practice, (six of which time having been devoted almost exclusively to surgery), he feels satisfied that the wants of the community can be entirely supplied in a an operation of a surgical character, as well as medical advice.

Office in the same building of the Hospital. For further information and terms, address, by letter,

DR. U. G. WARBASS.
3m29 Olympia, W. T.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we never have been able to say of any other medicine.—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PARK & WILTE, SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,
132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT LETTERS of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cowlitz County, upon the estate of ABEL OSTRANDER, deceased, bearing date of May 19, 1860. All persons having claims against said deceased are required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice, to the undersigned at his place of residence in said county.

N. OSTRANDER, Administrator.
July 5, 1860. 4w34

Wanted!!

50,000 Pounds of Wool.

ALL THOSE WITH WHOM I HAVE MADE engagements for Wool, will take notice that I am now ready to receive their stocks, and desire them delivered at the earliest day practicable.

I have just received, and have in store for sale, at VERY LOW FIGURES, the largest and most complete stock of

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS

ever imported in this Territory.

Farmers and others interested will do well to call and examine for themselves. Wool, Butter, Eggs, etc., always received at reasonable rates in exchange for goods.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, W. T., June 28, 1860. 32tf

NEW

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop at the above place, and is now prepared to receive orders for

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, VALICES,

and all other articles in his line of business, which he will manufacture and sell at prices to suit the times.

J. H. KELLETT.
Olympia, June 29, 1860. 6m32

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND CROCKERY,

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, &c.

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, Tackle Blocks, Boiled, Polar and China Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Mops, Brooms, Washboards, Twine, 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, Cliff Pickles, Sardines, Beans, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, Vinegar, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Chow Mustard, Soaps, Cracker, Sauces, Herbs, Flavoring Extracts, Sal and Carb. Soda, Flour, Cornmeal, Yeast Powders, Macaroni, Tapioca, Farina, Sago, Arrow-root, Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Matches, Candy, Pipe Stems, Nutmeg, Cocoa Chocolate, Currants, Figs, Raisins, etc., etc.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

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

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

OLYMPIA, - - - - - - - W. T.

THE undersigned having leased, for a number of years, the above well-known and deservedly popular house, wishes to inform the former patrons of the Restaurant, and the traveling community in general, that having

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

the above establishment, and furnished the same with entirely new furniture from basement to garret, she is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than can be done by any other house in the place.

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

A limited number can be accommodated with lodgings, good, clean beds, and well ventilated rooms.

Give her a call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above.

REBECCA HOWARD.
Olympia, May 16th, 1860. 26-m6.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 23ly

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNDER the superintendence of W. S. [illegible] and is execute all kinds of

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

Attached to the establishment is a machine shop where all kinds of iron turning and finishing will be done on the shortest notice, and on San Francisco prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE OF Stages between the above places on the arrival of the S. Mail, Express packets and Steamers.

The Stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays [illegible] Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, [illegible] o'clock, A. M., each day, connecting with the through line to the Columbia [illegible]

Olympia, March 26, 1860.

WM. PALMER & SON,

[illegible] Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

JAS. CONNER & SON'S U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,

AND DEALERS IN THE SALE OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing.

San Francisco, May 1, 1860.

TAKE WARNING.

HAVING closed the business in which I have been engaged, all having claims against the undersigned must come forward and have them settled by payment of cash or notes of hand before the day of next month.

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

Olympia, Feb. 24, 1860.

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS,

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE NEW BRICK STORE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Dr. B.'s Nursery is furnished with a complete assortment of Surgical Instruments, Trusses of the latest and patented improvements of eastern Surgeons in Europe.

Dr. Burns respectfully informs the inhabitants of his friends that he has lowered the price of Medicine to suit the times. Calls promptly attended to at any hour of the day or night.

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1858.

How Lincoln Received the News of his Nomination.—The following racy burlesque is from the pen of "Artemus Ward," of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

There are several reports afloat as to how "Honest Old Abe" received the news of his nomination, none of which are correct. We give the correct report:

The official committee arrived in Springfield at dewy eve, and went to Honest Old Abe's house. Honest Old Abe was not in. Mrs. Honest Old Abe said H. O. A. was out in the woods splitting rails. So the official committee went out into the woods, where, sure enough, they found Honest Old Abe splitting rails with his two boys. It was a grand, a magnificent spectacle.—There stood Honest Old Abe in his shirt sleeves, a pair of leather, home-made suspenders holding up a pair of home made pantaloons, the seat of which was neatly patched with substantial cloth of a different color.

"Mr. Lincoln, sir, you've been nominated, sir, for the highest office, sir—"

"Oh, don't bother me," said Honest Old Abe, "I took a *stent* this mornin' to split three million rails afore night, and I don't want to be pestered with no stuff about no convention till I get my stent done. I've only got two hundred thousand rails to split before sundown. I can do it, if you'll let me alone."

And the great man went right on splitting rails, paying no attention to the committee whatever.

The committee was lost in admiration for a few moments, when they recovered, and asked one of Honest Old Abe's boys whose boy he was? "I'm my parents' boy," shouted the urchen, which bust of wit so convulsed the committee that they came very near "ginin' eout" completely.

In a few moments Honest Old Abe finished his task, and received the news with perfect self-possession. He then asked them up to the house, where he received them cordially. He said he split three million rails every day, although in very poor health. Mr. Lincoln is a very jovial man and has a keen sense of the ludicrous. During the evening he asked Mr. Evarts, of New York, "why Chicago was like a hen crossing the street?" Mr. Evarts gave it up. "Because," said Mr. Lincoln, "Old Grimes is dead, that good old man!" This exceedingly humorous thing created the most uproarous laughter. And as an evidence that he is a statesman as well as a wag, it may be stated that during the evening he profoundly observed that "Governments were governed too much," and that "an honest man was the noblest work of God."

Catholicism in Great Britain.—In the reign of George III, the entire Catholic population of England and Scotland was 60,000; in 1821, it had gone up to 790,000; in 1842, to 2,300,000; and in the next three years nearly a million were added; and now there are four millions of Catholics in Great Britain—a number equal to all who spoke the English language but a short time ago. According to the Catholic Directory, there are now in Great Britain 958 places of worship against 680 ten years ago; in the same period the clergy have increased from 998 to 1,230; and the religious houses from 62 to 160.

A Child's Appeal.—"Pa," said a little girl, "are you a drunkard?" And with her little hands upon his cheeks, patting them both, she looked in his eye imploringly. There was a mingling of fear, of agony and of hope in that question, that started the tears to her eyes. And why?

At school that day, unkind school-mates had taunting ly said, "Aha! your father gets drunk!" With her heart swelled nigh to bursting, she ran home to have the question settled. Alas! her father *was* a drunkard! But he vowed to drink no more. That appeal saved him.

Newspapers.—Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette is which he takes, it is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year without putting something in it that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school, should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a difference there was between those of my school mates who had, and those who had not access to the newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain; they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a curious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else.

☞The Zouave Cadets of Chicago, are said to be the best drilled military company in the world, and are the holders of a prize-banner awarded for perfection of drill.—They have for a long time challenged any company in the United States to come to Chicago and drill for the possession of the banner, and if they lose it, they will pay the entire expenses of the victors, railroad fare and all. This offer not having been accepted, the Cadets will start on a grand tour of the country, seeking contestants with whom they may measure their skill, visiting all of the principal cities in the Union. They will take about sixty men, rank and file, and be accompanied by a band of fifteen pieces. They will carry their entire equipments and uniforms; consisting of one full dress of blue and buff, a Chasseur uniform [French] of blue and red, and one Zouave uniform.

News from Massachusetts.—"Wherever I go," said a gentleman, remarkable for his State pride, "I am sure to find sensible men from Massachusetts."

"No wonder," said the person he addressed, "for every man of that State who has any sense, leaves as soon as he can."

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

J. D. CARROLL,
YATES STREET,
(BETWEEN WHARF AND GOVERNMENT STS.,)
IMPORTER
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
NOW OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING
CHOICE BRANDS:

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

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

TERMS CASH.

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

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

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

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

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

WINSOR & LAMAN.
Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,
Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*
Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!
H. WINSOR,
MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA and Ranier, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, takes this method to inform the travelling public that he is at all times prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, with—

HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,
CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

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

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33ly

HENRY N. McGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.
Office of the Secretary of the Territory,
3-y Olympia, W. T.

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

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

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

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.
OFFICE OPPOSITE THE NEW STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Dr. Burns respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has lowered his rate of charges to suit the times. *Calls punctually attended to night or day.*
Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 3y

TUM WATER
Saddle and Harness
MANUFACTORY.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED A shop in Tum Water, is now prepared to fill all orders for

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Carriage Harness made on the self-adjusting trees, which will fit a fat horse or a lean one—considered the greatest improvement of the age. We also manufacture patent case collars and Ladies' Saddles with three horns.

Carriage trimming done in a superior style. Saddle trees manufactured with all the late improvements.

Cash, hides, and all kinds of produce, taken in exchange for saddles, harness, &c.

WITHERELL & JORDON.
Tum Water, May 18, 1860. 26tf

WM. G. DUNLAP
TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public, that having bought out the interest of E. H. Wilson in the late firm of Wilson & Dunlap, he will continue the business on his own account from and after this date at the old stand on the corner of

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of
CLOTHING
of superior quality, and is prepared to receive by every steamer CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

which are warranted to fit. He will conduct his business on the principle of *low* profits and quick returns, and from untiring efforts to satisfy his customers, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,
of the best quality, will also be added to his stock, and those desirous of the best article, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.
Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

NEW BOOKS!
G. K. WILLARD & SON
HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM
NEW YORK,
A large assortment of CHOICE
BOOKS,
which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. They have made arrangements by which they will be enabled to provide the reading public with all the standard books of the day, at a very reasonable advance on New York prices.

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

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

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM
AT
TUM WATER!
JOHN SCOTT & CO. TAKE THIS METHOD OF informing their friends that they have opened the store formerly occupied by E. H. WILSON at Tum Water.

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

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.
Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

MARINE HOSPITAL.
PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

G. K. Willard & Son,
OLYMPIA, W. T.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 2tf

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

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
124fis NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.
The new and splendid steamer
Eliza Anderson,
THOS. WRIGHT, Commander,
Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 o'clock for *STEILACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,* and *VICTORIA, V. I.*

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

For further particulars, address
JOHN H. SCRANTON.
Olympia, May 4, 1860. 3m24

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

--Also--

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

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

A general assortment of
GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Alpaccas, Muslins, Delains, Ginghams, Prints, Cotton and Wool Plaids, Mohair Cloth, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, &c., &c.

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,
All of which we are selling low for Cash.
C. CROSBY & CO.
Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 43tf

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

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

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.
Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 5tf

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

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

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

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

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining tools, &c.
Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Tribute to Merited Worth.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

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

PHILADELPHIA, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

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

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.
CERTIFICATE.

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

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

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

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

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

CARD.

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

[L. S.] MEYER YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.

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

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

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

SPERMATORRHŒA,

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

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