PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

JAMES LODGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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☞ Job work neatly executed at this office.

L. P. FISHER, No. 171½, Washington Street, San Francisco, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

Agricultural.

WHAT FRUITS SHALL I GROW.—As we have promised to give lists of the different Fruits that should be grown, we shall select those we *know* have been successfully grown and well approved. That there are many other kinds of most excellent character, we do not deny; but where a few (half dozen) are wanted, we shall give a few for each of the seasons, and enlarge for those who wish to grow greater varieties:

Summer Apples.—Early Strawberry, July to August; Early Harvest, July; Red Juneating, July; Red Astracan, July to August; Williams' Favorite, July to August; Large Yellow Bough, August.

Autumn Apples.—Gravenstein, September to November; Alexander, September to October; Beauty of Kent, October to December; Porter, September; Rambo, October to December; Fall Pippin, October to December.

Winter Apples.—Bellflower, Yellow, November to February; Baldwin, December to March; Golden Russet, October to January; Rhode Island Greening, October to March; Blue Pearmain, October to February; Yellow Newtown Pippin, December to January.

Preserving and Cooking Apples.—Siberian Crab, Red and Yellow, most excellent; Holland Pippin; Smith's Cider, acid; Gloria Mundi; Roxburry Russet, very late; Jersey Sweet, baking.—*Cal. Farmer.*

PLANTING LAWTON BLACKBERRIES.—The remarkable growth of the Lawton Blackberry in this country, demands for it a much larger space than is usually given to it, and from our observation and experience we are led to recommend the following plan:

Select a very rich piece of fine-grained land, a sandy, black loam. Let it be very deeply sub-soiled, to give the roots power to draw up moisture. Repeated plowings, to make the soil perfectly fine, is better.—Then plant the vines in rows eight feet apart, and six feet apart in the rows.—Shorten the plants when set out. Water them when planted, if the earth is not moist. After the first year, the vines will always require pruning, to induce them to yield extra-sized berries.—*Cal. Farmer.*

FEEDING POULTRY.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes: As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained that if you mix with their food a quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well fed fowl is disposed to lay a large number of eggs, but cannot do so without the material of the shell, however nourishing in other respects the food may be; indeed a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat on the walls, would lay no eggs at all with the best will in the world.

OAK POSTS.—In a recent fence case before the County Court at Sacramento, a number of farmers and ranch-men testified that from experience, posts made from the heart of our native oak would last from seven to twelve years, whilst those made from the sap-wood of the same tree would rot in a couple of years, and never lasted more than three or four. These are important facts to be remembered by Agriculturists who are putting up fencing, as the evidence, having been given under oath, by intelligent, practical men, can be relied on.

FIGHT AT SIMCOE—Serious trouble occurred at the Simcoe Agency on the 6th inst., between Mr. Geary, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Dr. Lansdale, a suspended agent, in which the friends of the two functionaries participated. It appears that Mr. Geary proceeded to the office of Dr. Lansdale and took formal possession, with, as the Dr. alleges, his assent, upon which a controversy arose between them upon former matters. The Dr. employed severe and censorious epithets, whereupon Mr. Geary seized and held, and pushed him against the wall. The remarks being repeated, Mr. Geary took the Doctor's hand and slapped his mouth. A clerk of Dr. Lansdale came up, and the Dr. directed him to get his pistol, and, Mr. Geary adds, "shoot him." The Doctor's account of the affray differs in this particular from Mr. Geary's. The pistol was brought and held by Thomas Pope, until taken from him. The friends of the two officers came in and the scuffle became general, in which Mr. Kapus, an employee of Mr. Geary, and Dr. Lansdale were somewhat injured. The result was that Dr. Lansdale and his friends retired, and the next day the Dr. left for Walla Walla. Mr. Geary alleges that Dr. L. and his friends endeavored to instigate Indians against him. This is denied by Dr. Lansdale. We have given thus an impartial account of this unhappy affair as we have received it from the Superintendent and Dr. Lansdale, and we can but deeply regret both the event itself and the causes which impelled to it.—*Advocate of March* 16.

☞ When Oliver Cromwell once went into a Catholic Church he saw twelve statues of massive silver. "What are these?" he asked of his trembling attendants. The trembling priest replied, "My lord, they are the statues of the Twelve Aposiles."

"Take them down," said Cromwell, and turn them into coins, that, like their Master, they may go about doing good."

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO FEB. 20!

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS FOR THE UNION!

Miscellaneous Items.

From the San Francisco Evening Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15th.

The Pacific Railroad Bill has been under consideration of the House. Some amendments of the Senate have been stricken out but no definite action has yet been taken on the bill.

The votes for President and Vice President were counted and the result announced without any excitement.

The Navy Bill has passed the Senate.

The Investigating Committee on the seizure of the Capital report that they were unable to discover any secret organization to seize Washington.

Nothing has yet been done in Congress towards a compromise. It is thought that the vote in the committee of thirty-three will not be pressed before action is taken by the Peace Congress.

Congress is still at work in committee on a plan submitted by Guthrie of Kentucky. It is substantially that of the Kentucky Legislature, or the Crittenden Compromise, but without a clause relative to the territory hereafter acquired. It has been adopted. No territory shall be hereafter acquired without the approval of three-fourths of the Senate.

The only obstacle in the Peace Convention is said to be the territorial question.

The progress of the President elect from Indianapolis to Pittsburg has been an ovation. Mr. Lincoln made several speeches along the route. He expressed his confidence in a final settlement of all difficulties, for thus far nobody had been hurt. He said that his policy must be regulated by ever changing circumstances. He declines to indicate what it will be in reference to the tariff. He said that he must adhere to the Chicago platform on that and all other subjects. Mr. Lincoln's speeches were very gratifying to the ultra Republicans at Washington and elsewhere, but not encouraging to those who have been hopeful of compromise.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The condition of affairs at the South is unchanged—the new Provisional Government having taken charge of affairs. No assault upon any of the Forts is apprehended at present.

There are unconfirmed rumors of reinforcements having been sent to Fort Pickens and to Forts in Texas.

The Virginia Convention has done nothing yet. It is said to be waiting the action of the Peace Congress.

The Texas Convention has adjourned.

Georgia and Alabama accept the mediation of Virginia in their differences with the Federal Government.

The Union candidates in Tennessee have been elected by probably an aggregate majority of fifty thousand, and the Convention defeated by twenty thousand. Very few secessionists have been elected.

A dreadful flood took place on the breaking up of the ice in the Hudson at Albany. Part of the city was inundated. The damage was immense, but no lives have been reported lost.

ST. LOUIS, February 20th.

A special express will leave Fort Kearney at noon to-day, the regular express having been detained at St. Joseph, by failure of the railroad in consequence of the snow.

President Lincoln is proceeding on his journey towards the Capital. The Union men of Baltimore are making great preparations for his reception.

Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy.

The Peace Congress at Washington has accomplished nothing yet.

The Virginia Convention has had various proposals submitted to it against coercion, but no definite position has been assumed.

The Missouri and Arkansas Convention election, so far as heard from, have gone overwhelmingly in favor of the Union, unconditionally. St. Louis gives nearly fifty thousand majority.

It is estimated there will not be one secessionist elected to the Missouri Convention. The great majority will be Union men, conditionally, upon the settlement of existing difficulties.

The rumors are renewed that Sumter will be attacked before the 4th of March, also that South Carolina will demand from the Montgomery Convention guarantees for free trade, and will oppose any tariff duty higher than six per cent., which would yield only twenty odd millions of dollars.

The Maryland Convention adopted resolutions in favor of a State Convention and a new understanding on the subject.

Gov. Hicks is disposed to call a Convention in the event that the Peace Congress and Congress shall fail to effect a satisfactory settlement. The Convention accordingly adjourned to the 12th of March to await such action. The resolutions also opposed coercion.

The United States House of Representatives passed, by a large majority, Stanton's Force bill, calling for volunteers to garrison the forts.

A dispatch from Fort Smith says that the Texans have seized the Overland Mail Coach at Chadbourne, with its mails, and all the property of the Overland Company within Texas. The agents and employees are said to be in prison.

It is also reported that Forts Chadbourne and Belknap have been captured by the Texans.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5th.

The National Flouring Mills on Market street, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $3,000.

The Pony will bring Lincoln's inaugural through in nine days

Barry, the comedian, has drawn an $80,000 prize in the Havana lottery.

Judge McAllister will hold an extra term of Court, commencing on April 8th.

From the Puget Sound Herald, March 14th.

Naches Road Meeting.

The citizens of Steilacoom met in Goodburn's building, on last Tuesday evening, to hear the report of Messrs. Williamson and Tidd, who were appointed to view and report the condition of the road.

The meeting was called to order by D. H. Byrd, Esq., President. The Secretary being absent, Mr. G. Ford was chosen to act *pro tem.* The report of the viewers was read and accepted. Messrs. S. McCaw and Wm. Tidd were elected, with power to select a third, to take charge of the work of clearing the trail, to have sole control of the work, and to expend the funds subscribed to the best advantage.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the committee.

G. FORD, Sec'y.

Gentlemen: In accordance with the wish of the citizens of Steilacoom, we have examined the trail leading to the Nachess Pass, and beg leave to submit the following report:

First day, March 4th, 1861.—Started from Steilacoom and travelled to Montgomery's, and encamped for the night. We here obtained the service of an Indian to act as guide, agreeing to pay him $1.50 per day.

Tuesday, 5th.—Started over the usual route in company with Mr. White, for his residence on South Prairie. This is about thirty miles from Steilacoom, and is an excellent spot for grazing. Stopped with Mr. White over night.

Wednesday, 6th—Exchanged our Indian guide for another, better acquainted with the route, and proceeded over an Indian trail to White River, distant about ten miles. Crossed at an excellent ford, and followed up the river some ten miles and camped.

THURSDAY, 7th—Left camp at 7½ o'clock and followed up the river some four miles further, where we left it and struck off on the Hudson Bay Co.'s old trail, which we followed some eight or ten miles. Our guide here told us that we were within 36 or 48 hours' travel of the summit of the mountains, over a road fully as good as that we had passed, upon which we concluded to turn back, believing we had accomplished the object for which we were sent.

So far as we went, we found the trail passable even now; but to make it a good practicable route requires the fallen trees to be removed and some of the hills slightly graded. We believe that there is already enough subscribed to open a good trail over the summit of the mountains, provided it is properly expended.

This trail only crosses White river once, and if our guide is to be relied on, it avoids Mud mountain and other serious obstacles on the other routes, and shortens the distance very materially to the summit.

Respectfully, H. G. WILLIAMSON,
WILLIAM TIDD.

LINCOLN AND GREELEY.—We find the following in the St. Louis correspondence of the *Alta*. The letter bears date Feb. 9th:

Two very frank men met at Springfield, Illinois, on the 6th. One is the President elect and the other Horace Greeley, and if the interview between them could be faithfully reported, it would reveal some very frank, open and candid remarks, with questions and answers interlarded. We shall certainly see something about it in the *Tribune* very soon, and if the President that is to be does not come square up to the "don't budge an inch" policy of the *Tribune*, there will be an elegant family quarrel that may outrival the one between Buchanan and Forney. It is stated by telegraph that Mr. Lincoln called upon Mr. Greeley at his hotel, (think of that, a President calling upon an Editor,) and the interview lasted several hours. Mr. Greeley urged a strict adherence to an anti-compromise policy, and is said to have received gratifying assurances. His opinion as to Cabinet and other appointments was solicited and given. He is known to be strongly opposed to Cameron, and very much interested in the appointment of Chase and Colfax. Col. Fremont, he thinks, should have the mission to France. Although just defeated in Albany for the Senate, he, like a disinterested patriot, did not ask anything either for himself or his friends. G. B. Lincoln, of New York, was present during part of the interview.

Late News Items.

The New York Senate has passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to arm the State militia.

The Charleston Courier alleges that Major Anderson destroyed $15,000 dollars worth of Government property when he evacuated Fort Moultrie.

Twenty-one Republican Senators have protested to Mr. Lincoln against the appointment of Gen. Cameron as one of his Cabinet advisers.

Gen. Cass remains in Washington. It is his opinion that our Government is not strong enough to prevent its overthrow by treason and the practices of demagogues.

Great excitement prevailed in Maryland growing out of political dissensions. A memorial is in circulation in Baltimore, which is extensively signed by those who voted for Winter Davis, requesting him to resign immediately.

The *National Intelligencer* advocates a Convention of all the States to revise the Constitution. It advises that the peace Conference recommend this instead of action by Congress, which it thinks cannot be had, and would be less effectual.

A "grand army," of 1,000 mounted volunteer frontiersmen is rendezvousing in Jack county, Texas, for an expedition of extermination against the hostile Indian tribes. They intend to push on to the very headquarters of the enemy, and root them out of the land of the living, if possible.

In the Peace Conference, Virginia members have demanded Crittenden's resolutions with Powell's amendment, providing for the right of transit through and sojourn in Northern States with slave property.—Mr. Chase at once declared that this was inadmissable, and that the Conference had better separate if such an ultimatum was insisted upon. The Conference will hardly be able to agree upon an entire plan of settlement, but it will probably recommend the calling of a National Convention.

The Senators from Arkansas have behaved themselves well in the present crisis. Johnson has done no more than sign a secession document or two. Senator Sebastian has refused to do even that much, or anything whatever toward influencing his State to withdraw from the Union. He has received many letters from his constituents complimenting him, and saying that Arkansas shall not follow the example of the Seceders.

The Tennessee election for delegates to the State Convention is over. Returns so far are very meagre, but it is admitted that the Union men have gained a victory with as much ease as they did in Virginia.—Those who are elected are doubtless conditional Union men, as they are in the Old Dominion, and will not secede if the North will make them some such concessions as are contained in the Tennessee Legislative resolutions, which are much the same as the Crittenden resolutions.

Nothing definite has been done in the Peace Conference, nor was anything done by the sub-committee charged with the subject matter of compromise, except to listen to speeches. A great many propositions are before them. Some are very long, and embrace many subjects of greater or less importance. One or two are short, and refer mainly to the territorial feature of the complications.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says it is reported in Wall street that certain capitalists have addressed leading Republicans at Washington in terms more forcible than elegant, imitating that all the Loan Bills that can be passed will not extract from the Empire City another million of dollars, until some compromise is effected, or at least proffered to the seceding States.

None of the Southern Judges on the bench of the Supreme Court have proposed resigning except Judge Campbell, and he may be induced to reconsider a hasty committal. Secessionists have labored hard to induce them to withdraw, in order to strengthen their movement.

The enunciation of the dogma, given recently in the New York *Tribune*, in favor of preferring the principles of the Republican party to fifty Unions, in the very teeth of Mr. Seward's late speech has, as might have been anticipated, produced a serious conflict in the Republican ranks, which can only be healed by the prostration of one or the other division of the party.

A Republican paper in the East tells its readers, quite exultingly, that Ol Dabe is sprucing up for his Washington visit. He has been growing his whiskers, curling his hair, and waxing his mustache to such an extent daily, that he is now described as looking very handsome.

Hon. John G. Davis writes to a friend in Terre Haute, Indiana, that he sees no escape from the horrors of civil war. By the 4th of March every Gulf State will be out of the Union, and every Slave State will follow. Mr. Davis says that he will support anything in reason to "forever settle this infernal question which has been fraught with no good, but serious and alarming trouble." He prefers the Border State to the Crittenden plan.

It is a good plan in eating oysters to to throw away the shells. They lay upon the stomach, and cause indigestion.

THE BABY.

Weep, mother, weep!
For the little one asleep
With its head against your breast!
Never in the coming years,
Though he seek for it with tears,
Will he find so sweet a rest.
Oh, the brow of baby Bunn!
Oh, the scarlet mouth of Bunn!
One must wear its crown of throns,
Drink its cup of gall must one!
Though the trembling lips shall shrink,
White with anguish as they drink,
And the temple sweat with pain
Drops of blood like purple rain.
Weep, mother, Weep!

Winsome little baby Bunn!
Not the sea-shell's palest tinge,
Not the daisy's rose-white fringe,
Not the softest, faintest glow
Of the sunset on the snow,
Is more beautiful and sweet
Than the wee pink hands and feet
Of the little baby Bunn—
Winsome baby Bunn!

Pray, mother, pray!
Feet like these may lose the way,
Wandering blindly from the right.
Pray, and sometimes with your prayers
Be to him like golden stars
Built through darkness into light.
Oh, the dimpled feet of Bunn!
In their silken stockings dressed!
Oh, the dainty hands of Bunn!
Had like rose-leaves in your breast!
These will grasp like jewels rare,
But to find them empty air;
Those shall falter many a day,
Bruised and bleeding by the way,
Ere they reach the land of rest!
Pray, mother, pray!

The Census of 1860.

The commissioner of the Census Bureau has furnished for public information a table of the census of 1860. The total population of the United States is 31,647,490, showing an increase since 1850 of about 8,000,000. The rapid increase of our population is almost incredible. Sixty years ago we numbered only 5,305,925 people. Indeed the history of the country exhibits the most rapid and remarkable development of any nation in the world.

The greatest proportionate increase of population has been in the west, as established by the ratio of representation, which is 127,215. In the next Congress, therefore, Arkansas and California gain one member of Congress each; Texas, Missouri and Michigan two each; Wisconsin and Iowa three each; and Illinois four. The loss in representation in the other States is in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Minnesota, one each; Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, two each; and New York, three.

The following table shows the population of each State and its relative loss or gain in representation in Congress:

States.	Slaves.	Total Population.	37th Cong.	38th Cong.
Maine,.....		619,958	6	5
New Hampshire,.		326,073	3	3
Vermont,.....		315,827	3	3
Massachusetts,....		1,231,494	11	10
Rhode Island,....		175,621	2	1
Connecticut.....		460,670	4	4
New York,.....		3,851,563	33	30
New Jersey,.....		676,084	5	5
Pennsylvania,....		2,916,018	25	23
Delaware,.....	1,805	112,354	1	1
Maryland.....	87,328	731,565	6	6
Virginia,.....	494,826	1,593,199	13	11
North Carolina,..	328,377	1,098,342	8	7
South Carolina,..	407,185	715,371	6	4
Georgia,.....	467,461	1,082,797	8	7
Florida.....	63,809	145,694	1	1
Alabama,.....	435,473	955,917	7	6
Mississippi,.....	479,607	887,358	5	5
Louisiana,.....	312,186	666,431	4	4
Arkansas,.....	109,065	440,775	2	3
Texas,.....	184,956	600,955	2	4
Tennessee,.....	287,112	1,146,640	10	8
Kentucky,.....	225,490	1,145,587	10	8
Ohio,.....		2,377,917	21	19
Indiana,.....		1,350,801	11	11
Illinois,.....		1,691,238	9	13
Missouri,.....	115,619	1,201,209	7	9
Michigan,.....		751,397	4	6
Wisconsin.....		768,485	3	6
Iowa,.....		682,002	2	5
Minnesota,.....		172,793	2	1
Oregon,.....		52,566	1	1
California,.....		384,770	2	3
Kansas,.....		143,645		1
Total,.....3,999,353		31,385,789	237	234

The population of the Territories is given as follows:

Nebraska,.....	28,893
New Mexico,.....	92,024
Utah,.....	50,000
Washington,.....	11,624
Dacotah,.....	4,839
District of Columbia,.....	75,321
Total,.....	253,701

Dacotah is not a Territory under Congressional organization. Arizona is probably included in the population of New Mexico. The Western States proper will have within three votes of one-third of the entire representation. The steady cumulation of political power towards the western portion of the Union, is a matter of special gratification, as it is the most conservative in sentiment of any section of the country. —*Portland Advertiser.*

☞ Mr. F. G. Kent of Newport, Lake county, Ill., has a boy about 16 years of age, whose body is literally covered with scales like those of a salmon, with the exception of his legs, arms and face. He sheds these scales twice a year—at the opening of the cold season, and at the opening of the warm season—the old scales dropping off and the new ones coming in their places.

☞ The late Jacob Hare, an old citizen of Columbus, Ohio, who died on the 3d inst., bequeathed the main bulk of his estate, amounting to about $50,000, to the city of Columbus, for the purpose of forming a charity fund "for the benefit of the poor and unfortunate of the city."

THE GAME OF EUCHRE AND LIFE—*An Arkansas Father's Advice to his Son.*—There is a genuine humor in the idea that an Arkansas man finds the most natural expression, even of parting advice to his son, in the language of the card table, and the manner in which the terms of the game of "euchre" are there fitted to the game of life is ingenuous:

"Bob, you are about leaving home for strange parts. You're going to throw me out of the game, and go it alone. The odds is against you, Bob, but remember always that industry and perseverance are the winning card, they are the bowers. Book larning and all that sort of thing will do to fill up with, like small trumps, but you must have the bowers to back 'em, else they ain't worth shucks. If luck runs agin you pretty strong, don't cave in and look like a sick chicken on a rainy day, but hold your head up and make 'em believe you're flush of trumps; they won't play so hard agin you. I've lived and traveled some, Bob, and I've found out that as soon as folks thought you held out a weak hand, they'd buck agin you strong. So, when you're sorter weak, keep up a bold front, but play cautious, be satisfied with a pint. Many's the hand I've seen euchered 'cause they played for too much. Keep your eyes well skinned; don't let 'em 'nig' on you; recollect the game lays as much with the head as with the hands. Be temperate; never get drunk, for then no matter how good you hand, you won't know how to play it; both bowers and the ace won't save you, for there's sartin to be a miss deal or something wrong. And another thing, Bob, (this was spoken in a low tone,) don't go too much on the women; queens is kinder poor cards; the more you have of them the worst for you, you might have three and nary trump. I don't say discard 'em all; if you get hold of one that's a trump, it's all good, and there's sartin to be one out of four. And above all, Bob, be honest; never take a man's trick wot don't belong to you; nor 'slip cards,' nor 'nig,' for then you can't look your man in the face, and when that's the case there's no fun in the game; it's a regular 'cut throat.' So now, Bob, farewell, remember wot I tell you, and you'll be sure to win, and if you don't, sarves you right to get skunked!"

☞ The Brighton (England) *Herald* says that spiritualism, instead of losing ground in England, "is flourishing and vigorous, not only among the ignorant and insane but among men of repute, who might fairly be looked on as superior to any system of trickery so barefaced and wicked. At this moment there are several literary circles in London who are lending their aid to the spread of the delusion, and we could name more than one eminent man who is a decided victim to it. Sittings are frequent in the best circles; mediums are tolerated in the highest quarters; and even the Church does not fail to add its quota to the herd of the misguided and the deluded." Among the recent converts are Lord Lyndhurst, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Robert Chambers, Mrs. Browning, and many other literary and scientific celebrities.

THE STUDY OF FLOWERS.—The close examination necessary to discover the genus and species of a plant, says an old writer, makes us acquainted with many beauties concealed from general observation, either by their situation or their minuteness. We have not only an endless variety before our eyes, but are continually struck with the purpose and forsight displayed in apparently trifling peculiarities. We are always learning something new; and the knowledge we thus acquire is such as calls forth our admiration and gratitude; and while it gives that conscious power which all knowledge, more or less, bestows, it awakens a sense of humility, by a comparison which cannot fail to occur to us, between our own powers and the simplest work of nature.

WOMAN.—A true woman, one who dresses as becomes a lady, seldom meets with any but the most courteous treatment anywhere or at any time. But she who plays the flirt or coquette, or is bold and brazen faced, of loud laugh, and noisy conversation, in short, she who forgets the delicacy of her sex, displaying this both in the style of her dress and general behavior, whether in the street or the car, should remember that character, like a book, is judged by its index. A true observer seldom fails to read character aright as it comes under his critical notice, though it be mantled with a fair reputation. Many a vile character is clad with a good reputation. Purity, virtue, and integrity, alone will stand the test of time and chance which happen alike unto all men and women. He that would be thought righteous, should really be what he would pass for; and she who would enjoy a true woman's prerogative, should be clothed in the vestments of modesty and purity; being thus clad, like a Sister of Charity, or an Angel of Mercy, she may go anywhere on errands of good will, with utter impunity, and return unharmed.

☞ The Prussian Gazette says that 400 persons have died in Southern Russia and Kieve from the puncture of a kind of poisonous fly, which made its way from Asia. About 60 or 70 years ago, a great number of persons died from a similar cause.

☞ All men look to happiness in the future. To every eye heaven and earth seem to embrace in the distance.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

The News.

Our latest dates are St. Louis, Feb. 26: San Francisco, 13th inst., and Walla Walla, 11th inst. The changing news, like the ever shifting variations of the kaleidescope, is bewildering.

The prospect of compromise is gloomy: the Southern Confederacy have planted a flag behind their cannon, and the voice of peace sinks into a faint whisper. We hear the busy hum of the cannon foundries running day and night—the noise of the artisan fitting up ships of war, and the echoes of the bugle north and south. Next news, we look for a fight at Fort Sumter. Mr. Lincoln had arrived at Washington; his journey was a series of ovations. His speeches on the route mean nothing or everything, just as we choose to construe them. He touched in only one southern State, Baltimore, and hurried through there. At Cincinnati the men were so affected that they encircled the fair neck of the President elect, while others endorsed him on the back. There is a nice Custom House and also a post office at Cincinnati.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet we see announced as Messrs. Seward, Bates, Cameron, Gilmer, Smith and Wells. The towering intellect of the "Premier" throws a shadow over all the rest. Mr. Lincoln, we think, has fitted up his cabinet with rather good furniture. All are thought to be conservative.

The European Governments seem inclined to be much more favorable towarde the "Southern Confederacy" than they were towards South Carolina alone. It is a great error to suppose that Europe has "sympathy" with the North. No nation has sympathy in such a quantity as to injure it; on the contrary, all nations are selfish, and the only question with them is one of interest. We believe that France would not hesitate to acknowledge the Southern Provisional Government, if that Government would give them such advantages as to enable them to compete with England in the manufacture of cotton goods.

The Southern government seem determined to go ahead. The Peace Congress, and Congress, we apprehend, will completely fail to settle our troubles. They are incompetent to do it. The Congress was elected on inflamed party issues, and they do not seem inclined to give up their parties; while the members of the Peace Congress were appointed by excited legislatures or Governors. In the action of neither, have the *people* a representative; and the question for peace can only be settled by the people.

Parties are daily leaving Walla Walla for the mines. The extent and richness of the diggings, on account of the inclement weather, has not yet been determined.

GOVERNOR GHOLSON.—We see a paragraph stating that Governor Gholson of Kentucky, and late Executive of Washington Territory, has lately written a letter in favor of secession. From this gentleman's late intimate association with our people, it might be indirectly inferred that he shadowed forth, to some extent, our sentiments. Such is not the case. Washington Territory is strongly against secession, as evidenced by her strong and formal expression of union loving sentiments through her Legislature,—through all her newspapers, and through large masses of her people assembled together. She is ardently attached to the constitution, and under all circumstances, so far as we can see ahead at present, opposed to a Pacific Republic. In reference to the unhappy family quarel between her parents, she is heartily in favor of the Crittenden, or any other just and honorable compromise. No, though the old ship is among the breakers and strikes against the rocks, and part of the crew, in mutiny, take to the boats, we'll stand by her until washed overboard.

☞ By a private letter from Mr. James Taylor, of this place, now in San Francisco, we learn that Capt. ALMOND GOVE, (brother of Capt. A. B. Gove, of Olympia) master of the ship *Torrent*, died at sea on the 24th ult., while on the voyage from China to California. His body was brought to San Francisco, and was buried on the 17th inst. with Masonic honors.

From the same source we learn that the new company who have recently bought the steamships *Panama* and *Oregon* will discontinue the trips of those vessels to the Sound.

☞ Judge Yantis has our thanks for a paper—the date is not very late—it was printed in 1804. The venerable old paper is quite interesting. We are, also, under obligations to Capt. Fleming for newspaper favors.

Obituary.

Contrary to our usual custom, we are pleased to announce a death—that of the Republican Party. The disease was an internal rupture, something similar to what is known among Doctors as "introsusception of the bowels," or the big entrails eating up the little ones. Every thing that art could suggest was administered. A violent emetic was given it by Mr. Seward, on the 12th of January, which operated rather favorably, the patient throwing up some of the Chicago Platform. It was remarked that the planks ejected were perfectly rotten, and those who fed the patient on them have since admitted, that this material was enough to kill any party.

About the 6th of November last, the patient experienced a slight change for the better, and its friends were much rejoiced at the apparent good health, but it was only that warm flush that beats the cheek and brightens the eye of the consumptive just before death, betokening surely the work of the fatal seeds of dissolution.

The coffin was made from the planks of the Chicago Platform. The funeral sermon was preached by its Father, Mr. Seward, from the text: "Republicanism and the Union are not convertible terms."

"THE PRINTER'S EYE."—"A Norther," in the *Chronicle*, thinks it strange that the printer's eyes alone should discover that the act purporting to remove the Capital is void. Elsewhere in the same paper, we are told by the editor, that the Hon. Lyman Shaffer has kindly furnished an opinion to the same effect. The insinuation is silly, but as it comes from the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, we give a few facts in reference to printing the laws.

The original acts are first recorded literally in a large book *before* they are given to the printer. This effectually checks the printer from altering them. Next, the laws are given to the printer, and immediately, when a form is struck off, it is submitted to the careful and official scrutiny of the Territorial Secretary. He then returns it approved. Thus it is impossible for a single letter to be altered by the printer without being detected immediately. We are under heavy bonds for a faithful performance of our duty, and our duties at all times are subject to investigation.

☞ The Washington *Standard*, of last week, in an article that shows but little knowledge of the force of language, takes us to task for garbling Mr. Seward's speech. We have affirmed that Messrs. Seward, Lincoln, Chase, Sumner, Greeley, Weed, and countless other republicans, have argued in favor of a higher law than the Constitution of the United States; the equality of the negro race with the whites; the prohibition of any more slave States in the Union, the people of those incoming States willing or unwilling; the crushing of slavery in the slave States, by surrounding and "suffocating" them, and many other minutiæ which we do not now enumerate; and for the preaching of these doctrines, we hold the late republican party responsible for the present state of affairs, because it has made the people in the South believe, though they are wrong in their belief, that the *Union* with the North was *alone* the cause of hostility and danger, and not of domestic tranquility, for which it was founded, and which purpose, say they now, it fails to subserve. We inform the *Standard* that we get our information from Helper's Impending Crisis—a most infamously insurrectionary work—approved and endorsed heartily by the most eminent names in the republican party.

PARTISAN INTERESTS.—It was not at this time, when all should be peace and harmony, an agreeable task to make charges against the Republican party for their extremes in the past, but Mr. Seward's charge against democracy as misrepresenting them in the Slave States, thereby causing our present troubles, must not go unrefuted, or else it would be, on our part, a "confession of judgment. In refuting that charge, we quoted Mr. Seward *himself*, and left our readers alone to judge the truth. We are willing to judge Mr. Lincoln and his friends by their course in the future.

If the present administration is highly conservative,—if it forsakes narrow partisan interests,—if it offers a reasonable and just compromise to the South,—if it causes the North to return also to a sense of its constitutional duties,—we are willing, as a patriot, to give it a cordial and hearty support.

We believe that Mr. Seward's late speeches are commendable, and although, positively, they affirm nothing, yet there is shown a willingness to compromise. We are willing to give this administration a fair trial.

☞ Mr. Charles E. Williams will furnish us a market report hereafter. We will be much obliged to him, as it is an excellent thing for our country subscribers.

☞ The fee bill will be continued next week.

Our Mails.

The manner our mail service between here and Portland is performed, is deserving of the severest censure, as an entire and willful violation of the law which declares that the mail shall come through six times a week, by a schedule of 36 hours from Portland to this place; instead of which, we rarely receive it under 48 hours, not unfrequently 72 hours, and occasionally 96 hours. We are able, we think, to exonerate Mr. Winsor from all blame in the matter, except that we are not certain *who* gets our mail so wet as to frequently ruin our newspapers for reading and files, and our magazines for binding. The Portland post office is also shamefully negligent of its duties. A gentleman who assists in distributing our mails, tells us that he finds, sometimes, mail matter sent *here*, marked for Astoria, Dalles, Portland, &c. Probably our mail starts off to Walla Walla, and so the mail bags go, dancing a quadrille all over the Territory.

The whole population on the Sound is suffering daily from this great injury; our business interests are so retarded, that the old service, in comparison, is preferable. It was regular, certain, speedier, and brought matter in better order. Soon, we hear, the *Santa Cruz* is to be withdrawn from the Portland and Victoria trade. How important then that we should have a good regular daily mail, to increase the travel and freights between Oregon and British Columbia. And when we demand this, we are asking from the contractors no more than value received,—no more than we are justly entitled to. The irregularity of the mails has become insufferable, so much so indeed, that our citizens propose to forward a strong petition to the Postal Agent for redress.

The distance from Portland to Monticello is 55 miles, *via* Vancouver. We understand that Mr. Shipley is willing to give the steamer the mails at 6 A. M.; if he does this, and Mr. Windsor waits at Monticello until 2 P. M., this will give the steamer ample time—8 hours—to accomplish the 55 miles in. We do not wish to blame any one unjustly, but the matter must be bettered if we can do it. We invite communications from Mr. Shiply, post master at Portland; Mr. Burbank, post master at Monticello; Captain Hoyt and Mr. Winsor, to explain it, if they see fit so to do. Give us our rights.

THE LAWS OF 1860-'61.—We have been enabled this week to place in the hands of Gov. McGill, three hundred copies of the "Session Laws" of our late Legislative Assembly. We have also furnished copies to our press, for their convenience. Ever since the manuscript has been in our hands, a large and competent force have been diligently and faithfully at work, even at night, getting them up, and owing to their constant, unceasing labor, we are enabled to lay them before the people in excellent style, sooner we believe than they have ever been furnished previously. A painstaking endeavor has been made to produce them in creditable style, and whatever is lacking in appearance, is accounted for by the fact that there were several articles we were unable to procure at such a distance from San Francisco. Besides this, there is a large amount of work done on the journals. We regret that the Legislature neglected to make provision for the publication of a greater number, as the additional expense would have been comparatively small—only that of material—and six hundred copies is too small a number for twelve thousand people. There should have been twice that number ordered. All the work on these laws was done in Olympia. Gov. McGill has forwarded laws to all the counties, and many to the different members. We will have the balance ready for distribution next week.

☞ The Second Judicial District Court is still in session at this place. It will adjourn, by limitation, on the 23d inst. The First District Court meets at Vancouver on the 25th instant. We will publish a synopsis of the proceedings of the Second Judicial District Court immediately after adjournment.

AT IT AGAIN.—The California Legislature, as a recreation from its political juggling, turns its attention to robbing our people again. Their infamous passport system levied on our citizens passing through that State, to the amount of six dollars per capita, having been declared unconstitutional, an attempt has been made to impose a tax on our lumber merchants, by the appointment of a Lumber Inspector, who is to charge 60 cents per 1000 feet for measuring—notwithstanding our merchants indignantly protest against it, and say that there is not the least want of such an officer. The merchant and consumer have no trouble agreeing now, on measurements; the tariff on which only amounts, *necessarily*, to 10 or 15 cents per thousand.

☞ There has yet been no election of U. S. Senator by the California Legislature.

Driftwood.

—Mr. Wm. Billings, Sheriff of Thurston county, is also *ex officio* Assessor. The Town Trustees of the Town of Olympia are now *ex officio* School Trustees for this district. These changes were made by the late Legislature.

—Go to Sammis' and get your picture taken.

—The ball at Galliher's new hall passed off very pleasantly. The attendance was large and the music most excellent. The refreshments, served at Mitchell's Restaurant, were well gotten up.

—The Alphean Society had a debate last Monday evening on capital punishment. What we used to consider capital punishment—being placed at school between two girls, when "called to order,"—as a penalty, was always a favorite thing. The subject of debate on next Monday evening will be: "Is conscience an innate principle."

—The appearance of our usually quiet village is much enlivenced by the number of strangers here attending the District Court. The street corners and public dinner tables swarm like bees-hives.

—Mr. Charles Brady's subscription has been received and placed to his credit.

—Revenue derived from licenses to sell liquor in Lewis, Cowlitz, Island and Thurston counties goes to the common school fund of the county in which it is paid.

—Read the interesting letter from "Nisqually" in another column. This gentleman has been kind enough to promise us a full letter from Walla-walla about the mines, for the benefit of our people here who purpose going there.

—There will be held at the clerk's office, on Monday, April 1st, an election of five Town Trustees, to serve for one year. Voters will state on their ballots whether or not they are in favor of granting the public square to Thurston county for the purpose of erecting county buildings thereon.

—Persons desirous of purchasing University lands, or obtaining information about them, will please address Rev. Daniel Bagley, Seattle, King Co., W. T., or A. M. Poe, land agent, Olympia, Thurston Co., W. T.

—The steamer "Santa Cruz," we learn is about to discontinue her trips from Portland to Victoria.

—There is a great discrepancy between the different assays of the silver ore recently discovered near Gray's river in this Territory. In Oregon they found $2000 per ton. In San Francisco they failed to find the slightest trace of silver. The second party that started from Astoria have returned, and purpose working in the reported silver region before long.

—The steamer *Uncle Sam*, for which fears were entertained in San Francisco, broke her shaft during a gale, and was compelled to put into Acapulco. The *California* brought her mails up.

—The citizens of San Francisco recently compelled a schooner to lower the Palmetto flag and hoist the "S. and S."

—Every journal in California, except the Placerville *Democrat*, is in favor of the Union.

—The *Oregonian* introduces a teal "polick," viz:

"When you took
My willing hand
In your own—and then did look
Up at me tounderstand."

Although we most humbly confess that we have done those things which we ought not to have done, we have not yet been guilty of publishing original poetry—which is almost universally lame in the feet.

—The Vancouver *Chronicle* publishes a list of the members of the last Legislature. Although there are only two who are set down professionally as lawyers, yet we are cognizant of the fact that nearly all of them practiced at the bar while here, and a few of them did a great deal of courting.

—Some "contemptible puppy" has imposed upon Mr. Prosch by sending him the marriage of H. A. Smith to Mary A. Conklin. Mr. Smith promises himself the delight of whipping the author of the bridal paragraph if he can find him, as it is a false alarm, for the parties remain in *statu quo*. We dont think that under the circumstances the "author" will hunt Mr. Smith up.

☞ The Oregon and Washington War Debt bill, which passed the Senate last session, was taken up in the House on the 24th of February, amended by reducing the amount to that recommended by the third auditor—$2,700,000. On the 25th the Senate refused to concur in the amendment. On motion of General Lane, a committee of conference was appointed. We hope the bill will pass, letting us have half now, and taking the chances for the rest.

The Pacific Railroad bill passed the House, was amended in the Senate by adding a branch via Umpqua, was returned to the House, and is now, to all intents and purposes, dead, in this Congress.

☞ The bark *Ork*, Capt. Trask, sailed from San Francisco, for Olympia and ports on the Sound, on the 13th inst.

☞ Mr. Edward Giddings Jr. has our thanks for late newspapers.

Our Irrepressible Conflict.

Our legal friend in the Vancouver Chronicle, has again leapt into the newspaper arena. This time, with visor down, the champion wears the mysterious name of "A Norther," being probably an abbreviation for "another," thereby insinuating that there is more than one Richmond in the field. Step out Judge, you can't hide.

This time you quote Supreme Court Decisions, when, in our opinion, you had better severely let them alone. Special pleading is *your* forte, but when it comes to equity, to law, to common sense, you are in the vocative. Now why don't you *give* the substance of the authority you profess to quote, instead of affirming that the case quoted decides our controversy. The syllabus of the case you bring recites that it is a land case under a law passed by Kentucky, 18th December, 1800. Incidentally, the informality of the law is brought up. The law reads thus—"Whereas, by the law now in force in this commonwealth, aliens cannot hold lands therein; and whereas, it is considered the true intent of this State that such prohibition be done away.

Be it therefore enacted, &c.," and this is the law, with *an enacting clause*, that you cite to prove that a statute *without* one is legal. Do you see how you are caught in your own trap? Don't try to prove too much next time.

Now let us tell you what was incidentally decided in reference to this law, about the legality of this enactment. It was this—in the language of C. J. Thomson: "The *preamble* in the act may be resorted to to aid in the construction of *the enacting clause*, where any ambiguity exists."

Thus you see the question in dispute was the *preamble*.

And now, while we are about it, as you make an insinuation about the printer's eye alone discovering that the bill was void, let us settle in full. By your course here last winter in trying to pass this bill by outside lobbying, your interference lost you the esteem that your position should command; and that esteem is not heightened by the fact that you are passing an opinion in the newspapers beforehand on a question that may come up before you judicially.

We have an unwritten history of the passage of that bill, which would astound, with its corruption, the people of the Territory.

The original act is in the hand-writing of Jasper W. Johnson, Esq., the assistant clerk of the House, and the Hon. Speaker should have known what he signed, instead of making a silly charge against us. The bill is exactly as he signed it.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION AT PORT MADISON!

Five Men Killed and one Wounded!

From the Port Townsend Register, March 20.

Through the politeness of Capt. Fleming, of the steamer *Anderson*, we have been presented with the following account of the explosion in the steam saw mill at Port Madison, belonging to G. A. Meiggs:

"Meiggs steam saw mill at Port Madison, exploded her boiler at 5 o'clock, A. M., this morning, Feb. 18, and made a complete wreck of the machinery and mill. The following persons were killed:

"Thos. Leans, Farmer, Seattle; Wm. Roach, Engineer, Ireland; John Morton, Lumberman; Wm. Thompson, Lumberman, German; Charles Sprecht, Oregon; Frederick Baker, Sawyer, wounded.

The accident occurred at an hour when there were but few persons employed. Had it happened an hour later, no doubt, but twenty others would have been killed. The cause of the explosion was want of water in the boilers. There were six boilers, two of which were completely ruined. The wreck was being cleared away, and the mill would resume work in a few days."

The Nez Perce Mines.

WALLA-WALLA, March 11th, 1861,

FRIEND LODGE:—The Nez Perces country is quiet; the mines are causing considerable excitement and parties of miners are daily leaving this place for the mines.—Most of them have been residents in our valley, although a few of them have come from below. The accounts continue favorable, but owing to the severe and inclement winter the miners have not been able to work, and consequently, but little dust has been received in town. I saw Reuben, a Nez Perces Chief, in the village yesterday.

He has posted up a notice, offering to ferry miners across Snake River; this is an indication of friendly feeling towards the whites, on the part of the Indians, and I sincerely hope that the Nez Perces generally are as well disposed towards our people as Reuben is. I saw a small amount of gold dust that was brought in by an Indian: he said there was *hi-yu* in the Nez Perces country. A large number of persons now here are preparing to leave for the mines, and if these diggings prove as rich and extensive as anticipated our valley will be deserted.

Truly Yours,

☞ The Mobile *Advertiser* proposes that the seceeding States at once raise, by enlistment, a regular army of 13,000 men, apportioned as follows: Alabama, 2,000; Mississippi, 2,000; Texas, 2,000; Georgia, 2,500; Florida, 1,000; and South Carolina, 1,500. Louisiana is now under an Act of the Legislature, levying an army, and has already enlisted a considerable portion of the force authorized.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO FEB. 26:

She steamer *Panama* arrived at Portland on the 17th inst., bringing news from the States to 26th February.

We clip the following summary from the Portland *Times*:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.

A Baltimore telegram, dated Feb. 25th, says: A letter from a Southern member of the Peace Conference to the *American*, says: peace will be preserved and the Union restored. The results on all points of controversy will be satisfactory to the masses.—We will probably close our labors on Tuesday.

The Charleston *Courier* says: Fort Sumter breathed forth its saucy salute of thirty-four guns on Washington's birthday.

The regular Washington dispatch of the 25th says, the Peace Convention has been in session all day. The debate was the most spirited which has yet occurred. Guthrie and some of his friends became so much offended that they left the Hall and signified their intention not to go back. The Convention, at one time, was very near breaking up, but the better counsels prevailed, Guthrie subsequently returned and business proceeded.

The following appears under date of Feb. 26th:

The Peace Conference was in session until two o'clock this morning. The spirited debate previously commenced continued, and during the night proceedings, many, if not all, the amendments were voted down, leaving, substantially, Guthrie's proposition, with modified verbiage. This was in Committee of the Whole, but it will be voted on definitely, to-day.

At a levee Lincoln had been waited upon by hundreds of prominent men from all parts of the Union. He had visited the Senate and House of Representatives.

Information has been given to the proper authorities, by one who was in the secret, that a band of five hundred men had sworn that Lincoln should never sleep in the White House. Their plan is to shoot Lincoln with an air gun on the occasion of the inauguration, and then screen the perpetrator of the deed.

A large expedition has left Galveston for the Rio Grande, to protect the frontier.

General Twiggs has proved himself a traitor to the government, and evidence of the fact is conclusive at Washington. Col. Waite has been promoted to his place.

Government has made several efforts to get possession of the bullion in the New Orleans mint.

A draft from the Postmaster General, on the Assistant Treasurer of Louisiana, has been dishonored.

General Twiggs, as early as the 7th of February, made the arrangements to give up to the Texans the United States military property.

Montgomery, Feb. 25th.—The Committee on permanent Constitution are to report on Wednesday.

Henry P. Alett has been appointed Postmaster General of the new confederacy, and J. B. Benjamin, Attorney General. Mallory is expected to be Secretary of the Navy.

The ultra secessionists of Richmond, Va., attempted to burn Moore, a strong Union man, in effigy, but were restrained by the Mayor.

It is said that the Conventions of Missouri and Arkansas are in favor of the Union.

Lincoln had reach Washington, and was waited upon by General Scott, Mr. Buchanan, and the members of the *Corps Diplomatique*.

Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, has been inaugurated, and is calling together a Cabinet.

There is trouble in the French Legation, owing to contradictory advices sent to Paris, Minister Mercier, who is imbued with secession sentiments, having sent home reports conflicting with the official advices from Consuls and other sources. Explanations have been required.

Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, also sympathizes with secession.

Dispatches from Europe announce the determination of the European Powers to abide by the fixed policy of recognizing no new government before its recognition by the government from which it separated.

The Administration is advised of the fact that agents are at the North, purchasing steamers for the Southern Confederacy.

Advices from Montgomery indicate that the Southern Confederacy will regard an attempt of the United States to maintain its authority in the seceding States as an act of war, which will be followed by instantaneous reprisals. A large number of privateers are in readiness to commence operations on the ocean at a moment's warning.

It is reported that arrangements are already made in California for privateers in the Pacific Ocean, when occasion calls for them.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 22.—The Southern Congress has unanimously passed an act declaring the establishment of the free navigation of the Mississippi. It gives general satisfaction.

The President nominated, and the Southern Congress confirmed Toombs as Secretary of State; Memminger as Treasurer; and L. Pope Walker as Secretary of War.

FEB. 21.—Gen. Scott stated that he had intelligence from Charleston that Fort Sumter would be attacked to-day. It is said the intelligence came from Anderson himself. *Per contra*, Government has information that an attack will not be made before the 4th of March.

The returns from Arkansas are favorable for holding a Convention. Thus far, 30 secessionists, 24 conditional secessionists, and between 15 and 20 Union men are elected.

Lincoln had announced his intention to publicly pass through Baltimore on his way to Washington, but while at Harrisburg he was waited upon by a messenger from Gen. Scott and others, informing him that there was a plot to assassinate him at that place, and that in this plot were many men high in position, and he was advised to hasten his transit to Washington, incog. Though much against his wishes, he yielded to the advice of his friends, and passed on to Washington at an unexpected hour when all supposed him in Philadelphia. Large numbers of Southern men look upon this as an act of distrust, and especially do the citizens of Baltimore, but General Scott approves his course.

John Tyler is President of the Peace Convention and also a member of the Virginia Convention. He is urging forward measures in the Peace Convention so that they may form the basis of action for the Virginia Convention. He reprobates the purpose of the Republicans to stave off conciliatory action till after Lincoln's inaugurdtion, saying that now Virginia is for compromise, but if she finds the North unwilling, she will surely go off with the seceding States. If the compromise can be effected before the 4th of March, then Virginia will greet Lincoln heartily as her President.

Fort Smith, Feb. 26.—The difficulty to the Overland Mail occurred at Apache Pass, 350 miles south of El Paso. A tribe of Indians fired on the mail coach, killing the driver. They seized the stock, grain and mails, and broke up the station. Another stage arrived here to-day, bringing passengers. They report Apache Pass being protected by a company of 150 Dragoons, and the stage came along unmolested.

Oregon War Debt Bill.—In the House, Feb. 21, the Senate bill, appropriating $3,400,000 for the Oregon and Washington Indian war expenses, was considered. The amount was reduced to less than $3,000,000.

After debate, but with no final action, the House adjourned till Saturday.

On the 23d, in the House, the Oregon and Washington war bill was passed.

On the 26th, the Senate refused to concur in the amendments of the House, and on motion of Mr. Lane, a committee of conference was appointed on the Oregon war debt bill.

Miscellaneous.—The United States' property in Texas has been quietly surrendered to the State authorities and the Federal troops allowed to leave the State with all facilities. The property seized is estimated at about $1,300,000.

The New York Times has seen a letter from a member of the British Government to a distinguished American, stating, authoritatively, that the whole matter of secession had been brought by Lord John Russell before the Ministry, and also subordinate matters of defective clearances, etc.; and that the declaration is made that not only will there be no recognition made by Great Britain of the Southern Confederacy, but everything will be done to discountenance disunion.

The Constitution requires that any amendments made to it must be ratified by three-fourths of the States; thus it will require 26 States to make the amendments of force and effect. There are but 27 in the Union, to vote on the amendments, hence any two of the Northern States can defeat the amendments. The present attitude of several of them indicate that they will vote against them. Hence Tyler thinks that the prospects of an adjustment are doubtful.

The bids for the $8,000,000 loan have been opened by the Secretary of the Treasury. There were about 160 bids, and the average amount offered is a faction over ninety cents on the dollar.

Letter from Portland.

Portland, March 16th, 1861.

My Dear Lodge:—I arrived here last evening over such roads—worse by half than they were five years ago. How Winsor gets through them—for to go over them is impossible—and makes the time he does, only himself and his energetic drivers can tell. The most impracticable part of the road—that between Jackson's and Chapman's—is to be changed or relocated. Instead of following the backbone of the mountains over a succession of mud hills—seven hills in six miles—it will be carried up the Arkansas Creek for some two miles to a ravine that leads directly to the head of Chapman's Creek, then down that stream to Chapman's, where it takes the old track again. This route has just been viewed out by Lt. Wilson of the Top. Engrs., who will begin work upon it in May next.

Business is said to be improving; quite a considerable trade in produce is carried on with Victoria, and goods and stock are continually going up east of the Cascade Mountains. The traders anticipate a brisk buisness this season. The news from the gold fields east of the mountains is yet of an unsatisfactory character, although every one seems to take it for granted that they will pay. I have seen one specimen taken from the Nez Perces mines that weighs nine dollars—but one swallow does not make a summer. The gold generally, however, is fine, such specimens as the one mentioned, being scarce.

The news from the silver mines at Gray's River is rather mixed. I have seen a good deal of the ore, but knowing nothing of mineralogy, I can offer no opinion as to its worth. The assayists of San Francisco and of Oregon differ slightly in the result of assays made by them. The Oregonians found precious metals to the amount of two thousand dollars to the ton in the ore, while the San Franciscans failed to find any. Doctors will differ, you know!

News from the States have no new features—;people look forward to a settlement of the existing difficulties, but I can see nothing to warrant any such hopes.—

The Peace Congress do nothing,—Congress propose nothing — Mr. Lincoln's speeches are not so peacable as they were.

The Southern Confederacy go on completing their organization; and yet the people will say "things look better." I wish that I could say so and believe it too.

The *Advertiser* of the 14th publishes an account of the troubles at Simcoe Agency, which is true as far as it goes and indeed it gives all the important facts as to the *scrimmage*. I have however gathered a few additional ones that bear upon the subject. Dr. Lansdale, although superseded and having really no authority at the reservation, was, notwithrtanding, living in the best house — which, by the way is sumptuously furnished with mirrors, damask curtains, fifty dollar sofas and *such*, all at government expense—and refused to give possession to Agent Gosnell, who, with characteristic modesty, had established himself in a very obscure, unpretending house. The Indians, who judge from outward appearances, naturally supposed that the Doctor was "hyas tyee" and Gosnell, a "cultus tillicum." Mr. Geary finding affairs in this anomalous condition upon his arrival, determined to put an end to it, and firmly, but without bravado, declared his intention to take possession *vi et armis*, if necessary. He carried his intention into effect as you have seen by the newspapers, and this gave the gentlemen an opportunity to practise the "noble art." Linsdale is trying hard to hold over under Mr. Lincoln, but, I imagine, the Republicans will "*wake ticky yaka.*" He is too fresh a convert, and has done nothing for the party, if there were no other objections to him. I am informed that he has written a letter which must be a sort of a curiosity; it is addressed to the Com. Indian Affairs, and intended for the new appointee, whoever he may be.

I will continue to write from time to time—next, from the Dalles.

Truly Yours,
Nisqually.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Washington: There is a very general feeling here that the defeat of Mr. Greely for the Senate will produce a good effect upon the present misunderstanding between the North and South, because it is considered a repudiation of the ultra sentiments of which he is the known champion.

Olympia Market Review.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY C. E. WILLIAMS.

Olympia, March 22, 1861.

We note a period of marked activity in business during the past fortnight, partially induced by the season of the year, but probably owing to the unusual number of transient persons in town attending the courts. Some considerable amounts of country produce have come to hand, which owing to the low rates ruling Oregon products in the Victoria market have in most instances met with very unremunerative returns.

We quote Flour $45 per ton; Buckwheat Flour $5 per cwt.; Corn Meal $4; Chopped feed $1 50; Shorts $1 25; Bran 87½ cts.; Wheat 80 cents per bushel; Oats 35 cents; Potatoes 25@37½ cts.; Onions $2 00; Lard 18 cts. per lb; Butter 30@35 cts.; Beef 6@7 cts.; Mutton (gross) 6 cts.; Pork 8@9 cts.; Bacon (hog round) 17 cts; Chickens $4 50 per doz.; Eggs 18 cts.

Meteorological Record.

KEPT BY MR. JOHN K. HALL, OF OLYMPIA.

For the Week ending 22d inst.

	Thermometer.					
	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	7 P.M.	mean	sky.	Remarks.
March 15	31°	52°	42°	42¼°	var.	fair.
" 16	34°	56°	46°	45⅓°	clear.	fair.
" 17	32°	58°	49°	46⅓°	clear.	fair.
" 18	35°	57°	50°	47⅓°	var.	fair.
" 19	36°	58°	52°	48⅔°	var.	fair.
" 20	45°	56°	48°	49⅔°	var.	fair.
" 21	44°	52°	43°	46⅓°	var.	rain.

15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, frosty mornings.
Amount of rain for the week,............0.15 in.

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 inflammation—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.—See advertisement in another column. 25y

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE

TO RESTRAIN SWINE FROM RUNNING AT LARGE IN THE TOWN OF OLYMPIA.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Olympia*, That all persons owning hogs or swine are prohibited from allowing the same to run at large within the following limits of the town of Olympia:—All that portion of the town of Olympia aforesaid, lying upon the east side of Budd's Inlet, and north of Union street, continued eastward to the east boundary of said Town.

Sec. 2. The owner or owners of any swine found running at large within the said limits, shall be liable for any and all damages caused by said swine, to be recovered by civil action before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. Any person may take possession of any swine found running at large within said limits, and give notice thereof to the Marshal of the Town of Olympia, who shall have power, and it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of said officer to sell such swine at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, upon giving three days notice of the time and place of sale, by posting in three of the most public places within the said limits, written notices thereof.

Sec. 4. The proceeds of such sale, after payment of costs, charges and expenses of keeping, shall be paid into the treasury of the Town of Olympia, for the use of the Town, unless and until legal proof of ownership be made to the committing Magistrate, or the Clerk of the Town of Olympia, by the person or persons claiming the said swine.

Sec. 5. Upon the proof provided in the preceding section being made, it shall be the duty of the said Town officer to issue an order on the Town Treasurer for such sum or overplus in favor of the owner or owners of said swine so taken up and sold: *Provided*. That the owner or owners of said swine may, before the sale thereof, pay all costs and charges thus far made, stay the sale, and on proof of ownership, the Marshall shall release the said swine to said owner or owners.

Sec. 6. The fees of the Marshal for services under this Ordinance shall be the same as that of Sheriff or Constable in making sale of property seized upon execution.

Sec. 7. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of April, A. D. 1861.

Passed March 21, 1861.

ELWOOD EVANS,
President Board of Trustees.

Attest: Richard Lane, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Thurston county, Territory of Washington, on the 21st day of March, 1861, on the estate of S. S. SAUNDERS, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year after this date, to the undersigned, at Olympia, in said county, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment.

RICHARD LANE,
Administrator.

Olympia, March 22, 1861. 4w18

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed President of the Board of Commissioners appointed to make selections of the lands reserved by Congress for University purposes, to make entry of their selections in the Land Office, and to sell the same at a price not less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre, as per law passed January 11, 1861, is now prepared to receive proposals from all persons who wish to purchase surveyed lands in Washington Territory, in quantities not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in one body.

The titles to all lands sold will conform to the laws of the United States and of this Territory.

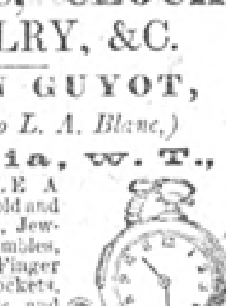
All necessary information concerning fractions of sections, legal sub-divisions and plats of townships, &c., can be obtained upon application to Mr. A. M. Poe, Locating Agent, Olympia, W. T.

DANIEL BAGLEY,
President of the Board of Commissioners.

March 15, 1861. 8w17

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, March 15, 1861. 6m17

JOHN M. JONES,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.

MR. JONES ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC that he would be happy to give private lessons in Music. He has also a class which any one can join at any time.

Mr. Jones is ready to furnish music for balls and private parties.

Olympia, March 1, 1861. 15tf

For South Carolina.

TAKE NOTICE, FOR THE FIRST AND LAST time, all persons who know themselves indebted to me either by

Note or Book Account,

will please come forward and pay up before the 20th of March, or I will place the same in proper hands for collection, as I go South.

LOW FOR CASH,

Having a large assortment of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., I will sell the same lower than can be bought at any other house in this Territory.

Send along your orders.
Don't forget the CASH.

M. L. HEFRON.

Olympia, Feb. 15, 1861. 6w13

LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!!
SUNSHINE KNOCKED INTO THE SHADE!

Pictures taken in Cloudy or Rainy Weather as well as in Sunshine!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING JUST COMPLETED his large and extensive SKY LIGHT, and having REFITTED and REFURNISHED his extensive and commodious AMBROTYPING ROOMS in Olympia, would respectfully inform all those who desire good, durable and true PICTURES, that an opportunity is now offered them of securing them at a cost within the reach of all.

Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, and all kinds of pictures pertaining to the art, taken at the shortest notice.

Children taken in ONE SECOND.

Views taken.

Secure the shadow ere the substance fades,
Let Nature copy that which Nature made.

Call and examine specimens.

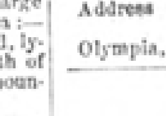
Rooms in Wright's new building, on Fourth Street, one door from the corner of Main.

E. M. SAMMIS.

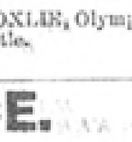
Olympia, Feb. 8, 1861. 12tf

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff, Moxlie & Co., *Proprietors.*



HAVE THE LARGEST amount of the best



TREES

—from one to four years old—in the Territory, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Nursery in the country.

Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia,
F. McNATT, Seattle.

Olympia, Oct. 26, 1860. 6m49

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS indebted to us,

BY NOTE OR ACCOUNT,

to call and settle. We will take WHEAT, OATS, BUTTER or EGGS, in payment of accounts at current rates. All accounts not paid before the first day of January, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. We have adopted the cash system, and shall hereafter decline to credit. We have a full assortment of

Groceries, Hard-ware, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,

which we shall sell for cash or produce at greatly reduced prices.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Oct. 31, 1860. 50tf

Attention!

To all Persons Indebted to the Pioneer and Democrat.

DURING MY ABSENCE IN THE ATLANTIC States, I have given power of attorney to T. F. McELROY to receive and receipt for all moneys due me for subscription, advertising and job work.

I call upon all to make immediate payment. Mr. McElroy can always be found at the office of the Pioneer and Democrat. Those at a distance can remit to him by mail.

EDWARD FURSTE,
Late Editor and Proprietor of Pioneer and Democrat.

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1860. 6tf

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

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

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. 1y

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

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

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

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.

HENRY M. McGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.

Office of the Secretary of the Territory, Olympia, W. T.

3-y

I. O. of O. F.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, I. O. of O. F., are held every Saturday evening of each week, at 6 o'clock, in Barne's New Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend.

SAM. DEAVENPORT, N. G.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

ONLY SEWING MACHINE

FULLY ADAPTED TO

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK.

The Stitch

BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IT CANNOT

BE RIPPED OR RAVELED.

A PATENT HEMMER

IS ATTACHED TO EACH MACHINE, BY WHICH

A FELL

OR HEM, OF ANY DESIRED WIDTH, IS TURNED

IN THE VERY NEATEST MANNER.

GATHERING

IS ALSO DONE BY THE MACHINE, IN THE BEST MANNER.

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK, FROM THE COARSEST TO

THE FINEST, IS DONE ON THIS MACHINE

WITH EQUAL FACILITY. IT HAVING

LESS MOVABLE PARTS,

IS NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AND

IS EASIER LEARNED THAN

Any Other Machine,

WHILE ITS SPEED, QUIETNESS AND EASE OF

OPERATION ARE UNRIVALED!

WHEELER & WILSON TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE FOLLOWING FAIRS:

State Fair, Marysville,............1858

Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco,.....1858

State Fair, Sacramento,...........1859

AND AT EVERY FAIR IN CALIFORNIA, OVER

SINGER, GROVER & BAKER

AND ALL OTHER

SEWING MACHINES

WHERE THEY HAVE EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION FOR A PREMIUM.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

Corner Montgomery & Sacramento Streets,

San Francisco

Don't buy a *Chain Stitch* Machine when you can get one that makes a *Perfect Stitch*, for the same money. Those buying Sewing Machines for the country would do well to buy the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE, which is less liable to get out of order than any other, and do a greater variety of Sewing. No charge made for instruction and adjusting.

Buy the Very Best Machine or None!

A personal examination of their operation will convince all which is the best.

H. C. HAYDEN, *Agent*,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

REMOVED

into the shop lately occupied by Wm. Wright, on Main street, at the sign of the Big Collar, where he will always be prepared to fill all orders for

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

and all other articles in his line of business.

Prices to suit the times. Hides and produce taken in exchange, and cash never refused.

J. H. KELLETT.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1860. 6m52

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

H. A. JUDSON. T. M. REED.

H. A. Judson & Co.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, etc., etc.

Terms Cash. Country produce at all times taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market rates allowed.

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 6m5.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

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

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes 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, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

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

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

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

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

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

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

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

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

PRICE THREE DIMES.

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

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

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

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 DIARRHEA 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.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER CCXII.

An act making further appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Be it enated by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six:

For transportation of the mails, (inland,) seven million six hundred and ninety-four thousand and ten dollars: And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and required to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, for the transportation of the United States mail, in steamships, from Cearleston, South Carolina, via Savannah Georgia, to Key West, Florida, and back, twice a month, or oftener, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty four, inclusive, at such sum as he may think reasonable, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars per annum.

For compensation to post-masters, one million two hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty thousand dollars.

For office furniture in the post offices, four thousand dollars.

For advertising, seventy thousand dollars.

For mail bags, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; and out of the same the Postmaster General shall pay to the contractors for furnishing leather mail pouches, wrapping and printing paper, mail locks and keys, and stamps, interest, interest at the rate of six per cent. on all sums heretofore due said contractors, and which remained unpaid for want of funds, from the time said sums were due to the day when the principal sums were in fact paid.

For blanks, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, twenty-six thousand dollars,

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous payments, two hundred thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, fifty thousand dollars.

For payments to letter carriers, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand and thirty-seven dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three million one hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the navy is hereby directed to pay E. K. Collins and his associates the sum of eighty thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-two cents that being the remaining balance found due them upon their contract for transporting the United States Mail between New York and Liverpool.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor in the service of the post office department shall at any time between the third day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty, have failed to perform the service agreeable to the terms of his contract, and the rules and regulations of the Department, and the Postmaster-General shall be satisfied from the testimony before him that such failure was occasioned by the inability of the Department to make payment to such contractor for service performed under the contract, growing out of the defeat of the appropriation bill for the support of the Department for the past year, then the said Postmaster-General shall have power by order to relieve and absolve sucq contractor from all the disabilities and pecuniary responsibilities which under the existing laws and regulations would attach to such failure.

Approved, June 25, 1860.

CHAP. CCXIII.

An Act to establish two Indian Agencies in Nebraska Territory, and one in the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That there be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, three additional agents for the Indian service, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars each; one for the Indians in the Territory of New Mexico, one for the "Ponca" tribe, and one for the "Pawnees" in the Territory of Nebraska.

Approved, June 25, 1860.

CHAP. CCIV.

An Act to grant to the Parish of Point Coupee, Louisiana, certain Tracts of land in said Parish.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land in the Parish of Point Coupee, Louisiana, which have been in ancient occupancy as the site of a church and court house, and which are designated on the plats of the public surveys as sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township four, south of range ten, east, in the south-eastern district, Louisiana, be, and the same granted to the said Parish of Point Coupee, on the condition that the aforesaid section twenty-four, or the church site shall be held by said parish for the use of the Catholic congregation now occupying it for public worship and as a burying ground; but not to the prejudice of a valid adverse right, if such exist.

Approved, June 25, 1860.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.]

A Resolution giving the consent of Congress to Captain William B. Shubrick to accept a Sword presented to him by Captain General and President Urquiza of the Argentine Confederation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be granted to Captain William Branford Shubrick, flag officer, late commanding in chief the squadron on the coast of Brazil and the Paraguay expedition, to accept a sword presented to him by His Excellency, Justo Jose de Urquiza, Captain-General and President of the Argentine Confederation, as a mark of his appreciation of the "distinguished character" of that officer—said sword having been worn by the President on the occasion of sighing the new act of Confederation of the Argentine States.

Approved, February 24, 1860.

[No. 2.]

Joint Resolution making an Appropriation for Inaugurating the Equestrian Statute of Washington.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in transporting and placing Mills' Statue of Washington on the pedestal designated by the proper authorities, and in the ceremonies appropriate to the occasion.

Approved, February 21, 1860.

[No. 4.]

A Joint Resolution for the Relief of the Contractors of the Post Office Department.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accruing revenues of the Post-Office Department be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in part payment of contractors for carrying the mails, and of route agents, during the quarter ending thirty-first March, eighteen hundred and sixty, under the provisions of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Approved, March 28, 1860.

[No. 5.]

Joint Resolution constituting Macon, Georgia, a Port of Entry for the time being, for the purposes therein specified, and for other purposes.

Whereas, it is in contemplation, by the Cotton Planters' Convention of the State of Georgia, to institute and hold a fair in the month of December, in the City of Macon, in the State of Georgia: and whereas, it is contemplated by a foreign association to exhibit their goods at such fair; and whereas, Macon being neither a port of entry or delivery, articles imported for exhibition at said fair cannot, under existing laws, be exempted from duty, though exported again when withdrawn from exhibition: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Macon, Georgia, be, and is hereby constituted a port of entry, so far and to such extent as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to extend thereto all existing revenue laws prevailing in ports of entry, and applicable to bonded warehouses, to the bonding of imported goods, wares and merchandise, and the exportation of the same: Provided, That the force and effect hereof shall appertain only to importations made for the purposes exclusively above recited, and for exportations of the same so having been exhibited, and at such time or times before during and after the said fair, as shall, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, seem reasonable for the aforesaid purposes thereof.

Approved, April 6, 1860.

[No. 6.]

A Resolution in regard to the Minister from Japan.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the envoys and suite constituting the Japanese embassy, expected to arrive in the United States. The same or so much thereof as may be required, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Approved, April 19, 1860.

[No. 7.]

A Resolution to allow credit to certain Disbursing officers therein mentioned.

Whereas, by the act of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "an act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," the following appropriations (among others) were made, to wit: For the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, below the rapids, ninety thousand dollars; the Ohio, including repairs of the dam at Cumberland Island, ninety thousand dollars; the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, each, forty thousand dollars; and for the construction and repair of snag boats, dredge-boats, discharging scows and machinery to be used on the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, and other western rivers, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;" and whereas, it also appears that in carrying into effect the said provision of law the officers and agents of government intrusted therewith, and with the application and disbursement of said appropriations, did apply and disburse part of the money appropriated as aforesaid for "the improvement of the navigation" of said rivers, for the construction or repairs of the said snag-boats, dredge-boats, discharging-scows, or machinery, in aid of and in addition to the appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, made for this specific object, and which proved to be inadequate; in consequence whereof, and of this application to one object of money appropriated to another, the officers or agents are unable to settle their accounts, though prepared as they allege, to show that said money has been expended in the service of the government; be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rearesentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounts of the said officers and agents who are chargeable as aforesaid for the disbursement of said appropriations, respectively, shall be settled at the treasury of the United States upon equitable principles, end all just credits allowed for the building or repairing of said boats, scows, and machinery, without regard to the fact of their exceeding in amount the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated for that purpose, and as though the application to that purpose of part of the money appropriated as aforesaid to "the improvement of the navigation of said rivers had been lawful: Provided, That the credits allowed shall not exceed the total amount of said appropriations.

Approved, April 19, 1860.

[No. 9.]

A Resolution authorizing Captains William L. Hudson and Joshua R. Sands to accept certain Testimonials awarded to them by the Government of Great Britain.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Captains William L. Hudson and Joshua R. Sands, of the United States navy, be, and they are herebp authorized to accept the snuff-box and medal recently transmitted to this government by the government of Great Britain to be presented to each of said officers as memorials of their services in laying down the Atlantic cable.

Approved, May 9, 1860.

[No. 11.]

A Resolution authorizing the Enlargement of, and construction of a branch to, the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President and Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company be, and they are hereby authorized with the revenues and credits of the Company, to enlarge the said canal and to construct a branch canal from a suitable point on the south side of the present canal, to a point in the Ohio river, opposite Sand Island, sufficient to pass the largest class of steam vessels navigating the Ohio river: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall authorize the said president and directors directly or indirectly, to use or pledge the faith or credit of the United States for the said enlargement or construction. It hereby beino expressly declared, that the government of the United States shall not be in any manner liable for said enlargement or construction: Provided further, That when said canal is enlarged and its branch canal constructed and its cost of said improvements paid for, no more tolls shall be collected than an amount sufficient to keep the canal in repair, and pay for all necessary superintendence and management.

Approved May 24, 1860.

[No. 18.]

A Resolution for supplying the Choctaw, Cherokee and Chickasaw Nations with such Copies of the Laws, Journals, and public printed Documents as are furnished to the States and Territories.

Resolvep by the Senate anc House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Choctaw, Cherokee and Chickasaw nations of Indians through such agent as they may designate, be furnished be the Secretary of the Interior with such copies or volumes of the laws of the United States, journals of Congress and documents printed by order of Congress as are supplied to the States and Territories of the United States.

Approved, June 15, 1860.

[No. 19.]

A Resolution in relation to the works of the Exploring Expedition.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That two copies of the works of the Exploring Expedition, eo far as they can be supplied from the copies ordered to be deposited in the library of Congress for preservation, by the resolution of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the residue of said works as they shall completed, be delivered to the Secretary of State, one copy of which to be presented by him to the federal republic of Switzerland, and the other to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in the State of Maryland.

[No. 20.]

A Resolution providing for the Observation of the Eclipse of the Sun which will occur on the eighteenth day of July next.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to furnish a vessel and provisions for the conveyance to the most suitable point on the eastern coast of this continent, for observing the total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the eighteenth day of July next, of astronomers not exceeding five in number, and their assistants, to be selected by the said Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Provided, that the United States shall not be liable to any other charge on account of the said astronomers and their assistants than their conveyance and provisions as herein provided, and that they shall furnish their observations for the use of the coast survey without further charge to the government.

Approvedf June 15, 1860.

French, Wilson & Co.,

MAKE THE BEST

CLOTHING.

Furnishing Goods, all Kinds,

Retailing for cash, at Wholesale Prices.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, ETC., TO BE *FOUND IN ANY RETAIL HOUSE IN CALIFORNIA.*

Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
Next door to the What Cheer House,
And No. 323 Montgomery street, near California, in Tucker's Building, San Francisco.

Manufacturing Establishment, No. 102 Liberty street, New York.

P. S.—Measures taken for Goods from our house in New York, and delivered to any part of this State without charge. 2 15y

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

TYPE, PRESSES, PRINTING MATERIAL,

INK, CARD STOCK &c.,

Nos. 411 to 417 Clay Stseet,

(Opposite Frank Baker's)

15y SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE!

DONATIONS AND PRE-EMPTIONS.

MANY DONATION CLAIMS ARE STILL ON file in the Register's office, upon which final proof has not yet been made. Those desiring to compete their final proofs without the trouble and expense of a personal attendance at the Land office, can get the forms prepared, with the necessary data furnished from the original notifications, with full instructions, by applying to me by letter. Charge $3.

Pre-emption claimants desiring to prove up without the personal attendance at the Land office of their witnesses, can have the necessary affidavits furnished by applying as above. Charge $3—*always in advance.*

All letters asking for information will be answered without charge.

Three Land Warrants for sale—(160 acres each)—price $130 each.

Plats, certificates, &c., furnished as heretofore.

A. M. POE,
14tf Olympia, W. T.

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

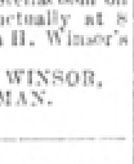
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE OF Stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers.

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

Washington Nursery.



THE UNERSIGNED OFFERS TO the public this season a large and well selected lot of FRUIT TREES, that for thrifty growth and handsome forms, few can compare and none excel. I have had many of my trees bear fruit, and they have proved just what I represent them to be. Those intending to plant, will do well to examine for themselves. Apple, Pear and Plum trees from one to four years old, and Cherry one and two years old, will be sold at reduced prices for cash. All orders promptly attended to.

HUGH PATTISON.

Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.
Oct. 19, 1860. 6m48

Tobacco and Cigars.

C. 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, Hards', Dubloon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf imported direct from Virginia.

150,000 Manilla Cigars and Cheroots—imported direct Manilla.

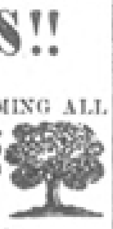
300 dozen Sutro's best scented Corn-cob smoking Tobacco, Clay pipes, Powhattan pipes, Meerschaum pipes and Cherry stems, Lorillard Snuff, etc.

Every arrival will bring us 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.

FRUIT TREES!!



I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING ALL those wishing to purchase fruit trees, that by calling on me at my Nursery in the town of Olympia, they can do so on very reasonable terms.

My Nursery contains upwards of

Thirty Thousand Trees,

consisting of Pear, Plumb, Cherry and Apple, one to three years from the graft, comprising all the choice and leading varieties, all of which, with very few exceptions, I guarantee to be true to name, as I have most of the varieties now in fruit-bearing in my orchard, and as I wish to dispose of all my present stock of grafted trees, persons intending to provide themselves with trees would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

In the absence of cash, merchantable produce delivered at Olympia in good condition, will be received at current rates for trees.

JOHN M. SWAN.

Olympia, Sept. 28, 1860. 5m45

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Olympia, Washington Territory

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

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

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

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

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

Orders respectfully solicited.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA.

For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'S

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Price, $1 50 per box, sent free by post; $13 00 per dozen boxes, free per Express.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

6mo4

TO HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY DRAW THE attention of Hotel and Saloon keepers to our fine stock of

HAVANA CIGARS,

imported direct from Havana, which we will sell THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN SAN FRANCISCO HOUSES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. ☜

SUTRO & CO.,
Yates Street, between Wharf and Government.
6m15 Victoria, V. I.

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

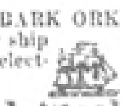
FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

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.

30 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'en 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

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

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

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

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

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

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.

NEW RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

Wm. Mitchell, Proprietor.

MR. MITCHELL WOLD INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has opened a new

RESTAURANT

at the stand occupied by Mitchell & Stewart, where he will be most happy to see his friends.

No pains nor expense will be spared to accommodate his customers. Meals at all hours, day and night, served in the best style. Terms low.

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 5y

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

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

STEAMER RANGER.

THE STEAMER RANGER BEING NOW IN good running order, is well prepared to do all kinds of freighting and towing on the most favorable terms.

All parties having claims against her must present them before the 15th December next, else they will not be allowed.

Address Milas Galliher, at Steilacoom, or the Captain on board.

November 30, 1860. 2tf

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.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTE IS TO furnish competent and well qualified Teachers for Schools and Families, and Teachers with desirable situations.

Also, School Merchandise. The most modern style of Desks and Chairs for school rooms, at the lowest prices.

Among the many articles now for sale are the Adamantine Slates, Slate Globes, Philosophical Charts and new Outline Maps.

School Property bought and sold on commission.

Circulars of all the Private Schools kept on hand.

Parents seeking for Schools are invited to call and select.

The EDUCATION HERALD, issued monthly expressly for teachers, can be had at this office.

W. HOLT, Agent,
73 Montgomery street, corner of Pine, San Francisco.

Teachers, School committees and Trustees, will please to send forward their orders for School Merchandise to the American School Institute, where they will be promptly filled at the lowest prices.

3m8

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 of 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 OF 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 life of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing peans 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 skillful 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 imperatively command its publicity and it is given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician, of whom scores of like cases can be cited.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

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

Philadelphia, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

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

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

Below we publish the certificates of three of the sufferers from the pangs of disease, who, having recovered their former health, and impelled by gratitude make known their cases and remedial agent, and their statements are authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command their publication, 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 dayly 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. FILMORE.

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

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

CARD.

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

[L. S.] M. 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 above written.

[L. S.] WM. C. JEWETT, Not. Pub.

SPERMATORRHŒ.

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