# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. 8. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860. NO. 44.

The Pioneer and Democrat

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWRAD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

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

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, (12 lines or less), three weeks,..$5 00
For every additional insertion,.....$1 00

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

L. P. FISHER, No. 117½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.


FACTS ABOUT THE CRESUS.—It appears from the few returns which have been received, says the San Francisco *Herald*, that writers on California have largely overestimated the population, which, it is thought, will not reach 500,000. It has been believed that the city of San Francisco contains some 90,000 population, while the returns show that we have not 60,000 persons amongst us. Again, it was believed that Navada county had a population of 25,000, whereas only some 17,000 inhabitants can be found. We make mention of Nevada, because it is perhaps one of the most prosperous of the mining counties.

The eastern papers are engaged in speculating on the probable result of the census, but nothing of particular interest has come under our notice. It is shown that in the New England States the population is either stationary in point of numbers or has decreased. The Western States have increased immensely.

It is a curious fact that the United States set the example to England for the enumeration of the inhabitants by the Government. The first census was taken in 1799, and not until 1801 did England make an official count of her people. The census is immensely expensive. That of 1850 cost $1,362,500, exclusive of printing, or about six cents for every head enumerated. The scedule comprised nearly a a thousand volumes. The number of assistant marshals was 3231, and the number of sheets of blanks consumed was 1,440,000.

According to the Hebrew chronicles, the origin of census taking is to be found in the following passage: "And Satan stood up against Israel, and provoked David to number Israel." Not a very respectable parentage, says the *Herald*.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun speculates as follows on the increase of slaves:

"No result of the census is of more interest, in some points of view, than that of the enumeration of the slaves, and the ascertainment of the rate of increase for the last ten years. Heretofore their increment was thirty per cent. in every decade. It will not be less for the last ten years, and there are several reasons why it should be greater. The slaves are more profitable to their owners than formerly, and are, therefore, better taken care of. They are better fed, housed and clothed, as a class, than they were thirty or forty years ago. They have thus profited by the culture of cotton as well as their owners. Then, again, it has been the policy of the slave-holding States, for the last ten years, to discourage emancipation. It will not be surprising if the rate of increment since 1850 should be found to be at least one-third or thirty-three and a third per cent. instead of thirty, as heretofore. At this rate it will not require many decades to bring up their numbers to sixty millions."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE—DATES TO AUG. 15.—The steamship "City of Baltimore" has arrived with dates from Liverpool to August 15. She brought 500 passengers.

Garibaldi has at last made a descent on the mainland of Italy, and landed with a force of 18,000 men on the coast of Calabria. It is reported that he had been at Naples to confer with the Revolutionary leaders. Naples had been proclaimed in a state of siege. Reports say that Austria will renounce the treaty of Villifranca, and actively oppose Garibaldi in Naples.

A great battle was fought on the 20th of July at Melazzo, between the forces of Garibaldi on the one side, and the Neapolitan, Swiss and Bavarian forces on the other. Garibaldi was victorious.

A force of 15,000 British is to be landed at Syria from the fleet.

The London Times says that since 1815, 4,920,547 persons have migrated from the British Isles. Of these, 1,186,735 went to the North American Colonies, 2,960,706 to the United States, 686,899 to the Australian groupe of colonies, and 86,234 to other localities. The annual average from 1815 to 1859 was 109,347, and for the last ten years 248,058.

Since 1845, 9,178,621 births, 6,163,403 deaths and 2,285,520 marriages have been officially registered in England and Wales. The population, which amounted to about 16,720,000 in 1845, was estimated at about 19,740,000 in 1859, being an increae of about 18.06 per cent., or 1.20 per cent. annually.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CORTES.

## DATES FROM THE EAST TO AUGUST 21!

### News by the Pony Express!

### Walker and Fillibusterism in the Gulf of Mexico.

### AN AMERICAN FLEET IN THE GULF.

### More Incendiarism in Texas—Three White Men and a Negro Hanged by the People!

### General News.

The mail steamer *Cortes* arrived at this place on Monday morning at 6½ o'clock, 9 days from San Francisco.

We are indebted to Purser Wyman, Wells, Fargo & Co., and J. W. Sullivan for files of San Francisco papers to the 8th inst., and from New York the 11th of August.

The Pony Express arrived at San Francisco on the 5th inst., bringing news from the eastern States to the 24th August.

The following general summary of news we copy from the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 7th:

ST. LOUIS, August 24, 1860.

A UNITED STATES FLEET MUSTERING IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

A Washington dispatch says that the Government is determined to concentrate a strong naval force at some point on the Gulf of Mexico. The frigate *Susquehanna* sails to-day. The *Powhatan* will leave Philadelphia soon; and special orders have been sent to the frigate *Sabine* at Aspinwall, and the *St. Louis* at Pensacola, to meet at a rendezvous.

The destination of the *Susquehanna* had been fixed for the Mediterranean, but has been suddenly changed for the Gulf of Mexico. Walker and fillibusterism are supposed to be the moving causes of all this mustering in the Gulf.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FILLIBUSTER WALKER.

A letter from Honduras to the New York *Herald* gives some interesting news relative to the movements of Gen. Walker, whose men appear to be arriving at Ruatan, or its vicinity, in vessels engaged in the fruit trade. Walker is reported to have gone to Swan Island. Part of the cargo of the schooner *Clifton*, supposed to be connected with the expedition, had been seized by the British at Belize, to whom the vessel was afterwards surrendered by the captain. Walker was reported to be preparing for a descent on Costa Rica or Nicaragua. The yellow fever was fatally prevalent at Belize on the 26th July, and decimating the whole population. Honduras had not taken formal possession of the Island of Ruatan at last advices, but the British authorities had expressed the intention of abandoning it on the 30th July. The inhabitants of the island were greatly dissatisfied at the proposed change, and it was believed would declare their independence.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention met at Syracuse on the 23d of August, and nominated E. D. Morgan and Robert Campbell, the present incumbents, for Governor and Lieutenat Governor.

J. H. Barnes was nominated for Canal Commissioner, and James R. Bates for State Prison Inspector. Wm. Cullen Bryant and James O. Putnam were appointed Electors at large.

MORE INCENDIARISM IN TEXAS—THREE WHITE MEN AND A NEGRO HANGED BY THE PEOPLE.

Every mail from Texas brings accounts of fresh disturbances there, the effect of the tampering of abolitionists with the slaves. We give some extracts from the papers of that State. The Fairfield *Pioneer* extra, of the 7th of August, has the following:

"Mr. Teague, a printer in our office, has just arrived from Tennessee Colony, Anderson county, and brings the news that he witnessed the hanging of two white men in that place on Sunday, the 5th of Aug., who were proven to be guilty of inciting insurrection among the slaves of that neighborhood. Their names were Antney Wyrick, and his cousin, Alford cable.—They were engaged near the Colony at their trades of wagon making and blacksmithing, where they have been living for three or four years. Wyrick had been previously taken up for harboring and selling liquor to negroes. Negroes were found in the possession of fire-arms and strychnine, furnished by these men. They were severally taken up and whipped, and made to divulge much in relation to the insurrectionary movements. Other white men are implicated, and their cases will be investigated and attended to as soon as practicable.

A negro near Science hill, Henderson county, about 15 miles from the Colony, was also hung on the same day, and much excitement was prevailing in the neighborhood.

The following is from the Fort Worth *Chief* of the 1st of August:

"We learn that a preacher by the name of Buley was hung at Veal's Station last week, for being an active abolitionist. A majority of 300 men condemned him. This is decidedly an unhealthy climate for all such, and we would advise all of that kind to remove instanter."

The following is from the Brenham *Ranger*:

"A few days since several negroes were arrested on Mill Creek, in this county, who acknowledged to their having poison, given them by white men for the purpose of poisoning their owners and families, and that the day of election was the time fixed for a general insurrection. They also implicated some negroes about town as being concerned in the murderous plot."

The Belton *Democrat* says: "We understand that several abolitionists have hung in Northern Texas—the object being not to spread such facts until they secure many others, whose names have been revealed to appropriate committees. We devoutly trust every one of the midnight incendiaries may be secured and hung.—Nothing else will stop their murderous work."

The following reported destruction of the town of Henderson, by fire, is from the Houston *Telegraph*, of the 11th of August:

"We learn from a gentleman who passed through Henderson, in Rusk county, on last Monday morning, that the town of Henderson was set on fire last Sunday night, the 5th of August, and almost entirely consumed. Every house on the square, except one, including all the business houses in the place, was destroyed. The people of Henderson, our informant says, put no faith in the reported conspiracy, and neglected to appoint a patrol or keep watch. The fire was discovered on Sunday night about 9 o'clock. No clue had been discovered to the perpetrators of the deed."

TERRIFIC STORM AT AND AROUND NEW ORLEANS.

A terrific storm occurred at New Orleans and its vicinity on Saturday, the 10th of August, which was attended with numerous disasters. The New Orleans *Delta* says:

"Along the coast of Lake Pontchartrain the damage to water craft, wharves, &c., has been great, but fortunately no report of loss of life has reached us.

"Unhappily, not so in regard to Proctorville, on Lake Borgne, which from the direction of the wind, must have been exposed to the full fury of the gale, for the town has been swept away, thirty-two persons are known to have perished, and in all probability many more lives have been lost. The storm raged Friday night and Saturday, and at 3 o'clock that afternoon not a house in Proctorville was standing. Every tree, shrub, dwelling and store was swept off, and nothing but the government fort withstood the wind and water. It is shocking to think of the loss of life at this locality; husbands and wives, and children carried into eternity by the pittiless waters.

MEXICAN NEWS—MIRAMON BADLY BEATEN.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 13th August says:

"By the British mail steamer at Havana, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st of August. The day previous to her sailing, the English Extraordinary arrived from the city of Mexico, the 29th July, with the important news that Miramon had sustained another and severe defeat near Lagos, where he had been a long time, surrounded. It would appear that after obtaining reinforcements to the number of 4,000 men and 30 pieces of artillery, he attempted to make his way through to Queretaro, but was attacked and his army completely cut to pieces. The General, however, succeeded in reaching Leon, where he was again surrounded at last accounts, and with but little prospect of being able to make good his escape.

"The courier also brought down the news that Robles had evacuated Jalapa and fallen back on Perote, and that all the principal towns of the valley of Mexico had pronounced in favor of the Liberal party.

"It was further stated that Sr. Pacheco, the Spanis Minister, has openly given out in Mexico that he has positive instructions from home in no case to recognize the Juarez Government. It is also stated that the Minister was open in his denunciation of the constitution, and had declared that a Spanish fleet would soon be out in those waters, subject to his orders, even to the bombardment of the city of Vera Cruz, if found necessary.

"Great efforts were still being made by both governments to get another conducta of $5,000,000 dispatched from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, but no arrangement had been agreed upon up to the time of steamer's departure. The British Charge had given notice that he would not guarantee claimants against robberies on the road, and the merchants of both cities were naturally apprehensive of loss.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Japanese Embassy have been heard from. The *Niagara* having them on board, reached the Cape de Verde Islands on the 17th July, 16 days out from New York.—She coaled there and proceeded towards Loando, on the coast of Africa, where the U. S. Government has another coaling depot. From that point she would proceed to Japan, *via* the Cape of Good Hope.—Some of the newspaper correspondents on board have written interesting letters back from the Cape De Verdes—by way of England. The Ambassadors and suite were highly pleased with the vessel and on the best of terms with the officers. "Tommy," the ladies' pet, was inconsolable at leaving the United States, hung rapturously over his daguerreotypes, and did nothing but talk about the day when he would re-visit the United States.

The Fourth of July was becomingly celebrated on board, and the Japanese took a spirited part in the proceedings.

LINCOLN "SHUT UP" ON HIS SLAVERY SENTIMENTS.—Mr. Lincoln complains of his correspondence, and between the conservatives and radicals he has a very pleasant time. The Illinoisan is wary, and cannot be seduced into any extravagances of pen and ink. A friend, John G. Nicholas, thus responds to a request of one B. G. Wright of Rural, Ill., who was anxious to know Mr. Lincoln's position on the slavery question:

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, June 8, 1860.

Your letter to Hon. A. Lincoln of May 23d, and by which you seek to obtain his opinion on certain political points, has been received. He has received others of a similar character, but also a greater number of the exactly opposite character. The latter class beseech him to write nothing whatever upon any point of political doctrine. They say his positions were well known when he was nominated, and that he must not now embarrass the canvass by undertaking to shift or modify them. He regrets that he cannot oblige all, but you perceive that it is impossible for him to do so.

JOHN G. NICHOLAS.

AN ENGLISHMAN FIGHTING A DUEL FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.—Another duel has taken place in New Orleans, but they are such commonplace affairs there, that the reporters for the daily press do not take the trouble to enquire into particulars, or even to give names. A late copy of the *Bee* says:

We are informed that a duel was fought at an early hour yesterday morning between a gentleman of Mobile and an English cotton broker of Carondelet street, whose names we withhold by request. The difficulty arose in the course of a conversation, from some remarks on the subject of the Queen of England, which the Englishman took exception to, construing them into an insult to his sovereign. The weapons were Colt's navy revolvers, and the distance only five paces. The Englishman was shot in the right breast and dangerously wounded.

The population of Buffalo is now 81,541, being an increase in the last five years of not more than 1,500. Louisville has 92,000. Alexandria has, according to the present census, near 12,000, of whom 1,248 are free negroes and 930 slaves.

Stewart McGowan, a gallant soldier of the war of 1812, died a few days ago, at Lexington, Kentucky, aged 79. He was wounded at the battle of the river Raisin.

Jonas P. Fairlamb, an eminent civil engineer and an old citizen of Wilmington, Del., died last week.

Ex-Postmaster Fowler, at the latest dates, was sick of yellow fever, in or near Havana.

The heirs of Dr. Burdell (of Cunningham memory) are at law among themselves in New York.

The brig *Dolphin*, of the Brazil station, has been ordered home, and will enter port at Norfolk.

Cincinnati has paid, this season, for 2,400 dog scalps, but the *Commercial* says "the cry is still they come."

Bancroft, the historian, and Paul Morphy, the chess king, are among the sojourners at Newport, R. I.

At Petersburg, Va., on the 16th August, about 400 worthless free negroes were sold for non-payment of taxes, the buyers agreeing to pay 10 cents per day for them.

The valuation of the city of Boston, for 1860, shows an increase of $13,000,000 over that of last year.

The population of Erie, Pa., is 11,113. In 1850 it was 5,850. This shows an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

IMPORTANT PRECEDENT.—A case of great importance to American citizens of foreign birth, from the Continent of Europe, and particularly France, has just been decided by the French tribunals. A native of the department of the Lower Rhine, named Michael Zeiter, emigrated, while yet a boy, to the United States, where he became a naturalized citizen at the proper time, and in due form of law. In France his name had been enrolled for conscription on the register, and when he reached the age of military service the lot fell on him to serve. Being absent, the police were directed to seize him whenever they might find him.—An opportunity at length presented itself. Zeiter, little dreaming what was in store for him, returned to see the spot where he first drew breath. It was at Weisenberg. He was arrested as a deserter from the army.

Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister at Paris, demanded his release as a right, on the ground that there was no service due from him at the time of his emigration, and that, having renounced his allegiance to France, and sworn allegiance to the United States, France has now no claim upon him, and his individual allegiance is due to the land of his adoption. The French tribunal has pronounced in favor of the claim of the American Minister, and Zeiter has been discharged. This case is highly important, as the release of the prisoner was claimed as a *right*, and it will therefore serve as a precedent, not only in France, but on the Continent of Europe generally.

## Japanese Treaty—Commercial Relations.

We have received from Washington a copy of the treaty with Japan, signed by the President on the 23d May, together with the "Regulations under which American Trade is to be conducted in Japan." There is no part in the United States to which this treaty is of more importance than San Francisco. Ultimately this must become the great entrepot of the Asiatic trade.—*S. F. Herald.*

CONSULAR AGENTS.

The first article provides that "the President of the United States may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside in the city of Yeddo, and consuls, or consular agents, to reside at any or all of the ports in Japan which are opened for American commerce by this treaty. The diplomatic agent and consul-general of the United States shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the Empire of Japan from the time they enter on the discharge of their official duties."

This is a very important concession, the privileges guaranteed being, we believe, enjoyed by no other country.

AMERICAN MEDITATION.

Article second provides "that the President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese Government shall act as a friendly meditator in such matters of difference as may arise between the Government of Japan and any European power."

ADDITIONAL PORTS OPENED.

In addition to the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, the following ports and towns shall be opened on the dates respectively appended to them, that is to say, Kanagawa, on the 4th of July, 1859; Nagasaki, on the 4th of July, 1859; Nee-e-gata, on the 1st of January, 1860; Hiogo, on the 1st of January, 1863.

If Nee-e-gata is found to be unsuitable as a harbor, another port on the west coast of Niphon shall be selected by the two Governments in lieu thereof. Six months after the opening of Kanagawa, the port of Simoda shall be closed as a place of residence and trade for American citizens. In all the foregoing ports and towns American citizens may permanently reside; they shall have the right to lease ground and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwellings and warehouses.

From the 1st of January, 1862, Americans shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yeddo; and from the 1st of January, 1863, in the city of Osaca, for the purpose of trade only. In each of these two cities a suitable place within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go shall be arranged by the American diplomatic agent and the Government of Japan. Americans may freely buy from Japanese, and sell to them any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officers in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same; and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or use any articles sold to them by the Americans.

Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and foreigners.

No rice or wheat shall be exported from Japan as cargo, but all Americans resident in Japan, and ships for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same. The Japanese Government will sell, from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced. Americans residing in Japan shall have the right to employ Japanese as servants or in any other capacity.

OPIUM INTERDICTED.

The importation of opium is prohibited, and any American vessel coming to Japan for the purpose of trade, having more than three (3) catties (four pounds averdupois) weight of opium on board, such surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities.

FOREIGN COIN.

All foreign coin shall be current in Japan and pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin of the same description.—Americans and Japanese may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payments to each other.

As some time will elapse before the Japanese will be acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each harbor, furnish the Americans with Japanese coins in exchange for their equal weight being given, and no discount taken for re-coinage. Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

PUNISHMENT FOR OFFENSES, ETC.

Americans committing offenses against the Japanese shall be tried in American consular courts, and when guilty shall be punished according to American law. Japanese committing offenses against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese law. The consular courts shall be open to Japanese creditors, to enable them to recover their just claims against American citizens, and the Japanese courts shall, in like manner, be open to American citizens for the recovery of their just claims against Japanese.

LIMITS OF TRAVEL.

In the open harbors of Japan, Americans shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits:

At Kanagawa, the river Logo (which empties into the bay of Yeddo between Kawasaki and Sinagawa) and (10) ten ri in any other direction.

At Hakodadi (10) ten ri in any direction.

At Hiogo (10) ten ri any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than (10) ten ri. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo shall not cross the river Enagawa, which empties into the bay between Hiogo and Osaca. The distance shall be measured inland from Goyoso, or town hall, of each of the foregoing harbors, the ri being equal to (4275) four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards, American measure.

At Nagasaki, Americans may go into any part of the imperial domain in its vicinity. The boundaries of Nee-e-gata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the American diplomatic agent and the Government of Japan.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Americans in Japan shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship. No injury shall be done to such buildings, nor any insult be offered to the religious worship of the Americans. American citizens shall not injure any Japanese temple or mia, or offer any insult or injuries to Japanese religious ceremonies, or to the objects of their worship.

The Americans and Japanese shall not do any thing that may be calculated to excite religious animosity. The Government of Japan has already abolished the practice of trampling on religious emblems.

TARIFF REGULATIONS.

Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government on all goods landed in the country according to the following tariff:

CLASS ONE—All articles in this class shall be free of duty.

Gold and silver, coined and uncoined.

Wearing apparel in actual use.

Household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of (5) five per cent., with the exception of gold and silver coin, and copper bars. (5) Five years after the opening of Kanagawa the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if the Japaneses Government desires it.

CLASS TWO—A duty of (5) five per cent, shall be paid on the following articles: All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out of ships; whaling gear of all kinds; salted provisions of all kinds; bread and breadstuffs; living animals of all kinds; coals; timber for building houses; rice; paddy; steam machinery; zinc; lead; tin; raw silk.

CLASS THREE—A duty of (35) thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

CLASS FOUR—All goods not included in any of the preceding classes shall pay a duty of (20) twenty per cent.

The Customhouse regulations provided for in the treaty seem to be somewhat similar to our own.

No tonnage duties will be levied on American ships in the port of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Customhouse authorities: For the entry of a ship, $15; for the clearance of a ship, $7; for each permit, $1 50; for each bill of health, $1 50; for any other document, $1 50.

The *Metropolitan Record* says that 1,400 Irish remain in Rome at the service of the Pope, and as part of his army.


☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potass. 6m38

# Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.


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

EMIGRANTS.—The van of the emigration destined for Washington Territory, arrived here on Sunday evening last, under the escort of Mr. MORROW, of Sawamish county, who left here about three weeks since to conduct the parties in. From Mr. M. we learn that a great many of the emigrants whom he met in the Walla Walla county, had expressed themselves as desirous of settling on the Sound or in the Chehalis valley—points for which they had originally started. A train of eleven wagons, constituting as many families, had attempted to reach the Sound direct, by crossing the Snoqualmie pass, but were reluctantly obliged to abandon the idea of doing so from the discouraging accounts furnished them of the impediments and almost insurmountable obstacles to be met with on that route. Hence, Mr. CHAMP and family, are the only emigrants of the present year that have, thus far, reached us. Mr. Champ is of opinion that if a good road had existed by which the emigration could have made their way to the Sound *direct*, a greater part of the emigrants would have settled in this Territory; but that many will be prevented from carrying out this purpose from the want of means. Thus, from a sheer neglect of our citizens, by failing to contribute a few dollars each, towards defraying the expense of clearing either the Nahchess or Snoqualmie passes of obstructions, the emigration which should have been ours, becomes Oregon's. We hope next winter's legislature will make a liberal appropriation for the view and thorough survey of the Nisqually pass,—a pass discovered by private enterprise about a year since, with an eye to this purpose. Besides opening a route for the ingress of future emigration, it opens to us the trade of the entire Walla Walla country. The propriety of making an appropriation is thus urged upon us in a two-fold manner, and by double consideration—to open an avenue for travel to the Sound for such as desire to locate on this side of the Cascades, and to secure the trade of those who may determine to settle on the other. The distance can be made (it is asserted by those who have roughly explored the route) in from five to six days. Shall the appropriation then be made? If not, we would urge upon the citizens of Pierce, Thurston and Lewis counties, the propriety of commencing *(and completing)* the undertaking at their own expense, in time to be of service to the next year's emigration. It is our candid belief, they would find themselves reimbursed for any outlays, however large, within the following year. Who, then, will take the affair in hand? Let's hear.

The emigration experienced no difficulties worth mentioning—no troubles with Indians, but little sickness, and few deaths. Stock had fared well.

WENATCHEE MINES.—We want no one to ask us concerning the news from these mines. We have none. The steamer *Anderson* arrived here on Wednesday evening, but nobody on board of her knows anything The citizens of Seattle know nothing. In fact we are, just about this time, and in this matter, as nearly a *know nothing* as we ever were in our life. The people of Seattle protest against having attempted to get up any excitement in which they were not justified, from news and letters which they received from the mining region, and which, they assert, they firmly believed. In justice to them, we will say that we believe them. But who is the man that started the story about $1 to the pan, and the great scarcity of miners' goods at Seattle?

We want to get after the first *hombre*; Capt. GOVE will be after the latter. On hearing of the almost *famished* scarcity of miners' grub at that place, Capt. G. instantly dispatched Mr. S. W. PERCIVAL with a full stock of provisions for Seattle. Not finding that appetite and keen relish for "pork and beans" which should follow a season of scarcity, but, on the contrary, finding everything there in abundance, Mr. P. took a quiet laugh within himself, smiled, grinned, stored his goods, and came 'home' again on Wednesday, per return of steamer. And thus ends, for the present, (until *next winter*, say the people of Seattle), the story of $1 to the pan! It was a "flash in the pan," and well for all that it fizzled so soon.

☞ Among the appropriations made during the late session of Congress, we notice the following for this Territory:

"For a lighthouse at Gray's Harbor, and for buoying out the channel and bar at said harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

"For buoying out the channel of the Columbia river, from the mouth of the Willamette river to the cascades of the Columbia river, five thousand dollars."

OVERLAND MAIL.—The daily coaches between Portland and Sacramento have commenced running. Two of them had arrived on Friday and Saturday of last week. So we are informed by a gentleman who arrived here from Portland on Wednesday last. When will the coaches on our end of the line be put on?

EMPTY.—Much to the satisfaction of the citizens of this place, residing in the immediate vicinity of the block house, our jail is once more empty. On Tuesday morning last, the two prisoners remaining were conveyed to Steilacoom for greater security, and are now safely immured within the dungeons of the county jail at that place. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. TUCKER, sheriff of Pierce county, to provide them with active employment, and in every other way, as near as possible, subject them to a penitentiary discipline. We heartily indorse the determination of Mr. T., and hope he may be enabled to get enough work out of them to at least pay for their board and keeping. Since their conviction, DOYLE and SIMMONS have been a Territorial charge.

☞ DAN RICE's great circus and show of learned ponies, mules and elephants have been delighting the people of the Willamette valley lately. The proprietors had also intended to have given an exhibition at Vancouver, but owing to the sudden arrival of the steamer at Portland, the elephants were ordered to "pack their trunks" and be off for Victoria, much to the chagrin of the Vancouver people. Whilst the steamer conveyed the mails up the Sound, these exhibitions were given to large houses (no, tents); after which, the company again returned to San Francisco, by steamer.—To give our readers some idea of the vastness of the company, it is only necessary to state that the expense of steamer travel from Portland to Victoria, and from the latter place to San Francisco, will be about $2,000.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.—The first legislative assembly of the State of Oregon met at Salem on Monday week last, and organized by the election of the Hon. LUTHER ELKINS, of Linn county, as president of the Senate, and BENJAMIN HARDING speaker of the House; T. MCF. PATON chief clerk, and H. W. ALLEN assistant. J. R. TICHENOR was elected enrolled clerk, W. LEVERAGE sergeant-at-arms, and HENRY BROWN door-keeper.

"In the Senate," says a correspondent of the Portland *Advocate*, "there has been much trouble in effecting an organization; finally, Hon. Luther Elkins, of Linn county, was elected president, not however, till six of the Senators ("Breckinridge men,") withdrew, and left town. They have not yet returned. The last that was heard of them was that they were at Albany in a carriage going south. This leaves the Senate without a quorum, and will prevent all legislation if they do not return, which is very doubtful. There are many hopes and fears as to the future. It is said that those Senators left for fear there would be a fusion between the Republicans and some of the Douglass men, to elect Col. Nesmith and Col. Baker U. S. Senators. The town is full of distinguished men from all parts of the State, and there are a number of candidates for the Senate, but none appear to have much strength, excepting Williams, Nesmith, Reed and Baker?"

☞ Mr. S. GARFIELDE, formerly receiver of public moneys for this Territory, who publicly declared in the last political speech he made in this Territory, that "the sentiments which he *then* uttered were the sentiments of his friend JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE," is now canvassing the State of Oregon for DOUGLAS. Wonder whether Breckinridge or Garfielde is a deserter from the principles and views which the latter entertained *not more* than a year ago? Has the former's sanction to the latter's decapitation anything to do with presidential partialities?

As some of the Oregon journals have been rather severe upon our delegate to Congress for casting one of her votes in the national convention, soliciting to be informed as to "who authorized him to represent the democracy of Oregon," we now respectfully ask: *who* solicited Mr. Garfielde, also from this Territory, to *teach* democracy to the people of Oregon? He was never successful in teaching here.

ROYALTY.—Several of the royal family of the Sandwich Islands are expected to arrive in a few days at Victoria. So says a recent number of the *Colonist*. It does not state whether they are to be received by similar public demonstrations as were the Japanese by the Americans in New York city. As the anticipated "royal bloods" belong to a rather "small fry" nation, it is probable they will be permitted to come and go where and when they please. Kanaka—"small pumpkin;" Japanese—"big Indian."

GENERAL HARNEY.—The Pony Express brought the unwelcome intelligence that Gen. HARNEY had reported himself to the Secretary of War, and been relieved of his command of the Department of Oregon and Washington. It was further stated that he would probably be court martialed for the responsibility he assumed in taking possession of the Island of San Juan. Our right to the disputed territory, although still made the subject of diplomatice treatment, is conceded by every honest statesman in Great Britain; yet in deference to English vanity and bluster, our government sacrifices the hard-earned laurels of one of its most faithful servants, and condemns to the humiliation of a court-martial for an act which it secretly approves. Gen. Scott has been a great man. The nation is proud of his fame—yet the glory of position and the prestige of great deeds do not give him the right to tamper with the reputation of a soldier scarcely less than peer to him in every military qualification, and his superior as a man. Gen. Scott's action in this matter has been unworthy of him, and it is the duty of those who so view it to tell him so. Under the hypocritical plea that his advice was required by the War Department, Gen. HARNEY was called to Washington to be insulted, relieved of his command and court-martialed. Such conduct is disgraceful, and can receive nothing but condemnation from every right-thinking man whose prejudices do not blind him to the feelings of justice and magnanimity. Gen. HARNEY—the old war horse of the North—has grown gray in his country's service, and has stood a faithful sentinel on its frontiers until the savages have learned to tremble at the mention of his name. Tell us not that republics are ungrateful. The old veteran has been rewarded at last. His forty years of camp-life and privation have received the recognition of Government, and he is to be disgraced, at the request of England and Gen. Scott, for doing what he esteemed one of the plainest duties of his life.—*San Francisco Mirror*.

☞ Advices from Lieut. Mullan's command to the middle of August, state that he was then 320 miles west of Fort Benton, on his way to Walla Walla. Major Blake, with his party, was two day's travel in the rear, and progressing finely.—*Mountaineer, 12th inst.*

LADY FRAKLIN—HER TRAVELS OVER THE WORLD.—Amongst the passengers, says a New York paper, who arrived here last Saturday from Europe, was Lady Franklin, accompanied by her neice, Miss Cracroft. She is to remain in New York two or three weeks as the guest of Henry Grinnell, through whose liberality the Grinnell Arctic Expedition was fitted out, and whose son, C. Grinnell, accompanied Lady Franklin on her voyage to this country. She proposes to make a tour to Canada, probably in time to witness the reception of the Prince of Wales, and will then travel through the Northern States, and very likely extend her journey to California. She desires to avoid public attention as much as possible.

It is said that she has been advised to make her visit to San Francisco by her physician. She is sixty-six years of age, and still vigorous, apparently, in mind and body, after having traveled very extensively in various quarters of the world. The *Herald*, after referring to her seven years' residence in Van Dieman's Land, while Sir John Franklin was Governor, says:

"While in Australia, she traveled a good deal, and visited at various times the different neighboring colonies. The present visit is not the first she has paid to this country, as she accompanied her husband to America on the occasion of his overland expedition from Hudson's Bay. During the last few years she has traveled very extensively, and perhaps—with the exception, of course, of that world-renowned traveler, Madame Pfeiffer—few women of the present time have traversed so many countries and visited so many historic and celebrated places as she. Among some of those visited by Lady Franklin, was the French colony of Algeria, and the Empire of Morocco, lately, as it was oft of yore, the battle-ground of Spaniard and Moor. Greece was visited by her, and a considerable portion of her journeying through that classic region was performed on horseback. She visited also the principal cities of the Rhine, and the Danube, entered Odessa, and looked upon the ruins of Sebastopol, before whose battered walls and fallen towers so much blood and treasure had been lavishly wasted. Her present visit to the United States is taken principally to gratify her desire to see Henry Grinnel, and to express in person her gratitude for the deep interest and symathy he manifested in her behalf."

BURNING FLUID.—Very few people have an idea of the immense quantity of burning fluid and camphene consumed in the United States annually. The amount of the former is estimated by competent persons at 24,000,000 gallons, of the latter at 6,000,000 gallons. The total value of these amounts is $13,000,000.

BLONDIN IN PERIL.—Blondin, the tight-rope performer, met with a serious accident on the 8th of August, during his exhibition at Chilicothe, Ohio. After dusk he gave a performance of trundling a wheelbarrow across a rope, and to make the feat more terrific, he encircled himself in a blaze of fireworks, which were ignited simultaneously with his starting. Before he had accomplished half his task, one of the pieces prematurely exploded, and set fire to his clothing. The peril of his situation could not be seen by the thousands of spectators below, in consequence of the continued emission of sparks, and the adventurous Blondin had nothing to do but walk the rope and suffer the torture of being slowly roasted. Having accomplished the distance, he by his own efforts succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before his back was very badly burned.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON:
*Ex Relatione*
George Gallagher
*vs*
R. M. Walker.
Information

This case comes before the court on application of the relator for an injunction or restraining order on the respondent, R. M. Walker, under the following circumstances: Service of process in the case of information not having been had in time for hearing at the present term of the court, the relator asks that respondent be enjoined from exercising the duties and receiving the emoluments of Capitol Commissioner, until the rights of the relator thereto be determined on the hearing of the information at March term, 1861, of this court.

The facts of the case are as follows:—The relator, with E. H Fowler and Patrick A'Hern, were by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, at the session for 1859 and '60, elected Capitol Commissioners, under the provisions of an act of the said Legislative Assembly passed at the session for 1857 and '58.—The said relator, by a majority of the said commissioners, was elected Acting Commissioner, executed his bond, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. Congress, by an act passed ——, appropriated the sum of $30,000 for the erection of a temporary Capitol for the Territory of Washington, which said moneys, or a part thereof, were remitted to the Treasury Department of the United States to the Chief Justice of this Territory, with instructions to deliver the same to the Governor of the said Territory on his executing a bond in certain specific terms, with approved sureties. Henry M. McGill, the Acting Governor of said Territory executed the bond in conformity with the said instructions, and, on its delivery, received the funds.

On the 13th day of August, 1860, Acting Governor McGill removed the relator from the office of Acting Commissioner, and appointed to fill the place, R. M. Walker, the respondent, who executed his bond and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

The single issue presented for the consideration of the court is, the propriety and necessity for granting an injunction. In the discussion, however, of this case, the counsel have taken a wide latitude, and the merits of the question, as they would be presented on an issue formed on the information, have been thoroughly examined.

While much that would be pertinent, if we were trying the rights of the relator to the office of Acting Commisioner, have been urged, we do not think they necessarily enter into consideration in the present case.

The rights of the relator to the office is not now before the court for trial, and in passing on the present application, it is the desire of the court to so dispose of the present issue as not to prejudice the rights of the relator when they come to be considered on the final hearing of this case.

It appears that the respondent has entered into contracts, and is actively engaged in efforts connected with the erection of the Capitol building; that he is acting under the immediate direction of the Acting Governor, who it is claimed is the disbursing officer of the Capitol fund, under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. It thus appears that other interests than those of the contestants are involved in the issue presented, and it is the duty of the court to consider all of the interests involved, where it does not materially affect adversely the interests of the relator.

We cannot entertain as correct the views of the counsel of relator in supposing the Treasury Department in error in treating the disbursing agent of the Capitol fund as an agent of the Government, and requiring that the same should be disbursed under the instructions of that Department. It is, so far as our knowledge extends, in harmony with the practice of the Government to control the disbursements of appropriations made by Congress for the various governmental purposes. Without this restraint the Treasury Department of the Government would be powerless to assert its rights and protect the public interests. For this purpose, and to secure the Government against the mal-practice of its agents in the management of the public funds, the act commonly known as the sub-treasury act was passed, under which it has been held that a clerk in a post office, acting as cashier, is a public officer within the provisions of the act. In all cases where appropriations are made by Congress, if no one be assigned, specifically, by the terms of the act to disburse the funds so appropriated, then the disbursements would necessarily be made by the Treasury Department or its agents. In the case under consideration, we are satisfied the Treasury Department of the United States was correct in their interpretation of the Organic Act, in assigning to the Governor of the Territory the duty of disbursing the Capitol funds.

In this view of the case, a very grave difficulty presents itself in the way of granting a provisional injunction. While it would not determine the rights of the relator under the information, it might materially affect the public interests by delaying the completion of the public buildings, and interfere with contracts already entered into.

In this we do not mean to intimate that the relator, if reinstated in the office of Acting Commissioner, would not proceed promptly in the discharge of his duties; but it will be understood that under this application for a provisional injunction, this court has no power to reinstate the relator. The utmost that we could do would be to enjoin the respondent from discharging any of the duties of Acting Commissioner until such time as the rights of the relator could be determined on the hearing of the information, which would not be before March, 1861.

This being the case, the Government might be very materially embarrassed in the disbursement of the funds, in accordance with the law of Congress and the instructions of the Treasury Department. If this case involved no interests other than those of the relator and respondent, it would be free from embarrassment. Public interests are involved, and while it is not necessary that we should say they are of paramount consideration, yet if upon a final hearing of this case the judgment of the court should be in favor of the rights of the relator, and those rights can be protected without the interposition of this provisional remedy, then it becomes the duty of the court, in the exercise of its discretion, to so act in the premises as that the rights of all may be amply protected.

We do not believe that it is necessary in this case for the protection of the rights of the relator as they may be found to exist on the final hearing of this case, that this court should grant an injunction. Courts will not, except under very peculiar circumstances, suspend the progress of a public work by granting an injunction before the coming in of the answer. [Elmslie, Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, 4th Wharton Reports, 424.]

We have therefore concluded to overrule the application for an injunction, and the same is done without prejudice to the rights of the relator.

O. B. MCFADDEN,
C. J. and Judge of 2d J. D.

## The Movement in the South.

The mystery is explained. The aim of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" is officially avowed. Briefly expressed, it is a Southern movement to "Americanize" Mexico, and bring it into the Union as slave-holding territory. George Brickley, the President and leader of the "Knights," has published, through the Richmond *Whig*, an address to the Order, clearly designating its objects and future movements. The address proves that the scheme contemplates one of the grandest filibustering expeditions of the century. After referring to the preponderance of northern or non-slaveholding territory, Mr. Brickley says: "The Free Soil representation is now so great in Congress that we can no longer hope to secure the passage of a law that will guarantee Southern interests. Now, this truth must be apparent to every thinking man: with Mexico Americanized and *Southernized*, our area of territory would be nearly equal to that of the North, including the Southern Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and California. Our population would be equal to hers. Besides, we should possess advantages of climate, soil, productions and geographical position of a very marked character. With this addition to either our system, the Union, or to a Southern Confederacy, we should possess every element of national wealth and power. We shall have in our hands, the cotton, tobacco, sugar, coffee, rice, corn, and tea lands of the continent, and the world's great store-house of mineral wealth." Mr. BRICKLEY finds apology for the seizure of Mexico in the argument that it will give peace and quietness to that distracted country, "and pour into the world's commercial lap untold wealth, until there will be work for all, homes for all, and education for all. It will stop anarchy and brutal bloodshed—the sacking of towns and fiendish violation of helpless women—and the indiscriminate butchery of friends and foes in unhappy Mexico, and prevent civil war and similar scenes here. It will give Mexico a rank among nations, and open the way for free religion, free education, and American enterprise. It will change the vast trade of Mexico from a British to an American channel—it will plant colonies for the South, and furnish new markets for the North." Now, a word in regard to the prospects of the success of the movement. To aid the "Knights" in their expedition, the people of Texas have subscribed the large sum of $480,000, and a further subscription has lately been called for. This affords significant proof that the members of the organization are in earnest, and that they contemplate military operations on a vast scale. The Knights are directed to concentrate themselves at "our camp at and near Fort Ewen, on the south side of the Rio Neuces, and on the road along the ridge between Prita and Salane Creeks, in Encinal county, Texas, by the 15th September. They will not be permitted to appear at the Camp before that day," and "under no circumstances must a K. G. C. cross the Rio Grande, as there is no necessity for violating the neutrality or other laws." It is further declared that there is an organization of "the really worthy and more advanced people of Mexico" awaiting their coming. We suppose that the sympathizers belong to the Juarez party. Tennessee is the headquarters of the order, whence all commands are issued, and where the operations will be directed. Each member is requested to join the camp as an "emigrant," and bring with him wagons, horses, oxen, mules, spades, axes, camp-kettles, blankets, weapons, and twenty dollars in cash; but no one is wanted to take part in a work which Brickley says is great and glorious enough to satisfy the most "exalted ambition," unless he is prepared to be governed by the statute laws of Texas and the regulations of the "K. G. C." The "Knights" have evidently been invited to Mexico by the Juarez faction, and will manage the expedition in such a manner as to avoid open violation of our neutrality laws.

☞ The origin of "kissing the Pope's toe," is explained by Mathew Westminister, as follows: "It was usual to kiss the hand of his Holiness, but towards the end of the eighth century, a certain lewd woman, in making an offering to the Pope, not only kissed his hand, but also pressed it. The Pope—his name was Leo—seeing the danger, cut off his hand, and thus escaped the contamination to which it had been exposed. Since that time the precaution has been taken of kissing the Pope's toe instead of his hand."

## Important Postal Regulations.

Postmaster General Holt has just transmitted a series of new and highly important regulations, which we deem of the utmost importance to the public. Especially would we enjoin it upon business men to not only read the following attentively, but preserve it for reference. Newspapers throughout the country will consult the interests of the public by giving it as much publicity as possible:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTER.

The following is a recent enactment of Congress: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any person shall indorse on any letter his or her name, and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned, by mail, to said writer; and no such letter shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the Post Office of the writer, and there remain uncalled for one quarter."

Under this law the Postmaster will observe the following regulations:

A letter on which the writer has indorsed his or her name, and place of residence, without direction as to time of remaining uncalled for, must be returned, by mail, to such writer, after the expiration of thirty days.

When, in addition to the name and residence of the writer, the time for holding a letter (whether more or less than thirty days) is specified, such time must be observed.

The law, strictly interpreted, requires that the name and residence of the writer shall be written on the letter.

A simple business card printed on a letter is therefore not to be regarded, unless a person shall indorse on it, in writing, his or her name as writer thereof, agreeably to the terms of the law.

The date of receiving such letters must be carefully stamped or written on them, and also the dates when remailed.

A regular account must be kept of letters returned, showing the name and address of the writer, to whom sent, the date of remailing, and the name of the person to whom originally addressed, with the periods during which they remained uncalled for. A similar account should be kept of "returned letters" received. In making up mails, the number of such letters sent should be specially noted on post bills.

Across the face of such letters should be plainly written or stamped the words, "Returned to writer."

Such letters are in no case to be advertised either at the office to which originally addressed, or at the one to which returned.

No additional postage is chargeable for returning letters to the writers.

The following acts have also been passed, and are now in force, viz:

AN ACT authorizing publishers to print on their papers the date when subscriptions expire, and in relation to the postage on drop letters.

*Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the second clause of section third of the act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, establishing the rates of postage on printed matter, is hereby so modified as to read as follows, namely:

Second. There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing or mark upon it, nor upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name, the date when the subscription expires, and the address of the person to whom it is to be sent.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on all drop letters delivered within the limits of any city or town by carriers, under the authority of the Post Office Department, one cent each shall be charged for the receipt and delivery of said letters, and no more.

Approved April 3, 1860.

Sections in Post Office Appropriation Act, approved June 15, 1860.

* * * *Provided, however*, That where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the charge for the delivery of letters by carriers shall be not exceeding one cent each, the whole of which shall be paid to them for the their services. And the Postmaster-General may establish boxes for the delivery of letters at the outside stations in the suburbs of cities, provided it can be done without loss to the department or injury to the service; and any net revenue derived from the rent of said boxes may be applied by him toward the payment of the expenses or collecting letters, or toward the increase of the carriers' fund, as he may deem just or equitable.

The first section of the act of third April authoriz publishers of newspapers and periodicals to state upon their respective publications the date when the subscription expires.

The second section provides that the

postage upon drop letters shall be but one cent, notwithstanding they may be delivered by carriers. This postage *should be prepaid by stamps*; and when the letter, thus prepaid, is taken to or delivered from the office by carrier, the postmaster will credit the whole of the postage to the carrier's fund, and charge the same to the Department.

The proviso in the first section of the act of 15th June, 1860, requires postmasters to deliver newspapers to clubs from a furnished list, when the list, *with a quarter's postage in advance*, is handed to them, but not otherwise. This modifies section 141 of General Regulations.

The second section of said act reduces the charge for the delivery of letters by carriers to one cent, and authorizes the establishment of boxes at outside stations.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, must be fully pre-paid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where pre-payment on letters, etc., to foreign countries is optional, and the senders do not wish to pre-pay. Persons mailing letters, newspapers, etc., to foreign countries, should, therefore, ascertain at the office of mailing what is the exact postage in each case, and affix to the covers postage of stamps of sufficient value to pre-pay the full postage chargeable thereon.

J. Holt, Postmaster-General.
Post Office Department, July 23, 1860.

Searching for Gold in the Arctic Region!—The schooner *Ortolan* has returned to this port. She was fitted up some time last spring, and on the 26th of June went with a few passengers to Behring's Straits, to search for gold—an old whaling captain having declared that it was to be found on East Cape in large quantities. In four weeks from the time they left San Francisco, says the *Call*, they made the Fox or Illusion Islands, and went through the Onomac Straits by a narrow passage between the Islands. From these Straits they proceeded to the Berhings' Sea, passed the Diomedes, a group of three or four islands on the Asiatic side, and the Flayaway, high rock on the American side, and went up into the Arctic Ocean to a point called Cape Swaka, where the fog was so thick that they were compelled to drop anchor. On leaving this place, they encountered an immense island of ice, and were compelled to come to anchor again to avoid running into it. The fog was so thick here that—as second-mate Kohler, our informant, expresses it—it could have been cut with a knife. Soundings here showed only eighteen fathoms of water; not very deep for a sea. When the ice passed, the captain stood for the Asiatic coast, passing the schooners *Olivia* and *Agate*, both of this port, which had been trading among the Russian settlements. The *Ortolan* made the coast at the place they started for—the East Cape. The distance at this point, from continent to continent, is only forty miles. It is here that many suppose the first rude settlers of America crossed from Asia. After coming to anchor in a perfectly land-locked cove, into which a river of fresh water came booming down from the snow mountains, the expeditionists went ashore and commenced to prospect. The neck of land which forms the East Cape is not extensive, and can be thoroughly examined in half a day. The party descended into the gulches, and delved to the bed-rock (which was easily enough reached) without finding a particle of the precious metal for which they had come in search. At about one foot from the surface they struck large quantities of mica, which very much resembled gold, but when lifted was found to be as light as isinglass. The mica was found to exist in large deposits of big chunks, and is probably what caused the false report in regard to gold.

The expeditionists examined every corner of the Cape during four days, and finally gave up the search. The rock here is a species of granite, very soft and black.—The country presents the most indubitable evidences of terrible volcanic convulsions. At one point a rocky promontory ascends several thousand feet in almost a straight line from the water. The Cape itself has evidently at one time been an island, but it is now connected with the main land by a causeway of immense boulders, which have been thrown up from the ocean. These rocks are used as a bridge to reach the main land, and at some places the traveler has to jump some eight feet from one to the other. There are several small towns in the vicinity. They are—to us—unnamed, and even have no designation on the charts. One of these is about two miles from the Cape, and is composed of about thirty houses. The inhabitants are Russian Indians, who live altogether on whale blubber, walrus fat and wild fowl. The latter they exhibit much dexterity in catching.—They string small pieces of ivory together, and when a flock of ducks pass they hurl one of these weapons with such precision as to wind it around the neck of the bird. The weight of the ivory beads brings the fowl to the ground, and it is then captured and killed. The expeditionists experienced but very little night during their absence, the days in the Arctic regions during this season of the year being some twenty hours long. They only remained at the Cape four days, and then started out on their return. No trading was to be done with the natives, the *Agate* and *Olivia* having furnished all the supplies required, and received in exchange all the whalebone and other articles of trade which the natives had accumulated.—*Evening Mirror.*

☞ Night brings out stars, as sorrow shows us truths; we never see the stars till we can see little or naught else—and thus it is with truth.

### 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

### THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

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

**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.

### Notice to Tax Payers.

THE TAX PAYERS OF THURSTON COUNTY are hereby notified that the assessment roll for the year 1860 has been delivered to the undersigned. To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 21st day of October next, ten per cent. will be added, as provided by law.

Office at the store of Frankel & Lightner. A. Frankel, Esq., is authorized to receive and receipt for taxes.

T. F. McELROY,
Treasurer of Thurston County, W. T.
Olympia, Sept. 21, 1860.

## Tobacco and Cigars.

## G. SUTRO & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STORE FROM THE corner of Yates and Wharf streets, to the Brick Warehouse on Yates street, between Wharf and Government streets, Victoria, V. I., where they offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers,

## 100,000

### Fine Havana Cigars,

75,000 Hamburg and Bremen Cigars, Havana filler—a superior article—imported direct from Hamburg.
125,000 New York made Cigars—a good article.
150 cases sweet Tobacco, such as Peach, Fruit, Mary's Own, Our Own, Gipsy Queen, &c.
250 boxes Natural leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Cream of Virginia, Harris', Dubloon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf imported direct from Virginia.
150,000 Manilla Cigars and Cheroots—imported direct Manilla.
300 dozen Sutro's best scented Corn-cob smoking Tobacco, Clay pipes, Powhattan pipes, Meerschaum pipes and Cherry stems, Lorillard Snuff, etc.

Every arrival will bring an addition to our stock, and our goods being imported direct, we can sell them

**Twenty per cent. cheaper than San Francisco Houses!**

6m44 G. SUTRO & CO.,
Yates street, between Wharf and Government.

## ARMY NOTICE!

## AUCTION SALE OF U. S. HORSES.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT Fort Steilacoom, W. T., on the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.,

## TWELVE HORSES,

the property of the United States.
Terms Cash.
Office of A. A. Q. M., Fort Steilacoom, W. T., September 13, 1860.
ARTHUR SHAAFF,
2t43 2d Lieut. 4th Inf't., A. A. Q. M.

## 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

### 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.

## 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

## 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 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 necessar, 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

## 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

### 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

## UNITED STATES MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

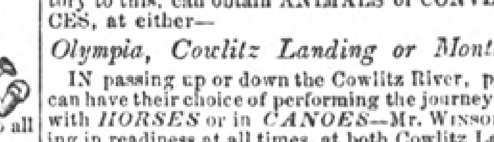
*THE COLUMBIA RIVER*

—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,*..........$15 00.
*From Olympia to Ranier,*..........$15 00.

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

## 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

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

## 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

### SANFORD'S

## LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

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 of relief, 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.**

CATHARTIC PILLS.

**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.**

CHILDREN TEETHING

### MRS. WINSLOW,

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

## SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

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

### 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.

## 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

# Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

## HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

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

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

## Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

## SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

**HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS:**

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

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

**TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,**

**SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE**

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

**MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,**

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

## Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

**CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;**

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,**

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

## FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

## 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.

## Later from China.

The bark *Kanagawa*, from Japan, arrived at San Francisco on the 6th inst.—The dates are from Hongkong to 22d June, and from Shanghae to the 13th.

THE REBELLION.—The rebels have been gaining important victories of late. They utterly routed the Imperial army, besieging Nankin, and then took the city of Soochow. The latter place is 80 miles from Shanghae, and so much consternation prevailed that the Chinese authorities requested the British and French to take possession of the city, which they did.

The Hongkong *Trade Report* says:

Regarding the Nankin rebels—the general impression is that they are better informed touching foreign affairs than is usuall supposed, and that their movements have latterly been accelerated by the knowledge of the allies being about to bring pressure to bear on the Imperial Government. By last advices, the rebels were organizing themselves at Soochow, to proceed on some grand expedition, and there seems to be little room to doubt the report to the effect that their object is to march on Pekin, by way of the Grand Canal—a step which may greatly embarrass the allied plenipotentiaries, if carried out.

What has become of the Imperial army which was routed at Nankin is not known, but it has probably fled in a northwest direction. In any case it cannot be disputed that the Imperial cause in the valley of the Yangtsze is utterly annihilated for the present, without the smallest apparent prospect of its revival. Such is the panic even at Shanghae, and such the dread of the atrocities committed by the belligerents on the people, that although French and British troops and vessels have undertaken to guard the city from attack, and have occupied outposts and adopted other suitable measures, still the fears of the people cannot be allayed, and all the respectable citizens have evacuated the place with their property. Even the Chinese merchants who are acquainted with Europeans have engaged foreign vessels at high rates, to deposit in or ship off their goods and merchandise. Nothing can exceed the panic existing. Trade, of course, is at an end, and foreigners can hardly find storage room for the heavy stock of import goods which have accumulated.

THE ALLIES AND CHINESE.—The British and French forces have gone to the Gulf of Peechele to make war in earnest, intending, it is supposed, to reach Pekin, if possible.

The Hongkong *Trade Report* says Soochow has indeed fallen. It would appear that the Imperial troops, which consisted principally of Canton men, became utterly disorganized after their defeat at Nankin, and being in arrears of pay, revolted. On the approach of the rebels, these forestalled them by sacking Soochow, which the rebels entered without resistance, and sacked again. The amount of booty and the loss of life is described as enormous. The disbanded Imperial troops then joined the rebels, and committed great excesses in the neighborhood. In one district near the Taiho lake, the people rose upon them and repulsed them. The last advices stated that the rebels were about leaving Soochow, and meant to proceed to Pekin by the Grand Canal.

The governor of the province was killed, and Ho, the governor-general, with other high officers, has taken refuge at Shangae. The allied force have nearly all proceed north, leaving a few men-of-war and about a thousand men to guard Shanghae. The greatest apprehension exists at that city. Banks close, shops shut, and scarcely a respectable citizen left in the place. The Chinese were shipping off their goods and produce. There had been excessive supplies of imports, so much so that go-down room could hardly be had. Money was not procurable, and the native dealers were sacrificing goods to pay freight and charges.

THE ALLIES GOING NORTH.—The Shanghae *Heald*, of June 13th, says:

The *Adventure*, troop-ship, arrived at Chusan on the 8th, and brought orders for the forces collected here to proceed to the North at once. No time has been lost, for next day, the marines embarked on board the *Pearl* and *Scout;* the engineers, artillery and horses on board the *Adventure;* the 67th were on board the *Cressy* and *Tasmania* never having landed, while the 99th, with the exception of three companies left behind until the Sikhs, who are to take their place, shall arrive, were distributed between the *Imperieuse* and the transport *Mars*, every hundred men taking ten of the Coolie-corps with them. On Sunday, the 10th, the *Pearl, Scout, Bustard, Woodcock, Mars, Tasmania* and *Cressy*, left in the morning. The dispatch gun-boat *Reynaud* arrived, and will remain at Chusan. This morning, the *Imperieuse*, with the Admiral on board, the *Adventure* and the *Leven* sailed, leaving the *Roebuck, Snake, Reynaud*, and two French ships still here. There is a report that a European ship is detained by pirates in the Blackwall Pass. Four of the prisoners taken the other day and beheaded on the 9th, one of the two Malays who claimed to be British subjects has escaped, though he was heavily ironed, the other will be sent to Singapore for trial.—*Ibid.*

CASUALTIES.—The Hongkong *Trade Report*, of June 22d, says:

"The American ship *Marion* encountered a heavy gale of wind on the 7th inst., in which the cargo sustained great damage. The rice shifted when the vessel keeled over, and 1,000 bags had to be hove overboard to right her. The vessel also leaked badly. At the time of heaving overboard the rice she had six feet water in the hold."

On the 1st May the American ship *Bertha*, from New York to Canton, saw a large ship on the Belvidere shoal, near Java, having no mast standing; an English steamer came from the wrech, and reported her to be the American ship *Intrepid*, bound to New York.

FIRES IN AMOY.—Several large fires have occurred during the last fortnight in Amoy, doing considerable damage. So much so, that the Mandaries were offering up the most devout prayers for rain, and for the safety of the place.—*Trade Report.*

COCHIN CHINA.—It is reported that the Annamese, in Saigon, have revolted, and have driven the French into their fortifications and beseiged them there.

## The Blandensburg Dueling Ground.

Here, in a beautiful little grass plot, surrounded by trees, forms made after the image of God come to insult Nature and defy Heaven. In 1814 Edward Hopkins was killed here in a duel. This seemd to have been the first of these fashionable murders on this dueling ground.

In 1819, A. T. Mason, a United States Senator, fought with his sister's husband, John McCarty, here. McCarty was averse to fighting, and thought there was no necessity for it; but Mason would fight. McCarty named muskets loaded with grape shot, and so near together that they would hit heads if they fell on their faces. This was changed by the seconds to loading with bullets, and taking twelve feet as the distance. Mason was killed instantly, and McCarty, who had his collar-bone broken, still lives with Mason's sister in Georgetown. His hair turned white so soon after the duel as to cause much comment. He has since been solicited to act as second in a duel, but refused, in accordance with a pledge he made to his wife soon after killing her brother.

In 1820, Commodore Decatur was killed in a duel here by Commodore Barron. At the first fire both fell forward, with their heads within ten feet of each other; and, as each supposed himself mortally wounded, each fully and freely forgave the other, still lying on the ground.

Decatur expired immediately, but Barron eventually recovered.

In 1821, two strangers named Lega and Sega appeared here, fought, and Sega was instantly killed. The neighbors only learned this much of their names from the marks on their gloves, left on the ground. Lega was not hurt.

In 1822, Midshipman Locke was killed here by a clerk of the Treasury Department, named Gibson. The latter was not hurt.

In 1826, Henry Clay fought (his second duel) with John Randolph, just across the Potomac, as Randolph preferred to die, if at all, on Virginia soil. He received Clay's shot, and then fired into the air. This was in accordance with a declaration made to Mr. Benton, who spoke to Randolph of a call, the evening before, on Mrs. Clay, and alluded to the quiet sleep of her child and the repose of the mother. Randolph quickly replied:

"I shall do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the respose of the mother."

General Jessup was Clay's second.

When Randolph fired he remarked:

"I do not shoot at you, Mr. Clay," and extending his hand, advanced toward Clay, who rushed to meet him. Randolph showed Clay where his ball struck his coat, and said, facetiously: "Mr. Clay, you owe me a coat."

Clay replied: "Thank God the debt is no greater!" They were friends ever after.

In 1832, Martin was killed by Carr. Their first names are not remembered. They were from the South.

In 1833, Mr. Key, son of Frank Key, and brother of Barton Key, of Sickles notoriety, met Mr. Sherborn, and exchanged a shot, when Sherborn said:

"Mr. Key, I have no desire to kill you."

"No matter," said Key, "I came to kill you."

"Very well, then," said Sherborn," "I will now kill you." And he did.

In 1838, W. J. Graves, of Kentucky, assuming the quarrel of James Watson Webb with Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, selected this place for Cilley's murder; but the parties learning that Webb, with two friends, Jackson and Merrill, were armed and in pursuit, for the purpose of assassinating Cilley, moved toward the river, and nearer the city. Their pursuers moved toward the river, but missed the parties, and then returned to the city, to which they were soon followed by Graves and the corpse of Cilley.

In 1845, a lawyer named Jones fought with and killed a Dr. Johnson.

In 1851, R. A. Hoole and A. J. Dallas had a hostile meeting here. Dallas was shot in the shoulder, but recovered.

In 1852, Daniel and Johnson, two Richmond editors, held a harmless set-to here, which terminated in coffee.

In 1853, Davis and Ridgeway fought here; Ridgeway allowed his antagonist to fire without returning the shot.


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

# WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

of superior quality, and is prepared to receive by every steamer CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

of the best quality, will also be added to his stock, and those desirous of the best article, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

## 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. — SIDPSON, 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

# 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. 46tf

# 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 ond very extensive sales in California, has been pronounced by the public to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
12-tf 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. 5tf

## Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

*OLYMPIA, W. T.*

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

# C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

# J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y

## A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

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, Goosberry and Raspberry bushes. Flouring plants, as usual.

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

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

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

## FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

# DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery,

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

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

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

### A Tribute to Merited Worth.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

The undersigned is personally acquainted with Henry Wessling, and knows that the circumstances related in the foregoing certificate are true. He saw Henry Wessling during his illness, and hears 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 1st 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.