PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. 8. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860. NO. 42.

The Pioneer and Democrat

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWRAD FURSTE.

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For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00; for six months, $3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.

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Addition News per the "Pacific."

NOTES ON THE CENSUS.—The returns of the census have scarcely yet begun to come in. The Marshals and their assistants have found some difficulty in procuring answers to all the inquiries prescribed by law.—These instances are reported to the Interior Department, and upon proper representations to the recusants, they generally yield their objections. In some cases writs have been ordered, but none have been allowed by the defendants to come to trial.

The United States Marshal for Ohio, estimates the increase of the population of that State since the enumeration of 1850, at only 300,000, the emigration from the State having been considerable. New York and Pennsylvania have both increased largely in population.

If the present census should present an account of the crops in the central and some of the Western grain-growing States, for the present season, it would be a very favorable one—more so than any that could have been given for the two or three past seasons. The crops in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio are represented as very fine.

From the sudden rise of northwestern railroad stocks, it may be supposed that an active business, resulting from good crops, is to be done on those roads the coming autumn and winter.

The "census man" in Philadelphia found in one of the wards a black woman, 111 years of age, formerly a slave in Virginia. She was still active, and offered to dance if the census taker would give her a quarter.

Baltimore, according to the late census returns, has a population of 218,612, which, say the Anti-Plug-Ugly papers, would have been much greater if it had not been for the "reign of terror," during some years past. In the wards where the naturalized population largely reside the population has decreased.

By the new census, so far as ascertained, it is estimated that the population of New York city is 862,257—an increase of 237,500 since 1850. On the present basis of representation, the city would be entitled to nine members of Congress instead of six, as now returned under the apportionment of 1850 (including part of Williamsburg.) In Brooklyn, the ratio of increase will be very much greater than in New York.—The eleventh ward of Brooklyn, which in 1850 contained 22,000, now has over 42,000. This ward is very wealthy, perhaps the richest in the city of churches.

The four leading Western cities are now nearly about the same size, although ten years ago there was an extraordinary disparity between them. They now show about the following figures, as we learn from the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, and Pittsburg *Dispatch:*

Cincinnati	165,000
St. Louis	145,000
Pittsburg	130,000
Chicago	120,000

The population of Alleghany City, Pa., is 28,696—an increase of 7,422 since 1850. Pottsville, Pa., has a population of 9,454—an increase of 1,939. The gain in population in the various towns of Pennsylvania, so far as ascertained, is 48,216.

The census of Wilmington, Del., shows a population of 21,224—an increase of 7,245 since 1850.

The Albany (N. Y.) *Argus* says that the census marshals have nearly completed their labors, and it is expected that their figures will show a population of 70,000, an increase of 13,000 since the census of 1855, and 20,000 since the last United States census of 1850.

The census of Troy, New York, shows an increase in the population over 1855 of 5,000.

The census marshal has completed the enumeration of the inhabitants within the corporation of Kingston, N. Y., and they number about 3,610, an increase of about 700 since the enumeration of 1855.

The census of the town of German Flats, N. Y., now completed, shows a population of 3,940; in 1855 it was 3,855, there being an increase of 85. The census has also been completed in the town of Columbia. The population in that town is 1,885, a gain of 65 since the previous census.

The Oskaloosa *Times* learns that the population of Oskaloosa, Iowa, will fall a little short of 3,000.

The census of the second ward of the city of Peoria, Illinois, has been completed and shows a population of 4,800.

DECREASE OF POPULATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Nashau *Gazette* says the census of the towns of Merimas, Pelham, Hudsom and Litchfield shows a less population in each than there was in 1850. The census of Nashau shows the present population to be 10,064, being an increase of 1,122 since 1850. The Manchester *American* says:

"Three-fourths of the purely agricultural towns of New Hampshire will show a diminution in population since 1850. Warner is a fair illustration of this, the population being 1,971, showing a decrease of about 60 since 1850. The most marked neighborhood is that portion known as Kearsage Gore, which forty years ago, had over 150 inhabitants, but now only 47. The old cellar walls tell the story. Boscawen had gained over 200 since 1850. Of the 1800 people in Fisherville, two-fifths are Irish.

The Keene *Sentinel* says:

"We hear that there is likely to be a falling off of from 1000 to 2000 in all the county. The largest falling off is in Winchester, where the population is some 1000 less than in 1850, and in Hinsdale there is a loss of 500.

A NOTABLE OLD DARKEY.

One of the Assistant Marshals for Washington county, Ohio, in taking the census of Watertown township, made the acquaintance of a famous individual known in all southeastern Ohio as "the oldest inhabitant." He is a black man, one hundred and fifteen years old, named Micajah Phillips. He served in Virginia as preacher, and even now, at such an advanced age, occasionally preaches to the colored citizens of his neighborhood. Both physically and mentally he is quite active. His home was near Yorktown, Va., when Cornwallis surrendered, and he remembers well that event. He says he "had been going to see the gals a long time when the Revolution broke out." He invariably calls that famous war the "resolutionary" war. Another interesting fact connected with his history is, that he was bought in Richmond, Va., near the close of the last century, and brought to the island just below Parkersburg by the celebrated Blannerhasset. He is without doubt the oldest person in the Southern district of Ohio, and probably in any western State.

THE GREAT EASTERN—A BLIND MAN TRAVELS 1,000 MILES TO FEEL HER!—The *Great Eastern* was visited on the 3d of August, at New York, by nearly 18,000 persons. Among the visitors was a blind man, who had come from Janesville, Wisconsin, for the sole purpose of being able to say to his friends at home that he had been on board the leviathan of the sea. He bore with him a certificate of this fact from his parish clergyman, and it was said to be very interesting to watch his movements, as, attended from one point to another, he felt his way along with the gentle precision characteristic of those afflicted with the loss of sight. Every object that could be reached with his hands was examined with minutest care, and perhaps few visitors on board the *Great Eastern*, with all their senses about them, carried away a more correct idea, as far as it extends, than this poor man, deprived of vision, will recount to listening friends in the backwoods of the Northwest.

The big ship is now at Annapolis, Md. Most of the people of Washington, D. C., had gone off to see her. On the 8th the President and suit were to visit her.

FROM BRAZIL.—Files of Rio de Janeiro papers to June 12th have been received.

Some excitement was caused by the preaching of some foreign Capuchins in the capital, who were handled by a portion of the press in a pretty rough manner.

Accounts from Bahia, and other provinces where the famine is prevailing, are positively sickening. A case is mentioned of a poor woman, who, having become frenzied at seeing her children dying of starvation, actually killed one, in the hopes that her arrest might be the means of saving the lives of the others.

TERRIBLE INDIAN FIGHT.—The Topeka (Kansas) *Record* of the 4th August says: —We learn from Mr. Davidson of Indianola that a painful rumor was brought to that place on Saturday last, by a returned Pike's Peaker, of a severe Indian fight, some three weeks since, on the Solomon, about 100 miles above Fort Riley, in which about 300 Pottowatomies and Delawares were killed. The informant says he passed directly through the scene of the fight—that the dead were all scalped, and supposed the other party to have been Cheyennes, Arapahoes, &c., who were known to have been in that vicinity at that time. The murdered Indians are supposed to have been a party of some 300 or 400 Pottowatomies, half breeds and Delawares, that went from this vicinity a short time previous to the rumored battle, for the purpose of hunting buffalo. Among them were L'Flumbeau, Beaubien, Ogee, Darling and several other prominent Indians, well known in this vicinity, who accompanied the expedition for the sake of the excitement and pleasure which it promised.

Mr. Davidson himself had a very narrow escape from the hostile Indians, being with another party hunting buffalo, and on the day of the rumored fight were only fifteen miles distant, on the identical spot, on Salt creek, a tributary of the Republican fork, where a battle had been fought only four days previous, between the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, &c., and the Pawnees. His party had advanced but a few miles beyond this spot in quest of buffalo, when they came suddenly upon a large camp of Indians, numbering, he thought, over a thousand. The Indians called themselves Pawnees, but he and his party believed them to be Cheyennes, as they had been victorious in the fight of a few days before, and had driven the Pawnees from that vicinity.—The savages immediately surrounded the little caravan, numbering only sixteen men, making hostile demonstrations, and would doubtless have murdered them all but from a fear that other and larger parties of Pottowatomies and whites were in the rear, a delusion which the hunters encouraged until they got clear of their troublesome visitors.

The fight between the Cheyennes and Pawnees was witnessed by a couple of pioneers, who were at the time hunting buffalo, and was described by them as being a fearful scene. The combatants numbering some thousands, were all mounted, and kept constantly circling, lying down in their saddles, and firing over their horses' necks as they approached the enemy. The fight lasted two hours; quite a number were killed—their informant did not know how many—and at the end of that time the Pawnees broke and run, with the Cheyennes after them. It was the original intention of Davidson's party to have accompanied the band of Pottowatomies and Delawares spoken of, but by some defect in the arrangement, they did not meet at the place appointed for the rendezvous, and the two parties took different routes.

In addition to the above information, Mr. D. informs us that great excitement prevails throughout the frontier settlements, on account of Indian depredations—that many whites had been killed; also, that he met many families on their way to the larger settlements, carrying with them their entire household goods, having abandoned their homes, their crops, and everything they could not carry away. Companies are being made up at Manhattan, Junction City, &c., for pursuing and chastising these wild Indians, who have never before pressed the settlements so close as now. It is hoped that the commandants of the forts will take this in hand immediately. The settlement of the country on the Republican and Solomon's Forks had been rapidly progressing this season, and these disturbances, unless speedily checked, will prove very serious in their effects upon that country.

L'Flambeau and others, spoken of above, have since been heard from, all safe. The rumor of a fight is confirmed, but no particulars received.

A TERRIBLE AND FATAL GUNPOWDER EXPERIMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.—A terrible result lately happened at New Orleans from a gunpowder experiment. It appears that several men who were engaged in excavating the New Basin, New Orleans, were killed, and a number of others frightfully wounded, by the explosion of a keg of powder. The powder had been exposed to rain, and had become somewhat moist; a discussion occurring among the men as to whether it would explode, one of them, to test the matter, took out a quantity of the power and applied a match to it. The fire was communicated to the powder in the keg, and an immediate explosion occurred. The men, about 25 in number, were thrown in all directions; three of them were killed outright, three others wounded, it is thought mortally, and the others nearly all seriously injured. The man who was the author of the experiment was one of the killed.—The N. O. *Delta* describes the appearance of some of the wounded as frightful—faces burned and shattered, not a feature visible—limbs and bodies terribly torn and bruised. The names of the men who were instantly killed are not given; those of the mortally wounded are James Harrington, John Kennedy and Wm. Buckley.

THE TRAGEDIAN FORREST WILL SPOUT A LITTLE LONGER.—Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, after many importunities from theatrical managers not to carry out his half-formed intention of retiring from the stage, has concluded to play one more round of performances in his old characters, and in one or two new parts. He has, therefore, made an engagement with the manager of Niblo's Theatre for six months, during which he will play in all the Eastern cities. A Philadelphia correspondent of a St. Louis paper, in describing a visit to the tragedian and an interview with him, learned that he had been pressingly solicited to run for Congress in one of the Philadelphia districts, but that he was averse to doing so. He announced himself a Douglas democrat in politics.

A FLOOD OF MOLTEN IRON.—A shocking accident has occurred in Russell's Foundry, Chicago. A number of men were engaged in casting, when one of them accidentally spilled his ladle of moulten iron into the boots of another. The agony of the burn caused the second man to drop his ladle, the scalding contents of which fell upon the man who had charge of the crane. He let that fall, and in an instant the fluid spread throughout the shop, severely burning about twenty. Some of them were horribly burned in the breast and legs, but none fatally.

The following is a description of a recent simoom in Kansas, taken from the Grasshopper Falls *Gazette:*

On Monday last, about 12½ o'clock P. M., while lying stretched on a lounge, a gust of air came in at the open door, so hot that it seemed to make the lungs crackle and collapse, and brought us to our feet with a loud cry of "houses a fire!" During a rapid examination, we felt as though we were breathing flame. We gasped and sighed, but no relief came. Satisfied that there was no fire, although suffering intensely from heat and suffocation, we endeavored to rouse our physical and mental faculties to meet the exigency. It required an effort. A faint fear of a violent hurricane, or an earthquake, troubled us for a moment.

We shook this off after a while, and examined the effect of the simoom. In ten minutes or more the system appeared to accommodate itself to the immense heat, except a strong tendency to gasp for breath, and some drowsiness, with a desire to remain in a quiescent state. Animals were variously affected. Chickens and pigs felt it most, and we doubt not some died. Cattle suffered more with fright than heat.—Horses did not seem to notice it.

The rise in the thermometer was less than we thought, averaging only ten or twelve degrees. It went from 99½ to 109½ and at one time stood 110½. It came nearly from the south, and continued four hours with little variation, when the wind suddenly shifted and grew cool. What caused it?

THE SORT OF CHAP THE PRINCE OF WALES IS.—A correspondent at Halifax thus describes the *personnel* of the Prince of Wales:

The levee afforded all an opportunity to observe the *personnel* of the Prince, whose graceful affability had before delighted them. The Prince seems, as indeed he is, a mere boy of 19, standing about 5 feet 6 inches in height, well but slenderly made, with a rather dark complexion, small mouth, large Roman nose, retreating chin, low forehead, dark brown hair, plainly combed, and hazel eyes, very large and with a peculiarly soft, dove-like expression, which lends a charm to his whole appearance. He has rather large hands and feet, is quite graceful in his movements, and much resembles, we think, his mother, as she appeared at the time of her coronation. The Prince bears the honors heaped upon him with easy dignity, and talks much, and in a rather loud and harsh tone of voice. He seems to be a very intelligent and well-educated lad, and deserves neither the great praise nor the condemnation which is lavished upon him in this region. Most people judge of royalty by extremes, and opinions are about equally divided whether the Prince is a modern Solomon, writing off hand those *apropos* and graceful replies to the addresses presented to him, or an imbecile, tight held in the leading strings of his titled guardians; but general opinion is right neither way. The Prince seems about up to the average of well-educated young gentlemen, and is, thanks to his careful training, a boy in feeling as in years.

The British residents in New York have had a meeting to consider the propriety of giving the "Prince" an exclusive reception on his arrival in New York; but they were disposed to think it was better to let the native Gothamites have everything in their own hands, and merely aid the latter quietly in whatever they may decide to do.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Senator Green has made a survey of the Democratic feeling in Missouri. He claims that Breckenridge has seven out of eight Democrats outside of St. Louis in his favor, and that now, that the State election is over, they want to organize for the Presidential fight. He and Senator Polk accordingly have drawn up a call for a Breckenridge State Convention to meet on the 20th September.

Gen. David R. Atchinson, so long and favorably known to the democracy of Missouri, and for a long time acting Vice President of the United States, has written a long letter, in which he avows his determination to support Breckenridge and Lane. He says: "so far as the rights of the Southern States are concerned in the Territories of the United States, Douglas' doctrine and platform are no better than Lincoln's."

Lewis Cass, Jr., Minister to Rome, arrived in New York on the 7th August.—During Polk's administration he was appointed Major in one of the ten regiments enlisted for the war; after the regiment was disbanded he was appointed Minister to Rome, and held the office for ten years before resigning it.

McDongal, who lately ran off from Cincinnati, after robbing his partner, was pursued by detective officers into Canada. One of them telegraphed back from Toronto that he had recovered $25,000, and would have McDougal himself in a few hours.

Abraham McGowan, of Fleming county, Ky., has given to the Methodist College at Millersburg $10,000 towards the endowment of a professorship of mathematics and natural science in the institution, to be called after the liberal donor. This is a new institution, established by the Kentucky conference.

By the death of the mother of Judge Douglas' first wife, who was a Miss Martin of North Carolina, his two boys, his only children, come into the possession of a large fortune. The Judge has been sent for by his connections in North Carolina.

The "Great Eastern" had made a trip to Cape May and had returned to New York. She carried 2087 passengers. There was much grumbling in consequence of the scarcity of water. This was caused by the cock of a compartment having been left open, flooding the ice-house and store-rooms. A considerable quantity of produce and provisions was injured by this disaster, and food consequently became scarce. At night five hundred persons slept on the deck, which was rendered very unpleasant by a thick rain of cinders. The accommodations were very meagre. Not more than 100 women were on board. On the voyage water was sold at ten cents a glass. An indignation meeting was held on board, and resolutions were passed censuring the Directors for the singular conduct of the officers toward the passengers.

The telegraphic communication is complete from St. Louis to Fort Smith.

At Milmaukee, on August 1st, a band of armed men rescued Sherman M. Booth from the United States authorities. He had been arrested on account of his conduct in the Glover rescue case eighteen months ago.

The Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to visit St. Louis.

The armament of the steam-frigate Susquehanna on her coming cruise in the Mediterranean, will be a very heavy one. It is to consist of 3 pivot guns, 64 pounders, weighing 12,000 lb. each; 12 8-inch guns, 63 cwt., one 2,400 howitzer, and one 1200 howitzer; total, 17 guns, supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition. It is now believed that the Susquehanna will proceed directly to the coast of Syria.

It is again reported that the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes is to be made a Cardinal next October. He will be the first American ever honored with that dignity. Had Bishop England, of South Carolina, lived, it is said that the Cardinal's hat would have been conferred upon him.

The number of emigrants arrived at the port of New York during the present year to the 25th July amounted to 59,217—an increase of 13,488 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The balance of the commutation fund on hand amounts to $15,381.

The havoc among the canine fraternity in New York this season has been enormous—the whole number slaughtered from the commencement of the season to 25th July being 3,007. These dogs cost the city $721 75. Not more than three cases of hydrophobia have been reported during the summer.

The Chief Physician at Ward's Island has sent in a communication to the [illegible] [illegible], stating that [illegible] marked cases of [illegible] in the hospital there, [illegible] a few days, from Liverpool packet ships.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Prices Current*, writing from Titusville, Pa., says 7,000 barrels of oil have been obtained from the wells in that region, and sold in New York at $15 per barrel of 40 gallons Some thirty wells have proved successful, yielding together about 400 barrels per day.

The Savannah Republican Blues departed from New York on the 25th July, homewards, on the steamship *Florida*. Prior to their departure they were entertained to a collation by the City Guard.

John B. Bernadou, an old and much respected shipping merchant of Philadelphia, is dead. He was 87 years of age.

Twelve vessels left Chicago on one day recently, laden with 202,832 bushels of corn.

The other morning, as the passengers were preparing to take the cars at Boonville, N. Y., for Utica, a gentleman, who seemed to be about 70 years of age, in the presence of the crowd at the depot, deliberately drew a razor from his pocket and cut his throat, then quietly stepped forward to let the blood flow into the road rather than on the platform. So paralyzed were the passengers at this unexpected horror that before he was interfered with the wretched man drew the razor a second time across his throat. Either cut appeared to be fatal. He was a citizen of high respectability, living in the neighborhood of Boonville, and no cause can be assigned for the act.

The Hon. William B. Reese, formerly one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, died on the 6th July.

The New Orleans Board of Health report the first case of death from yellow fever in that city, on the 11th July.

The yield of wheat in Western New York is said to be unusually large, and the fruit crop immense.

The authorship of the phrase, "Cotton is King," is attributed to the late John Randolph.

☞ At a gathering, incident to a celebration of the pioneers of Northern Ohio, at Newburgh, among many interesting relics on exhibition, was an English chest that came over in the Mayflower with the Pilgrims. It is still in a remarkably good state of preservation, the elaborate carving on the front shining as brightly, perhaps, as it did when it was landed on Plymouth Rock.

☞ A shoemaker received a note from a young lady to whom he was particularly attached, requesting him to make her a pair of shoes, and not knowing exactly the style she required, he dispatched a written missive to her, asking her whether she would like them "*Wround or Esq. Toad.*" The fair one, indignant at this rich specimen of orthography, replied, "*Knecther.*"

European Intelligence.

Advices from Syria state that the Christians were leaving the interior for the coast, to be under the protection of European vessels. Thirty-two thousand persons had already arrived at Dreistesayber. It was said that Abdel Kader had offered his services to Napoleon for the suppression of the atrocities at Lebanon. If the French Government will place at his disposal 3,000 men, he engages to pacify the mountains in very little time.

Reports were current in Paris of the issue of Treasury bonds amounting to 200,000,000 francs, for the expedition to Syria, which is to be on a large scale. General Kricher had been appointed French Envoy to Syria, and he would be followed by a division of troops. Two French steam gun boats had been attacked, and the Spanish Government were about to send ships of war to Syria.

Great excitement prevailed among the Mussulmen of the Resegovina against the Christians.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* asserts that England and France will send a force of 25,000 men under McMahon. This was regarded as an exaggeration, though there was no doubt of a strong expedition being sent by France.—Great anxiety was felt at Beyrout respecting the Christians, who, to the number of 4,500, had taken refuge in the South Kerrotan, and were surrounded by a powerful body of Druses.

Consular reports from Syria state that the massacres which had taken place are the result of a conspiracy of the Mussulmen. The report had been spread among the Druses that European diplomacy was about to drive away the Turks from Europe. The Druses determined on exterminating the Christians in Syria.

It was reported that a convention relative to the intervention of the great powers in Syria, was signed at Paris on the 26th July.

French troops to the number of 11,000 have gone to Syria, and 3,000 English troops and a fleet of ships were going.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—There is nothing of moment from Naples and Sicily. The refusal of the Neapolitan naval officers to act against Sicily is confirmed. Four frigates had joined this pronunciamento. The steam-[illegible] Vanveren," of Liverpool, and 4 [illegible] vessels had been seized at Naples.

The Palermo correspondence of the New York *Times* says: The existence of a secret treaty between France and Piedmont, has been discovered by Garibaldi. By the terms of this treaty Piedmont will be allowed to annex Sicily, but not the Marches and Umbria. Piedmont may have Venice if she can win it. France, in return, is to have the islands of Sardinia and Colba, with other territorial grants. It is alleged that the treaty is already signed.

The King of Sardinia has resolved to send an autograph letter to Garibaldi, requesting him not to attack the Continental possessions of the King of Naples.

A Naples dispatch of the 28th July, says that Messina was evacuated by the Royal troops, who were being transported by steamers to Naples.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A Mormon conference was held in London. Brigham Young was elected head of the Mormon church.

Lord Palmerston's speech on the national defences caused great uneasiness. The *Daily News* objects to his proposition, as part of a plan which Government has not courage to disclose. It says nobody entertains a doubt that the inevitable sequel will be a large increase of the standing army.

The Goodwood Cup was won by Sweetsauce (American,) Starke, rider.

The Princess Frederick William has been confined with a daughter.

Naples has ordered the withdrawal of all her troops from Sicily.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies had presented an address to the King, congratulating him upon the completion of the 29th year of his reign. The address attracts attention, from the fact that it condemns the aggressive policy of France, and indirectly appeals to Europe for protection against French designs. The address was adopted unanimously.

Garibaldi has captured Melazzo.

Lord Elpciustone, late Governor of Bombay, died on the 19th July, aged 52 years.

A semi-official Spanish journal says, in consequence of outrages committed on Spanish subjects in Venezuela, the Government had ordered some vessels of war there.

SCRUPLES.—A very rigid temperance man, whose wife had fallen down in a fit, asked the doctor if, on his conscience as a Christian physician, it would be in any way culpable, when a lady fell down in a fit, to put a little brandy to her lips. "The deuce take your doubts, sir," said the doctor in a rage; "in a case like this, one scruple of brandy is worth twenty scruples of conscience."

A FINE THOUGHT.—A French writer has said, that "to dream gloriously you must act gloriously while you are awake; and to bring angels down to converse with you in your sleep, you must labor in the cause of virtue during the day."

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

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Personal.

Unpleasant as is the task to us of indulging in personalities against others, or making allusion to ourself, yet we doubt not that such of our readers as have perused the last number of the Steilacoom *Herald* will at once admit that the issue has been forced upon us, and that there is no escape therefrom, howsoever little such controversy of words may redound to the credit of either ourself or our traducer. Promising, then, that the present allusion to ourself and our personal affairs (in which the public cannot possibly be seriously interested) will be pardoned by our readers, we hereby pledge to them never again to obtrude the like upon their patience and attention.

Not having the *Herald* containing the communication of *the retired acting Capitol Commissioner* (whose name shall never hereafter appear in this journal,) before us, we shall endeavor to reply to his traductions and libellous assault upon our character as near as possible from memory. Presuming first that the course pursued by his excellency Gov. McGILL in the premises, which has called forth the abuse of the individual alluded to, has been such as will meet with the approbation of every fair-minded and honorable man in *this* community, we shall refrain from any further allusion to this part of the communication, being confident that Mr. McGILL is perfectly competent to defend his acts and character against any man. The calumnious shafts which have been hurled at him, we venture to say, will be found to have fallen far short of the mark. *He* needs no defense.

And now we come to the most odious and irksome part of our duty—to reply to the low and groveling assault upon our moral character. But for the fact that the *Herald* has a circulation outside of Olympia and Thurston county, we should scarcely deem it necessary to make any reply thereto at all. In the early part of 1853—the date of our arrival here—we formed the acquaintance of the few citizens who were then residents of Olympia. Such as have since taken up their abode in this place have formed ours. To such all our acts are known, and to them we leave the question of "moral" character for disposition. We shall not undertake to either defend or deny a single imputation which has been sought to asperse it. If that character cannot bear the test of strictest scrutiny, it is right and proper it should suffer in proportion as that investigation proves disastrous to us. Though unwilling to plead entire immunity from every *moral* transgression, we are willing to acknowledge a deviation from the rule of strict "christian" duty to the extent of most of our neighbors, or mankind in general. We do not arrogate to ourself that we are much better, and cannot admit that *we believe* ourself much worse. Hence we must respectfully decline the task of seeking to obtain from amongst our citizens a "certificate" of moral standing, whether as it relates to immunity from vices, "*intoxication*," or other moral transgressions. We *might* not be as successful as others have been, but if we were, we should do just *as* others have done—not publish it.

But further. The base insinuating allusion to our recent prostration, is indeed worthy of the individual who can conceive but one cause for every suffering. Has such been his experience? If so, we can pardon him for the stain he has sought to cast upon *our* character. As to having "exhausted the skill of the medical profession of Olympia," and being compelled to "seek relief in California from a loathsome disease," a part of that relation is certainly true. *It is true* we did seek medical relief in California from a painful disease, by which we had been prostrated for over a year, and about which our friends were becoming much concerned. But as we have declined publishing a "certificate of good conduct," we shall also decline to give publicity to the medical designation or nature of that disease, though we aver we are not deterred from any disgrace it would subject us to by doing so. To those curious therein, we refer to Drs. Burns, Willard and Warbass, of this place, and to Drs. Hitchcock, Chas. McCormick, of the U. S. army, and Dr. Wooster, of San Francisco. We are utterly ignorant as to whether we "exhausted the medical skill of the physicians of this place," but we *do* know we have *not* "exhausted" the good opinions and patronage of the citizens of Olympia and Thurston county, and been compelled to migrate to an adjoining county. We came here prior to a certain individual; we are here still, and trust we shall be tolerated to remain here in the future. Whilst we admit having used, (at intervals exceeding a year,) intoxicating beverages beyond the bounds of moderation, and even to excess, we deny being a common drunkard; and *we* further deny having ever used such stimulents to rouse our courage, and then reeked out our fury upon a frail and unoffending woman. In such inebriated condition we never committed a deed of which we had cause for shame when sober. *We* never entered a convivial party wherein a member thereof was beaten, bruised, and disfigured for life by a weapon of any kind, and then attempted to *Hyde* so shameful an act by the still more shameful subterfuge of having been *in liquor*.

We have never incurred the ill-will and enmity of any man in this community, and then, in the most cowardly manner, made an attempt upon his life with a revolver while engaged in altercation with a second party, and hoped to conceal the deed on the pretence of accident. We defy the records of any court under the sun to show there was ever an indictment pending against us at any term of court, much less *three* at once. *We* have never paid a fine in our life for any violation of law or good order, much less been sentenced to imprisonment in any public institution, jail or penitentiary. *We* never have attempted to enforce the payment to us of our honest dues and fees with a slung-shot. *We* never joined a social excursion party without properly conducting ourself, or used language unbecoming in the society of ladies; and never did we have cause to stand in such fear of any man as to necessiate us to carry a weapon of any kind, and never have we been seen to brandish one. *We* have never had an employee that can be found to say that we have defrauded him out of one cent. *We* have never been *sued* for a debt in our life, and those whom we now owe we believe rest in the quiet assurance that they will be paid. Finally, much as we like money, we do not think we could consent to have a brother of ours conveyed to a pauper's grave, or have the expenses of his funeral defrayed by money arising from taxation of the citizens of any county in this Territory.

And now to the brief allusion made about being "kicked" out of certain "society." We have never been "kicked," or been threatened with being "kicked" out of the "society" of Messrs. Clark or Garfielde, *nor any other society*. It is true, we do not mix much in the society of Mr. G. and if our character is really so degraded as the writer of the article in question would have it appear, it is meet and just, that having a due regard for his own reputation, he should eschew our company.—*We* promise never to intrude upon him. As for Mr. Clark, he too can act as he sees proper. If he gives credence to the defamation of the writer, he of course knows that all future associations with ourself could only demean him. If, on the contrary, he regards the attack upon our character as untrue and malicious, and can, consistently with his own honor, continue his intercourse with us, we can treat him in the manner becoming a gentleman. We have *no* differences with him; but as it has been said that we have been spurned by him, all friendly approaches must come from him. We never have, *and never shall*, COURT the acquaintance of any man or set of men, however exalted they may be supposed to be. *Fawning* is no "accomplishment" of ours. We leave that to such as have a taste for it.

Trusting, and ardently hoping, that we may never again have occasion to advert to a subject of this nature, we drop the matter, submitting the charges of our traducer with the defence we have deemed proper to make to such of the citizens of Washington Territory as are acquainted with us both. The task has been an unpleasant one—by no means sought. We have acted on the defensive—there shall we rest.

"Slander meets no regard from noble minds;
Only the base believe, what the base only utter."

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge for the Territory of Washington assembled at this place on Monday last, and closed its labors this morning. Much business of importance to the fraternity was transacted. On Wednesday evening a public installation of officers took place at the M. E. Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity by an attentive audience. The oration delivered by the Grand Orator on the occasion was highly creditable to the author. The following are the officers for the ensuing Masonic year:

Selucius Garfielde, Grand Master; John F. Damon, Deputy Grand Master; Lewis Van Vleet, Senior Grand Warden; J. M. Bachelder, Junior Grand Warden; James Biles, Grand Treasurer; T. M. Reed, Grand Secretary; Rev. B. C. Lippincott, Grand Chaplain; Rev. Chas. Byles, Grand Bible Bearer; Frank Clark, Grand Orator; F. A. Wilson, Grand Marshal; Cyrus Walker, Grand Senior Deacon; J. L. Holbrook, Grand Junior Deacon; B. E. Lombard, Grand Standard Bearer; John Webster, Grand Sword Bearer; W. H. Wood and Louis Sohns, Grand Stewards; J. L. Myers, Tyler.

☞ The proceedings of the district court will appear in our next issue, provided we can obtain a transcript of its proceedings in time.

BOUNDARY LINE.—Instructions have been received at the Surveyor-General's office in this place, informing the incumbent of that office of his appointment, in conjunction with the Surveyor-General of Oregon, as commissioners to survey and establish the boundary line between the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington. An appropriation of $4,500 has been made by Congress to commence the work. As the required scientific instruments cannot be obtained short of San Francisco, and owing to the lateness of the season, active work will not be commenced until next spring, at which time it is to be vigorously prosecuted.

☞ The bark *D. L. Clinch* arrived at Miller's mill, North Olympia, during the week, from San Francisco, and is now taking in a cargo of lumber at that mill. She will take out four more of the framed houses mentioned in our paper a few weeks since, which the proprietors of that establishment have a contract for erecting on North beach, San Francisco.

☞ Messrs. SIMMONS, GOSNELL and FORD, Indian Agents for this Territory, and Mr. ARMSTRONG, clerk in the Indian Department, returned here on the last steamer from Portland, where they have been on business connected with their respective offices.

TRIED AND CONVICTED.—SIMMONS, who stood indicted at this term of court for the murder of SETH BULLARD, was tried on Wednesday last, convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. The first vote, we are told, stood seven for hanging and five for imprisonment.

SANDERS, DOYLE and MARTIN, the young men arrested last week for breaking in and robbing the house of B. C. LIPPINCOTT, principal of the Puget Sound Institute, have been sentenced each to 18 months imprisonment in the territorial boarding establishment at Vancouver.

We understand that an effort will be made to obtain a pardon for SANDERS, who is supposed by many to be innocent of the crime for which he has been convicted.—He was not aware that he could have been separately tried from his companions, and therefore suffered in this general conviction. They were all tried on one indictment found against the three.

A LIVING REAPER:—A man named MOUDY recently cut ten acres—less ten rods—of wheat, on a wager of $100 to cut ten acres between rising and setting of sun. By 12 M. he completed 6¾ acres, but owing to the negligence of the man appointed to sharpen his scythes and provide him with nourishments, he failed to finish the remainder in stipulated time. Having been long without water, he drank to excess when it was brought to him, producing violent sickness. So well convinced were all that Mr. M. could have completed his task by an hour of sun, that the stakes were declined by the opposite party. The wheat cut yielded 23 bushels to the acre. Who can beat this?

THESPIS.—The "Robinson family" have been giving us a series of their performances since Monday night last, all of which have been very respectably attended. The entertainment on Tuesday and Friday evenings were especially well received. Mr. ROBINSON as *Sargeant Austerlitz*, in the dramatic play of the "Cross of Gold," sustained his part to admiration. He always acquits himself creditably, but in this character fairly outdid himself. The loud applause which so frequently greeted him was no flattery to the perfection of his performance, whilst his lady, in the character of *Therasa*, carried her part through with equal success. The accomplished *danseuse*, Miss SUSAN, as *Manette*, a minor character in the scene, bid fair to eclipse her mother in the ease and grace of all her acts. As a *danseuse* she is inimitable; in her varied songs, unsurpassed. She appears in neither without being recalled a second time. Mr. BEATTY is also, on all occasions, truthful to life in his enactments. With a fine voice, clear intonation, and fine pronunciation, he fairly electrifies the audience. In everything that partakes of the farce or ludicrous, BURTON is right at home. Possessing a faculty of distorting his countenence until it more nearly resembles a baboon than a human being, he never fails to set the house in a roar of side-splitting laughter. All should go to hear and see him and them to night, the last of their performance here. The bill on that occasion will comprise the comedy of the *Maid of Munster*," to be followed by the pantomime of the *Clown Outwitted—or, Who stole the Liquor?* and conclude with the farce of *Nature and Philosophy*. It will be sufficient to state that the "favorite" Miss SUSAN will appear in two characters to ensure a crowded house.

☞ The fall term of the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute will commence on Monday next. We were in error in our last in naming last Monday as the day.

☞ GAY HAYDEN, acting Penitentiary Commissioner, was in town this week, and assures us the work on the penitentiary is going bravely on. With a view to accommodate the *birds* sent from this county at this term of court, Mr. H. contemplates ordering a number of iron *cages* (cells) immediately from San Francisco. No doubt they will be wanted.

☞ The injunction to restrain R. M. WALKER from exercising the functions of his office as acting Capitol Commissioner has not yet been tried. We learn it is to be disposed of soon. In the meantime the ax and fire is making sad havoc among the timber on the site selected for the capitol building.

☞ The immigration of this year destined for Oregon and Washington is estimated at between 2000 and 3000. Most of them, it is believed, will settle east of the mountains. If so, the greater portion of them will probably locate in our Territory.

CASCADE MOUNTAINS, Aug. 29, 1860.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

SIR:—I am at this time in the Cascade Mountains at the lower crossing of Sandy creek, Oregon. One of my relatives will probably be here to-day, the remainder, a train of 11 waggons, have gone by the way of Walla Walla, all bound for the Sound, but they will yet have to come by the way of Portland. This is too bad.—Our Legislature should, by all means, make an appropriation for the opening of a road up the Nisqually valley, to the south of Mount Ranier, to Walla Walla. This would open the country to the tide of emigration tending west of the Cascades, and will be of great benefit to all parts of the Sound country, as well as the Walla Walla, Gentlemen from Walla Walla say that if this route was opened they could get their supplies from Olympia and Steilacoom much cheaper than by the way of the Columbia river. Another equally as important a road would be from Vancouver city directly across the country to Olympia. Let the Clarke county members see to this the coming winter, and so build up enterprise at home; this route would make travel much cheaper from Oregon to the Sound. If our Legislature is a wise one, they will go to work for the good of the country, instead of legislating for political buncomb, which is a species of legislation of very questionable propriety. If we would become rich and prosperous we must make liberal appropriations in this way, for the wealth that will, in consequence, pour into the country will soon liquidate the amount in the increased taxation of property. I would urge upon the merchants and capitalists of Olympia and Steilacoom to contribute liberally to these enterprises, as I am sure it would open a prosperous trade for themselves and be of great benefit to the country in general. I hurriedly throw out these suggestions for the present, but shall probably resume the subject at a more favorable time.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
WM. M. MORROW.

P. S. About 100 emigrant wagons are on this side of the Blue Mountains, for Oregon and Washington; all in good health and spirits. No trouble with the Indians. Stock look well. W. M.

SEATTLE, Sept. 31, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—We have more exciting news from the gold district, and the most intense excitement prevails in our town. The news was brought from Soldier's Gulch, a branch of the Weenatche, by Mr. Wyckoff, who arrived yesterday, 14 days from Rock Creek. He left Mr. Foster and party prospecting on Soldier's Gulch. He brought in some dust taken out by Mr. Foster—some eighty cents—washed out of fourteen pans of dirt. Mr. Wyckoff intends to pack his train for the Weenatche. He also passed some new prospecting on Weenich Creek, also a branch of the Weenatche. They showed him som dust, two specimens of which would weigh about $2 50 apiece. He states that the Gulch pays from the top down. Several letters received here from the party confirm the above statements. Mr. Wyckoff brought about three ounces of coarse gold from Rock Creek, which can be seen at the store of Plummer & Hinds. The pack train of Chas. Plummer is expected daily. The Pony Express is expected in 5 days, when we shall have further news from the Weenatche country and Rock Creek mines. Nearly all of the men employed in the mill of Yesler, Rand & Co. left this morning for Soldier's Gulch. A train leaves here to-morrow for Weenatche and Rock Creek.

Since writing the above, a party has arrived from down the Sound, bound for the gold mines.

You shall hear more from me immediately after the arrival of the Pony Express.

Your obedient servent,
L. B. ABBOTT.

A NOVEL PROCEEDING.—A few weeks since a clown, at St. Louis, accomplished the rather remarkable feat of sailing down the Mississippi river in a common wash-tub, drawn by four geese. The rumor current that such a thing would be attempted proved sufficient to induce merchants and others to leave their stores to see it. About 4 o'clock, P. M., the performer, who is a clown attached to Spaulding & Roger's circus, made his appearance, afloat in the tub, and, sure enough, there were the geese! They promptly started down the stream, with the tub and its freight in tow, and were not at all frightened by the skiffs and barges that accompanied them. Cleopatra's barge and swans could not have excited more attention. The craft landed about a mile from the starting point, and was safely brought ashore, clown, geese and all.

The Recent Fires in Texas—What is being done about it.

In the Weatherford *News* of the 27th of July, we find the following in relation to the recent fires in Texas. Says that paper: "From some indications shortly after the great fire in Dallas, the suspicions of the people were aroused, and they were induced to believe the fires were not the result of accident, and after the burning of some of the houses subsequent to the burning of the town, some negroes were taken up, and after being punished, began to make some disclosures and to implicate others, stating they would find them armed and their arms in certain places, which were found as indicated. These negroes again made other disclosures, (a Vigilance Committee having been formed and taken the matter in hand), until finally one of the most diabolical, deed-laid plots for the destruction of the whole country has been brought to light, the plans being laid by white men, some of whom are now in the Northern States, and assisted or countenanced by some in this country. From a letter just shown us, which was received (25th July) by a gentleman of this place, from a friend in Dallas, whom we know to be a gentleman of high standing and every way responsible, we learn that they have six of the ring-leaders of the negroes in jail. The writer also says, from recent disclosures, it appears that poison had been distributed among the negroes to be administered by them, and that the negroes had even selected their future wives among the most beautiful single and young married ladies, after the men and the balance of the female population had all been killed off."

One of the agitators was lately executed. The following is the account of the transaction: "A man by the name of Crawford, who emigrated from some of the Northern States to Texas, settled in Fort Worth, some six months since. Some time after he came we learn that his familiarity with the negroes excited some remarks, but no particular attention was paid to it, until some few days since. One of Mr. Turner's negroes came to him and told him that Mr. Crawford had been trying to persuade him to kill his master and burn his storehouse in Fort Worth, and escape with him (Crawford), etc., etc. The negro stated at the same time, that if they did not believe it to send white men and they could hear it. They went with the negro to C.'s house, who knocked and was admitted into the house, the door closed and they staid in conversation for some time. At last the negro so managed as to get him out of the house, and in the hearing of the men in waiting, the arrangement was made; he (Crawford) pointing to the north and telling the negro they would travel just fourteen days, a little to the right of that star, when they would be in a State where the negro would be free as any one. He cautioned the negro to be careful, to do his work well, meet him there the next night with two good horses and to bring some cotton, etc. The next morning, Mr. Crawford, who was engaged as a common laborer, went out to haul a load of sand, which was obtained about a mile from town, and remaining longer than usual, some persons went out after him, and found him hanging on a tree near by, a sad warning to all those who are disposed to tamper with negro slaves."

ZOUAVES IN NEW YORK.—A company of Zouaves, was sometime since organized in Chicago, comprising 150 young men of position and character. They are commanded by Col. Ellsworth, and Charles de Villiers, a member of the French Zouave Regiment in Africa is surgean. About 50 members of this Zouave company were lately on a visit to New York, where they attracted great admiration and were immensely lionized. The Zouaves dined by invitation at all the leading hotels, and received almost as much attention as the Japanese Embassy. They are permanently quartered at the Sixth Regiment Armory, and slept on the floor, rolled up in their blankets. At an exhibition drill, they were reviewed by Mayor Wood, and their superb evolutions aroused the multitude to the utmost applause and enthusiasm and obtained for them the award of superiority over any similar display of military discipline ever witnessed in New York. The *Herald* says: The Zouaves are all young men, highly trained gymnasts, and, we believe, temperance men to boot; and no better evidence can be produced of the value of gymnastic exercises and abstinence from intoxicating drinks, to the physical development of our young men, than the drill of this really "crack" corps. One was disposed to ask himself, while looking at them—Why cannot all our rising youths become Zouaves? Speaking of the wonderful evolutions of the Zouaves, the *Tribune* remarks:—The operation of stacking arms was like a feat of legerdemain. The oblique step, ordinarily a mode of progression very unsatisfactory to the spectators, and entirely destitute of pleasure to the men, was another brilliant exhibition, and one that produced a marked effect upon all who saw it.—When the various company movements had been executed in quick time, they were repeated in double quick time upon a rapid trot. Here the superiority of this corps became clearer than ever, for there is the greatest danger that the men will either become flurried, or that they will lag from weariness. Neither of these things happened; with uniform speed, and always with an unbroken front, they ran about the field, continuing their manœuvers, but never verging from confusion. The vaulting, lunges, thrusts and parryings of the bayonet exercise were executed with remarkable perfection; the exciting rally upon the centre, accompanied with the short Zouave howl, evoked shouts of delight, waving of umbrellas, handkerchiefs, parasols, sticks and hats, and stirred the seething mass to unwonted outbursts. When it is stated that for the complete drill in which this corps is exercised, four and a half hours are necessary, and that it contains more than 500 movements, it will be seen that only part of their tactics could be exhibited. Enough, however, was seen to convince all that the fame which preceded the Zouaves had not been trumpeted too loudly. The exhibition was not only interesting in itself, but it was suggestive. Here were fifty young men who had voluntarily given up what are considered enjoyments by too many of our American youth, abstaining from dissipation in all its forms, restraining their appetites, submitting almost to the training of the professional athlete, and developing the natural strength of the human body, not with the design of ultimately pounding an antagonist, but simply to gain excellence in a certain direction for its own sake. The advantages of this severe drilling must be felt for years, and cannot be too highly estimated. Here is a field in which the muscle mania of the present day may have free course. The New York *Times* is no less lavish of admiration. "For three hours they commanded the wrapt attention not only of the curious crowd, but of the thousands of military men present. It was admitted on all sides that such a drill was never before witnessed in this city. The company seemed to move like a collection of electric clocks, even in loading and firing, and stacking arms—two of the most difficult movements for concerted action. In the manual, the light infantry drill commanded universal applause. The "right shoulder shift," the "secure arms," "ground arms," were splendidly done. In the loading and firing, the regular ramming, and breaking of the cartridge with the hands, the return ramrod, and simultaneous firing, were excellent. In the company movements, the "break into platoons," "exchange ranks while on the march," "colique by platoons," "wheeling," and "counter marching," both in quick and double quick time, drew down continued plaudits from the military spectators. But the most surprising part of the drill was that without knapsacks; the deploying from one end of the Park to the other in companies of five as skirmishers; formation of company pyramid, preparing against cavalry assault; the bayonet exercise, retreat and shout on the rally, and produced a perfect *furore* of applause from citizens and military. The whole wound up with an exhibition of loading and firing while lying on the ground, running forward and retreating with an agility that would seem to enable them to dodge between balls in a real engagement. The Zouaves started from home with ninety men. They stopped at various points, and their numbers were lessened by many leaving to visit friends. Their entire tour would occupy five weeks, including a sojourn both in Boston and Philadelphia.

THE NEW BOOK ON THE NORTHWEST.—The Canadian government having dispatched in the years 1857 and 1858, two expeditions at a cost of £12,000, for the exploration of the southern portion of Rupert's land, between the boundary line, the Red River and the Rocky Mountains, including the region traversed by the overland route from Canada to British Columbia, partly through British, and partly through American territory, with a view to the formation of a new colonial settlement, the narrative of these expeditions, drawn up by Mr. H. Youle Hind, who had charge of the second expedition, is preparing them for publication. The winter journey of last year from Fort Garry to Crow Wing extended over 500 miles of country never before described; in many parts never previously visited by white men, in others only by fur dealers or their half-breed servants. The journey was made on dog caroles part of the way, in company with Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, and Mr. Danby Seymour. The work will contain ample particulars of the physical geography and climate of the territory explored; and will be embellished with colored maps, geographical and geological, and numerous other illustrations, including striking water falls and other picturesque mountain and river scenery, prairie, animals, portraits of the red natives and half-breeds, several fossil remains new to science, etc.—*Canadian News.*

ORIGIN OF THE WORD YANKEE.—When the New England colonies were first settled, the inhabitants were obliged to fight their way against many nations of Indians. They found but little difficulty in subduing them all, except one tribe, who were known by the name of Yankoos, which signifies invincible. After much waste of blood and treasure, the Yankoos were at last subdued by the New England men. The remains of this nation (agreeably to the Indian custom) transferred their name to their conquerors. For awhile they were called Yankoos, but from a corruption, common to names in all languages, they got through time the name of Yankees—a name which we hope will soon be equal to that of a Roman, or an ancient Englishman.

A MONSTER CROP.—On the mammoth farm owned by Gen. Hutchinson & Co., and situated in Yolo county, 15 miles from Sacramento, California, there has been harvested, this year, one thousand acres of barley, and eighteen hundred tons of hay. The full yield of wheat averaged thirty, and barley about forty bushels to the acre; the produce is estimated at 60,000 bushels, at $1 33 per bushel, or $80,000. The hay would foot up $20,000. Thus, this piece of land has proved itself able to yield $100,000, to pay the owners and their laborers and the taxes.

WESTERN EMIGRATION.—The following list was met by George Marshal, late a stage agent, in fourteen days' travel on the road from Denver City to Fort Kearny. Mr. M. was coming this way, and the correctness of the enumeration may be vouched for. We had no idea the exodus was so large, for according to the following data over two hundred thousand people will cross the plains this year for California, Utah, Oregon, Washington or the gold fields: 5591 teams; 1194 families; 22,934 oxen; 2326 cows; 2823 mules; 2976 hogs; 28 quartz mills, and 22,674 persons.

Arrival of Lieut. Mullan at Fort Benton.

Our advices from Lieut. Mullan's command are to the 1st of August. At that date he had completed the Military Road to Fort Benton, and was *en route* for Walla-walla — in advance of Major Blake's command — repairing and improving the road. The line of road made is 633 miles long. Major Blake, with a command of three hundred men, was to leave Fort Benton for Walla-walla on the 6th of August. These troops are expected to reach their destination before the close of September. In chronicling the final completion of the military road, we cannot forbear congratulating Lieut. M. upon the proud triumph he has achieved. For years the construction of a road over this route has been the one great object of his life, to further which he was prepared to encounter difficulties that to less determined men appeared insurmountable. Thanks to his indomitable perseverance, all these were overcome, and we now have a highway that forms a direct connection between the navigable waters of the Columbia and those of the Missouri. In this crowning success Lieut. M. will find ample recompense for all the obliquy and reproach that has been heaped upon him during the progress of an enterprise that must be forever identified with his name. — *Mountaineer, Aug.* 29.

A HEROINE IN SICILY.—A private letter from Messina, published in the London *Post*, contains the following: "On the 7th we beheld, arrived from Catania, the entire garrison of Catania, as well as the movable column united with the same, in all five or six thousand men of every kind, commanded by Tomaso Clary. These troops had been attacked in Catania by the people, and after several days of constant firing, some four or five hundred of the royal soldiers were killed, while the loss on the part of the insurgents was comparatively insignificant. The soldiers themselves say that one of the nuns, from the window of her cell, killed more soldiers than I could venture to state. She shot with as sure an aim as the most practised Alpine huntsman, and never missed once. The Colonel ordered that they should fire in platoons repeatedly against the windows, but in vain. The heroine remained unscathed, and still kept firing away, killing her man with every shot she fired."

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels, by the laws of the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is, by the constitution of our nature, under a wholesome influence, not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels, other things being equal, more strongly than another, the character of a man as the lord of an inanimate world—of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by his power, is rolling through the heavens a part of his—his from the centre to the sky. It is the space on which the generation moves in its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers; but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every inclosure. The favorite tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadows. Through the field lies the path to the village school of early days. He still hears from his window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his fathers to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where his parents are laid down to rest, and where, when his time has come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owners of the soil.—Words cannot buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart—they are life-springs of a fresh, healthy and generous national character.

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 pholosophical stars of his age in Europe, and Dr. Czapkay has fully equalled him in this country, as a proof of which, the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, and the honorary *ad eundem* degree. Selecting this as his field of operation, although qualified as a graduate of the University of of Pesth, and late Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Revolutionary army, for more extended labors, Dr. L. J. Czapkay has bent his earnest attention to the cure of Chronic and private diseases, in which he has become so great an expert that he is now regarded as the LEADER in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to their readers in the most exclusive journals. The Doctor's offices are at his Medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff, nearly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

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

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

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

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

Health, Strength and Happiness are obtained by cleansing the Blood of its impurities. Blood, we are told, on the highest authority, is the "Life," or at least, the medium of Life to the Body; and it is, we know, the great feeder of every part of the frame. Thus the blood is the great channel of disease; consequently a good or bad state of the system, or constitution, is no more or less than a good or bad state of the blood. We have made the composition of the blood our study, and are satisfied that two two-thirds of all diseases are caused by its impurities.

Believing the above facts, we made ourselves acquainted with the BLOOD CHEMICALLY with a view to a reliable medical agent, that would correct all the impurities of the blood, and at the same time effectually cure all diseases arising therefrom. We have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, as thousands can testify who have tried the virtues of the preparation known by all professional men as

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

Beware of ignorant imitators. The genuine is sold everywhere by respectable dealers, in preference to all others.

R. HALL & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
6m38 143 and 145 Clay street.

New Advertisements.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS method of informing the public that he has, in connection with his Livery Stable in Olympia, a Blacksmith Shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in iron.

Particular attention paid to shoeing horses, &c. I have the best workman in the country, and all work is warranted to give satisfaction, and to be done at reduced prices. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work, and even money will not be refused.

All those wanting wagons, either old or new, can be accommodated either for money, produce or stock, Cayuse horses, &c.

H. WINSOR.

Olympia, Aug. 31, 1860. 41tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of Witherell and Jordan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the concern are to be paid to Mr. Witherell, and Mr. Witherell assumes all liabilities of the concern.

M. W. WITHERELL.
L. F. JORDAN.

Tum Water, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1860.—41-3w

A. B. Gove

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public that having bought out the interest of Joseph Cushman in the firm of Kendall Co., he will continue the business under the old firm of Kendall Co. at the old stand, on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

He has now on hand a complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

of the best quality; also Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, &c., all of which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

A. B. GOVE.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40tf

NOTICE.

WILLIAM BILLINGS is my duly authorized attorney to receive notes, accounts, &c., due and payable to me, with authority to sue and collect the same if not promptly paid.

Those indebted will therefore take timely warning and spare themselves the costs and expenses of a resort to legal proceedings.

William Billings will be hereafter found at my late office in Olympia, on south side Third street, near Washington, second floor.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Aug. 10, 1860. 2w40

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

JULIEN GUYOT,

(Successor to L. A. Blanc,)

Olympia, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE A fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Ear and Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Lockets, Gold Chains, Keys, Seals, and fine cutlery, together with all articles usually kept for sale by Watch Makers and Jewelers,

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

N. B. Mr. Guyot, thankful for the patronage extended to him during the past year, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

Repaired in the best manner by himself, and

Warranted for One Year.

Packages forwarded by Express or Stage will receive careful and prompt attention.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 6m40

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two several executions issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court for the Second Judicial District of Washington, in favor of Jame Cawly and against F. W. Sealy, to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and shall expose for sale, at public auction, on the 27th day of September, 1860, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of F. W. Sealy, the following described property, to-wit:

One horse, one saddle and bridle.
One yoke of Oxen.
One Ox Cart.

Three tons of hay, more or less, and all the right, title and interest of the said F. W. Sealy in and to a certain land claim situated in the county of Thurston, and known as Sealy's pre emption claim.

WILLIAM BILLINGS,
4w40 Sheriff of Thurston County.

SELLING OFF

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR

CASH

AT

WRIGHT'S SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

CAPITOL MARKET.

DUNLAP & SONS
KEEP ON HAND

GAME AND VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS which the country affords.

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

DUNLAP & SONS.

Olympia, August 14, 1860. 4w39

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 Hundred and Fifty Dollars paid for the plan adopted.

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

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

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

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

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

R. M. WALKER,
Acting Commissioner.

Olympia, August 17, 1860. 39td

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Olympia, August 17, 1860. 4w39

THE TORNADO!

GREAT DESTRUCTION!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING IN CONTEMPLATION a change in the character of his busines, and desiring to close out the entire stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, etc., now in store, will commence selling on Monday the 13th inst., at San Francisco COST prices for CASH, and will continue to sell at those rates until the 8th day of September next, at which time the remaining stock on hand will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder.

All those desiring great bargains can now avail themselves of an opportunity to secure them at a small cost.

It will be understood that I sell exclusively for CASH.

WM. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, Aug. 10, 1860. 38td

NOTICE.

INFORMATION IS WANTED TOUCHING THE whereabouts of

JOHN KAUL,

who was a soldier of Captain Hill's company, "M," 1st artillery, from 1849 to 1853.

Should any person or persons know what became of said Kaul, whether he be dead or alive,—whether he has heirs residing in the United States, &c., a great favor will be conferred by communicating all knowledge of him to the undersigned at Washington City, D. C.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Capt. U. S. Army.

Fort Vancouver W. T., Aug. 3, 1860. 4w38

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

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

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

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

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

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

— ALSO. —

SANFORD'S
FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

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

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

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

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

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

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Broadway, New York.

Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by
PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, **132 Washington Street, San Francisco.**

HENRY N. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.

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

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

WINSOR & LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

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.

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 quantitis to suit, by sending orders per steamer *Eliza Anderson.*

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

L. D. DURGIN, Agent.

Olympia, June 15, 1860. 30tf

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

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

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

JOHN T. DALY'S

OLD "Q" BRANDY.

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

PURE ARTICLE OF FRENCH BRANDY,

and is unsurpassed in quality.

The Extensive Sale

of this Brandy in California,

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS,

sufficiently tests its reputation.

The Cases are branded

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY

NONE OTHER IS GUNUINE.

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

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

NEW

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK

MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

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

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

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

J. H. KELLETT.

Olympia, June 29, 1860. 6m32

UREKA WHISKEY.

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

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

burnt into each Barrel and Half Barrel, in a

CIRCULAR BRAND AROUND THE BUNG.

None Other is Genuine.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

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

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

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

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

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

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

THE undersigned having leased, for a number of years, the above well-known and deservedly popular house, wishes to inform the former patrons of the Restaurant, and the 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. 33ly

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

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

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street,*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

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

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

TAKE WARNING.

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS,

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859.

The Condition of the Italy Question.

The condition of affairs in Italy may be stated in a few words. Garibaldi was impregnable in Sicily, but had been going too fast, it was feared—proclaiming a constitution, convoking parliaments, sacking monasteries, banishing priests, seizing and calling for money, raising an army, transferring it to the King of Piedmont, and all of his own authority only. The King of Naples, convinced that the tenure of his crown was worth only a few weeks purchase, had eaten humble pie with the avidity of an outcast or mendicant. He had proclaimed a constitution as free as any true lover of freedom could by possibility desire, and had thus placed Garibaldi in a fix. This indispensable stroke of policy, if suggested or really approved by the Emperor Napoleon III., might save him, but it was by no means certain to do so. Another enemy of Garibaldi was in the field also—Mazzini—preaching fire, sword, rapine, atheism and anarchy. The political proceedings of the King of Naples might not have permanently impeded the march of Garibaldi, but the fears with which the socialism—communism—confusion, reign of the mob, and consequent pillage and massacre, with which Mazzini's interference inspires all moderate persons, may indispose them to acquiesce in revolution. However, those best qualified to form an opinion on the subject deemed that Garibaldi's success is hardly to be questioned. All private and public wealth susceptible of being transported had been sent away from Naples, in anticipation of the arrival of Garibaldi on *terra firma*.

STEAM WAR VESSELS FOR GARIBALDI—HOW HE MANAGES TO PROCURE CANNON—THE "ANNEXATION" BUSINESS.—Garibaldi, in a letter to Thomas Parke, ship-builder, of Liverpool, expresses his desire to purchase two large steamers capable of carrying guns, of that gentleman, and further states that what he wants are the gunboats "they have in England, or something in that way," fully armed; and then he adds: "Let England remember that she has really no sincere ally except among free people, and that there are but few of these on the continent. An Italy, free and united, would supply this want, and be one of the greatest obstacles to the schemes of the Emperor of the French. Send us quick, arms, ships, guns, and material, and I vouch for the speedy realization of this great object." The letter is written in English.

A Palermo letter says: The plan ordered by Garibaldi, of melting down the church bells to make cannon, continues in active operation. Every one of the churches is to supply at least one bell, and those edifices in Palermo are very numerous. I saw 25 or 30 of these bells lying in the courtyard of the University, which serves as a barrack, and also 7 pieces of cannon and a large pile of balls.

The Dictator has published a decree ordering the preparation of the electorial lists, and when a decision on the annexation will be come to, all citizens of 21 years of age are to have a vote either in their commune or at the place of residence. All persons who can read and write and are 25 years of age are eligible. Towns with less than 10,000 inhabitants are to elect one Deputy, and those between 10,000 and 20,000, two; Palermo will elect ten; Messina, five; Catania, five; and the Island of Lipari, two.

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.—A meteor of extraordinary magnitude recently passed over the northern part of Pennsylvania in a nearly easterly course, over or near the northern part of Pennsylvania in a nearly easterly course, over or near the northern part of New Jersey, the S. E. corner of New York and Long Island Sound, and fell into the ocean S. E. of Nantucket. It was distant about one hundred miles from Boston, when bearing south. Its altitude was about twenty miles above the sea to the south of New Bedford. Its velocity was twenty or thirty miles a second. It was seventy to eighty miles from the Baltimore steamer whose masts "it just grazed," and yet farther from the observer who "dodged it" in Waltham.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* says of it:—Although science has, to a great extent, stripped these atmospheric and other phenomena of their mysterious terror, there is still sufficient mystery about their advent to inspire awe as well as admiration. Such a meteor as flashed across our horizon last night, though it be explained by scientific men, and its harmlessness demonstrated, will yet be regarded by many with something more than a purely scientific interest.

It appeared at about 10 o"clock over the upper part of our city. The night was warm and close, and the skies were occasionally illuminated by vivid flashes of sheet lightning. The heat of the weather had brought the great majority of our population to their doors and windows, when suddenly, in a silence more impressive than any thunder-shock, a meteor shot across the sky. Its brilliancy was so great that people at once supposed there was a fire near by; but, looking up, they saw two balls of flame coursing across the sky from the northwest, and going towards the southeast, like two chariots of fire urging their way in some mysterious race over the mighty course of the firmament. The motion was majestic rather than rapid, and gave myriads of people an opportunity of witnessing the sight, while the apparent nearness of the flame to the earth caused many to suppose at first that it was merely a pyrotechnical display.

It presented different aspects at different times. When first seen it appeared like a blue star, surrounded by a thick mist coming from the west, which, on nearing the zenith, changed to a red ball of flame; this soon split, the two balls keeping near together until lost in the distance. Some of those who saw it, thought it fell near Broadway and Fiftieth street, while others traced it with the eye as far as the East river, on its way horizontally over the city. Of the size of these balls of fire it is impossible to form any accurate estimate. They appeared to be as large as a dinner-plate, with trails eight or ten feet in length; yet we learn this morning that at very nearly the same time that our observations were made the meteor also passed over Albany, while from various points along the Hudson we have received information showing that its orbit may have been, perhaps, of planetary dimensions, and that it was much larger and much higher than it seemed at the time to any who saw it.

Anecdote of Gen. Badger.

While the American army, after the retreat from Canada in 1776, lay at Crown Point, the British forces being at St. Johns, the American General was desirous of obtaining information relative to their anticipated movements.

Lieut. Badger (late Gen. Badger of Gilmanton, N. H.,) volunteered for the purpose. He selected three men, who had been rangers in the French war, and who knew the country well, for his companions. They embarked in a boat and landed near St. John's at dark.

On that night a ball was given by the British officers, of which they obtained information from a Canadian, whom they made a prisoner. Leaving him at the boat in charge of two of his men, Badger proceeded with the other into the town intending to make prisoner an officer.

His attendant was well acquainted with the locality, and while in the dark watching near a house occupied for officer's quarters, they observed a young officer come out in full ball dress. They sprang upon him before he was aware of their presence, and, with presented pistols, compelled him to go with them in silence.

When they reached the boat, a new and bolder idea was conceived by Badger.—Being of the same size of his prisoner, he ordered the latter to change dresses with him, determined, under the mask of a British uniform, to attend the ball, and gather what information he could from the conversation of those present.

The circumstances that many of the officers, who were present, had lately arrived, and were strangers to each other, favored his enterprise.

He obtained from their conversation such intelligence as he desired; the most important item of which was, that Sir Guy Carleton did not intend to advance toward Crown Point the present season, but intended to retire to winter quarters in Canada.

Lieut. Badger danced as long as he pleased, and, when tired of that amusement, returned to his boat, released the Canadian, and, with his military prisoner, returned to camp. This news, thus acquired, enabled the General of the northern army to detach several regiments to reinforce General Washington at Newton, Pa., and contribute their aid at Trenton and Princeton.

The officer they captured would give no information; but Badger had learned sufficient for all purposes. When the captive army of Burgoyne marched for Cambridge, Mass., Lieut. Badger was attached to the troops, who acted as their escort. On the second day's march, Badger came accidentally in the vicinity of his former prisoner; the latter, having previously seen none but hostile faces in the ranks of the escort, embraced Badger with the affection of a brother.—*Memoir of Gen. Stark by Caleb Stark.*

TO PREVENT DOGS FROM GOING MAD.—Mix a small portion of the flower of sulphur with their food or drink, through the spring months. This is practiced in Europe to prevent the disease from breaking out among the packs of hounds which belong to the Englishmen, and it is said to be a certain preventive.

A WOVEN SHIRT.—Thomas Hall, a linen weaver in Ireland, has finished a shirt entirely in the loom. It is woven throughout without seams, and very accurately and neatly gathered at the neck, shoulders and writs. The neck and wristbands and doubled and stitched; there is a regular salvage on each side of the breast; and where stitching ordinarily is, so it is in this shirt. In short, it is as perfectly finished as if made by an expert needle-woman. This shirt has been exhibited to several persons in the linen trade, who are completely satisfied taat it is actually the product of the loom, without any assistance from the needle.

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

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

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

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.

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

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

LONDON
CLUB HOUSE GIN.
TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
12tf is New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.

The new and splendid steamer
Eliza Anderson,
THOS. WRIGHT, Commander,

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

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

For further particulars, address JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, May 4, 1860. 3m24

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

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

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 51f

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

July 29, 1859. 36tf

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

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

C. CROSBY & CO.
TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
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,

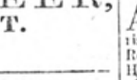
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

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, Selecia, Amr'cn Stripe, Blue Denims, Allen's Long Cloth, Towlen Cloth, Bleach'd Cottons and Drills, Turkey Red, Fancy Hdkfs, &c., &c.

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

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

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

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

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 5tf

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE
NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

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

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

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

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

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S
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 closer to the tomb; my physicians held out no hope of recovery; my strength had wasted, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was informed by my physicians that they could do nothing for me except to smooth my path to the grave, when most fortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, and am now a well and perfectly sound man. It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude I experience when realizing the immeasurable service I have received at the hands of Dr. Czapkay, and I feel rejoiced that it is at least in my power to tender this feeble recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for whatever may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. "There is balm in Gilead, and there is a physician there."

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

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

PHILADELPHIA, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

H. RAND,

Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.
CERTIFICATE.

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

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

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

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

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

CARD.

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

[L. S.] MEYER YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.

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

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

[L. S.] Notary Public.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

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

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