PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

JAMES LODGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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Agricultural.

WHY FRUIT TREES "WINTER KILL."—Fruit trees "winter kill" because their wood is not sufficiently matured in the fall. The mild weather through autumn continues the growth till a period past the time of hardening, as it is termed, so that the rigors of winter are fatal. An oak does not winter kill, because the texture of the wood is firm. The same is true of seeding fruit trees, to a considerable extent. Our choice varieties of fruit have been produced, in many instances, by high, if not over cultivation, and it is an old remark, that the hardihood of a tree is sacrificed by that culture which produces a superior quality of fruit. We need not expect to procure trees that will bear the first year of as hardy a nature as those which produce an inferior variety. Yet we may do much to increase the power of endurance in the tender varieties. Whatever is attempted must be done during the period of growth. The point to be aimed at is to check the growth of the tree early in the season, in order that the wood may be rendered hard and firm before winter. A dry autumn presents this end. When rains are abundant and the weather is warm, vegetation goes on rapidly, often till arrested by a sudden snap, after which there is time for the process. But we cannot trust to the weather.

CALVES WITH SHEEP.—A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* remarks that late calves, when they come to the barn in the fall, will, if confined in yards with older animals, frequently sicken and become debilitated. Being weak and small, they are usually shoved about and deprived of their due share of the food, and in consequence "fall away" rapidly. Now, I never allow animals of this description to associate or be confined with larger ones, but put them with my sheep, where there is no danger of their doing or receiving harm. Sick calves, I have observed, often pick up and devour with avidity the hay and straw from among the sheep dung. It is medicinal, and I know of no article that has a more immediate and salutary effect in restoring diseased calves to health than sheep dung. I have practiced this usage for many years, and have never lost an animal, though I have had many sick when they came to the barn.

TO PROTECT A SHINGLE ROOF FROM FIRE.—The editor of the Albany Knickerbocker says that a wash composed of lime, salt, and find sand, or wood ashes, put on the ordinary wash of white-washing, renders the roof fifty-fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders, or otherwise, in case of fires in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effect of the weather. The older and more weather beaten the shingles are, the more benefit derived; such shingles are generally more or less warped, rough and cracked. The application of the wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them at once to their original or first form, thereby closing the space between the shingles, and the lime and sand, by filling up the cracks and spots in the shingle itself, prevent its warping for years, if not forever.

INFLUENCE OF EXTREME COLD UPON SEEDS.—Some experiments have been made this year by Professor Elie Wartmann, of Geneva, Switzerland, on the influence of extreme cold upon the seeds of plants. Nine varieties of seeds, some of them tropical, were selected. They were placed in hermetically-sealed tubes, and submitted to a cold as science can produce. Some remained fifteen days in a mixture of snow and salt; some were plunged into a bath of liquid sulphuric acid, rendered extremely cold by artificial means. On the 5th of April they were all sown in pots, and placed in the open air. They all germinated, and those which had undergone the rigors of frigidity, produced plants as robust as those which had not been submitted to this test.

WARNING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A recipe to make a labor-saving washing fluid is going the rounds of the country papers. The ingredients are soft soap, sal soda, and spirits of turpentine; "the clothes are to be boiled for fifteen minutes" in this vigorous detergent, after which "they will require little or no rubbing of any account." Probably not; they will fall to pieces readily enough without the "rubbing."

A CONCERT BY THE COWS.—When, as it often-times happens, we hear the tinkling of a sheep-bell, or cow-bell on the hills, or in the woods, we are reminded of the many pleasing allusions of the British poets to this cheerful rural sound. The bells, it is true, are not generally as musical as they might be, yet they strike a pleasant chord in the heart of every one who loves the country. It has often occurred to us, that if the manufacturers of these bells would make some of a superior quality of tone, not a few farmers would be glad to buy them for their herds. It would be a pleasant sound for the traveler, to hear from a distance, as the animals wended their homeward way at night, and it would gladden the ear of the proprietor and his family.—We have heard a few such bells.

Within a short time, we have seen it stated that a certain English nobleman has suspended a musical bell on the neck of all his cows, each bell tuned to a different note of the scale, and the whole running through several octaves. A visitor to this farm is charmed by the music, as well as by the sleek sides of the cattle. Sometimes he hears several notes in unison, then a slight discord, and then a sweet harmony, and all varied by distance and by the rising and falling of the breeze.

TO MY COAT.

ONE OF BERANGER'S BEST SONGS.

Though hardly worth one paltry groat,
Thou'rt dear to me, my poor old coat;
For full ten years thy friend thou'st been—
For full ten years I've brushed thee clean;
And now, like me, thou'rt old and wan,
With both, the glow of youth is gone;
But, wan and shabby as thou art,
Thou and the poet shall not part—
Poor coat.

I've not forgot the birthday eve
When first I donned thy glossy sleeve,
When jovial friends, in mantling wine,
Drank joy and health to me and mine.
Our indigence let some despise,
We're dear as ever in their eyes;
And for their sakes, old as thou art,
Thou and thee poet shall not part—
Poor coat.

One evening, I remember yet,
I, romping, feigned to fly Lisette;
She strove her lover to retain,
And thy frail skirt was rent in twain:
Dear girl! she did her best endeavor,
And patched thee up as well as ever;
And for her sake, old as thou art,
Thou and the poet shall not part—
Poor coat.

Never, my coat, hast thou been found
Bending thy shoulders to the ground,
From any upstart Lord or Grace
To beg a pension or a place.
Wild forest flowers—no Monarch's dole—
Adorn thy modest button hole:
If but for that, old as thou art,
Thou and the poet should not part—
Poor coat.

Poor though we be, my genteel old friend,
No good shall bribe our backs to bend;
Honest amid temptations past,
We will be honest to the last;
Far more I prize thy virtuous rags
Than all the lace a courtier brags;
And while I live and have a heart,
Thou and the poet shall not part—
Poor coat.

Inaugural Address of President Lincoln.

Fellow-Citizens of the United States: In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear here to address you briefly, and take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office. I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special excitement. The apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered; but there has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary all the while existed, and was open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so. I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and may similar declarations, and never recanted them, and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution, which I now read:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of the government of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible—that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the incoming administration—I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with this Constitution and the laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States which lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivery of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping to another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim to the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended, by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law given is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this portion as much as to any other. To the proposition then that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause and shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to make good that unanimous oath? There is some difference of opinion whether these clauses should be enforced by national or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by what authority it is done; and should any one in any case be content that his oath shall be unkept, on merely unsubstantial testimony as to how it shall be kept? Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in all civilized and human jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a freeman may in no case be surrendered as a slave; and might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for this enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States? I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations and no purposes to construe the Constitution and laws by any private rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to final security in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession, administered the Executive, that branch of the Government they have conducted through many perils, generally with great success. I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. Disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formally attempted. I hold, then, in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution, the Union of the States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that the government proper had a provision in its organic law for its own preservation Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national constitution and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade unless by all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak—but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution, it was framed, in fact, by the articles of association, in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured on the faith of all the then thirteen States, who expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual. By the articles of confedration in 1776, and finally in 1789, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing a Constitution was to form a more perfect union by all or a part only of the States. Possibly the union is less than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion, can lawfully go out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances. I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem it to be only a simple duty on my part, and shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful master, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as a declared purpose of the Union that it will only defend and maintain the Constitution itself. In doing this, there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority.

The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and collect duties on imports; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great, and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of those offices, the attempt to do so would be irritating and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for a time the use of such officers. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all points of the Union—so far as possible, the people everywhere, shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thoughts and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency, my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of the fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny; but if there be such, I need address no words to them. To those, however, who rely on the Union, may I speak before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric with all its benefits and its hopes. Would it not be best to ascertain previously why we do and will hazard so desperate a step, while there is any possibility that any of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to, are greater than all the real ones you fly from, risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true then that any right written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily, the human mind is so constituted, that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this thing. If you can offer a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the constitution has even been denied, if by the mere force of numbers, a majority shall deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional rights, it might, in a moral point of view, justify such a decision. It certainly would, if such a right were a vital one, but such is not our case; all the vital rights of minorities and individuals were so plainly assured by theorizing affirmatives and legislative guarantees and propositions in the Constitution, that controversy never arose concerning them; but no organic law can be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered up by national or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the majority must rule, or the government must cease, there is no other alternative for continuing the government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them. For instance: why may not a portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments, are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is these such perfect identity in the interests of the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy and despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The will of a majority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissable; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism in some form is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decision must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of the suit, while they are also entitled to every respect and consideration in a parallel case, by all other departments of the Government; and while it is obviously possible that such decisions may be erroneous in any given cause, still, the effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it will be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal action the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that tribunal. Nor is there, in this view, any assault upon the Court of Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink, to decide cases properly brought before them; and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of the country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended; while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute; for the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the laws for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are just as well enforced, perhaps, as they can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide be every legal obligation in both cases. After the separation of the two sections, the foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, whould not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate, cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassible wall between them. The husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence or beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or satisfactory after than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war? You cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, there is no gain; your causes to fight the old identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. We cannot be ignorant of the fact, that many worthy, patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should under existing circumstances favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being offered the people to act upon it. I will venture to add the Constitutional mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendments to originate with the people themselves instead only of permitting them to take or reject a proposition originated by others not specially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be preferred, or such as they would wish to either refuse or reject.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution—which amendment however, I have not seen—has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid a misconception of what I have said, I depart from my purpose to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that holding implied Constitutional views, I have no objection to it's being made express and irrevocable. The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix forms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this only, if they choose; but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer and preserve the Government as it came to his hand, and to transmit it unimpaired by him, to his successor. Why should not there be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world, in our present difficulties? Is either party without faith being in sight of the Almighty ruler of nations with his eternal truth and justice on every side. This same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals, while the people retain their virtue and vigilance. No administration in any extreme of wickedness of folly can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years. My countrymen, one and all, think well and favorably upon the whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you are dissatisfied, would be on the right in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance in Him who has never yet forsaken His favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulties. In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war.

The Government will not assail you.—You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it. I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. Though passion may have strained, it must not sever our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, reaching from every battle-field and patriot's grave, to every loving heart and heartstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chosen of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

Don't read these three lines as there is nothing in them of any importance being inserted to fill up the column.

Letter from the National Capital.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat—

The convention of the Gulf States have met, established a Provisional Government, and elected a President and Vice-President. A convention of the Northern and border Slave States has been in session in this city eight days, to deliberate on the present crisis, and to suggest measures of conciliation and peace. The border Slave States have themselves determined not to join in this immediate secession movement of their more southern sisters, but to make the effort to arrange the terms of a cordial and fraternal Union. The majority in both Virginia and Tennessee against immediate secession is overwhelmingly large—the effect of which has been, and will be, to give great weight to the views and suggestions of their representatives in the Peace Congress with Northern men. The course of Virginia and Tennessee has been most discreet and noble. In the Peace Congress there is great good feeling and an earnest purpose to reach conclusions which shall bring concord to all portions of the land. Indeed since the Congress met, hope has sprung up anew, and no one now depairs of the Republic. All Union loving men feel that the time has come for them to unite for the sake of the Union. Thus in Connecticut the unfortunate division of the Democracy has been forgotten, and the old, brave party, gathering to itself the Constitutional Union men and conservative Republicans, is now organizing victory for the April elections. A similar state of things exists in Rhode Island. The same organization will probably be brought about in New Hampshire. The Democratic party has ever been the bulwark of the Constitution and the Union in times past, and it will not fail to be so at the present time. In the Peace Congress itself, men have been astonished at the general *animus* of men from the strongest Republican States. The great issue involved has brought back the patriotism and self-sacrificing sentiments of the olden time. A prominent gentleman of that body from the North assured me this evening, that he had no doubt a proposition would be hit upon which would have the assent of all the representatives of the border Slave States, and a large majority of the representatives of the Free States. They will conclude their labors in all this week. Their proposition, it is believed, will be adopted by Congress and submitted to the States. This will be a consummation which will gladden all hearts throughout the land. Virginia will indeed have most gloriously succeeded in her mission, and we shall see her, with sister border States, using their best exertions to bring back the wanderers to the fold.

Whilst the secession of the cotton States has been consummated by the organization of a Provisional Government, I am firm in belief that, if our hopes as to the Peace Congress be realized, there will be no insuperable difficulty in causing their separate government to come to an end by the one year for which it has provisionally organized. The mediation of the border Slave States will very urgent and very effective. The election of Jefferson Davis to the Presidency of the Southern Confederacy is fortunate for peace and conciliation. He is not a secessionist: *per se*. He has prudence as well as courage. Although a champion of Southern rights, he is attached to the Union of these States. The great advantage to be expected from the organization of the Southern Confederacy over the separate and independent action of the six States of which it is now composed, is that no further aggressions will, in all likelihood, be made upon the public property of the United States, or any attempt be made by them to decide by force what must be mutually agreed upon as between the parties. I trust that on both sides the doctrine of coercion will be abandoned.

Since I last wrote you, the indications are more hopeful in Congress. Seward is still moving towards a National position. He appreciates that the highest principles is to preserve this Union and prevent his country from being a theatre of strife and carnage. Had not Mr. Mason, of Virginia, attacked him in reply, he would have been attacked by ultra men of his own party. Kellogg, of Illinois, made a speech in the House a few days since, breathing a most admirable spirit, and which won encomiums from all parties. The necessities of administration will compel President Lincoln to side with the conservative branch of his own party, and the breach now apparent in the Republican ranks, and daily widening, will become an impassable gulf on the 4th of March next. Lincoln elected on Republican dogmas, will will have to abandon them to carry on the Government.

JEFFERSON.

WHY DO ANIMALS NEED SALT.—Prof. Jas. E. Johnston, of Scotland, says:

"Upward of half the saline matter of the blood—57 per cent.—consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and the kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda—one of the ingredients of salt—as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

The President's Inaugural.

This important document, promulged at the most critical time in our nation's history, we have received in full.

Taken simply by itself, without taking into account any other measures, it is undoubtedly a war message—smelling strongly of gunpowder, instead of being fragrant with the olive branch of peace.

There has been much difference in its construction—many translating it peace, while others declare it immediate war. There seems to us no possible escape from civil war, when the Southern Confederacy has declared itself independent, and the United States have refused to recognize it. The question then remains to be arbitrated by the sword. Might will be right.

Our opinion has been that if the Southern Confederacy would, in a proper way, lay their condition before the country—saying they had over them nominally, a ruler, who did not receive one vote in that confederacy, and that they found it impossible to live in the Union, and that they were determined to go out at all hazards, the government should, after a proper adjustment, allow them to go in peace—not as a matter of Constitutional right, but as a matter of policy.

Mr. Lincoln's policy of enforcing one law and neglecting another will not do. If they are in the Union and he refuses to place Judges, Marshals, collectors and other federal officers over them, and refuses to execute the laws and put down the insurrectionary State governments with bayonet, cannon and sword, he stands before the country a perjured man. Nay, more even if he collects revenue, and does not execute every other law, he is guilty of perjury. Those cotton states must be recognized or fought. They are in the Union or out of it. If in, there is no alternative but to execute the laws, no matter at what cost of blood.

At the same time we do not wish to be understood as condemning Mr. Lincoln beforehand. We have never intended to do this, and have always thought the south acted wrongly in not giving him a chance. The only hopeful thing we see in the inaugural is that the *Administration's policy* will be determined by circumstances. And doubtless, the magnitude and intensity of the secession movement, will entirely control the course of political affairs. Should the border slave States go with the cotton States, we have hope of a peaceable separation. At any rate, we have always thought that a collision should by every sacrifice be avoided until the *people* had time to act.

The democratic party have already accomplished much. They have wrung from the President elect, an acknowledgment that the Fugitive Slave Law should be executed. This will immediately, we imagine, repel Sumner, Greeley, Giddings and that wing; or else they forfeit all consistency.

We publish the inaugural in full in order that all our readers may judge for themselves of its substance and of its meaning.

Republican Thermometer.

The time has arrived when concessions *must* be made to hold this Union together. * * * * We, then, as Union loving citizens of this great Republic, owe it to ourselves, to our country, and to posterity, to agree to any honorable and fair compromise by which the Union may be perpetuated. We must confess that the people of the South are as sincere and earnest in their convictions as we ourselves.—*Standard, March 23d.*

We are not surprised that any Northerper should prefer a dissolution of the Union, rather than a compromise with some of the brutes who infest the South. * * * Talk of a compromise with these fiends!"—*Standard, March 30th.*

We have culled the above choice extracts from our cotemporary, and although every one readily admits that it has numerous editorial ornaments, yet consistency is not one of its gems. The changes of the Republican thermometer are rapid. First below zero; next at boiling heat. One week Southerners are brethren; seven days later they are fiends. One week nothing is too good for them; next week nothing too bad for them. One week "it is no time for a strict adherence of party lines;" next week it is "not surprised that any Northerner should prefer a dissolution."

But to one who understands the composition of the Republican party in the United States, in Washington Territory, in this county, the solution is simple. It is composed of entirely discordant elements—one the abolitionist; the other conservative—and the only way to unite them is to deceive one wing or the other. The first article is for moderate men; the last for extreme men. The first for Republicans who, in the language of Weed, "prefer one Union" to fifty Republican parties; the last for Republicans who, in the language of Greeley, prefer "one Republican party to fifty Unions."

We can name men belonging to the *Republican* party of Washington Territory who supported the *Lecompton* policy of *Mr. Buchanan*, and others who believe that John Brown was right. Now, somebody is going to be cheated. Which wing is honest? Which wing is ruling the party for purposes of expediency? One or the other is doing it, because one or the other is being deceived. There can be no affinity between men who believe the abolition of slavery right, and those who but a few short months ago supported Mr Buchanan.

FIRE.—On Wednesday last the house of Thomas Johnston, Esq., on Tyrell prairie, was destroyed by fire. Mr. J. and wife had gone a short distance from the house to look after some stock, and during their absence the house took fire. When they returned it was too late to save anything. The children escaped without injury.

Washington War Debt.

The Oregon and Washington War Debt, originally six millions, was reduced by the report of the Auditor to $3,400,000. We hear lately from Washington that this Mr. Atkinson, the Auditor, although formerly a strong democrat, now claims to be a Republican, and bases his arguments for a retention in office under the new administration, upon his thus having saved the government hundreds of thousands, although it would appear that a subordinate clerk really deserves the credit of that laborious report.

The Senate passed this bill as amended by the Auditor, but the House reduced it still more, to $2,700,000. The Senate concurred in the amendment, and we now understand that the Oregon and Washington war debt, appropriating $2,700,000 is a regular law.

Strong efforts will be made to finally obtain the whole amount. In the meantime, what we do get will assist us at present very much.

Our advices about the bill are not so full as we could wish. The following are some of the added provisions: The President may issue bonds, of a denomination not less than fifty dollars each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually, or semi-annually, at the President's discretion, not to run longer than twenty years.

Amounts less than $50 are to be paid in cash. In reply to a letter addressed to him by Oregonians now in Washington, General Harney, under date of the 29th of January, has made the following answer. He says in substance:

First—In 1855–56, the Indian nations were banded together from the frontiers of California to Puget Sound. Families were compelled to seek the defence of forts.

Second—The war was justifiable because the Indians' object was to extirpate the whites.

Third—That the military were too few to afford adequate protection to the frontier, and volunteers had to be called on in some instances to defend U. S. Forts.

Fourth—That the civilians were not able to cope with the Indians, and in proof offers the fact, that Gen. Clarke could not successfully take the offensive with less than two thousand men. This shows that there was not more force displayed than was necessary.

Fifth—That the retention, alone, of the large force now posted in Oregon has kept the Indians quiet, since 1858.

Sixth—That the members of the Commission to examine the claims arising in consequence of the Oregon and Washington Indian War, made a just report after a full examination upon the ground, and that no better statement could be made in justice to the government and all parties interested. He thinks the claims as allowed by the Commission are just.

MR. LINCOLN'S STYLE.—There has been unusual curiosity to hear from Mr. Lincoln in a State paper. About no one man nor President has there been so many contradictory statements. Previously to his nomination, exceepting for a debate with Judge Douglass, in which he displayed high electioneering tact, he was only known as an obscure provincial politician, but a man of great ambition. His personal character has always been of the highest, but his enunciation on the rostrum of his extreme doctrine of the irrepressible conflict, has excited towards him, although personally an amiable man, an intense hostility in portions of the south; a feeling wrought up to such a bitter pitch that there is no ruler on earth that they would not prefer to have.

While a large number think that Mr. Lincoln's great forte was story-telling in a bar room, others contended that he was only second to Seward. Some of Mr. Lincoln's speeches along the road to Washington were much laughed at by his opponents, and annoyed the sensible republicans. At one place he made a speech about *his whiskers*—said he had never had a pair before. "Was it an improvement? &c., &c." Mr. Lincoln's style is not generally good in his inaugural: and in places, is shufflingly indecisive, abounding in slovenly generalities. Let us instance this:—"And should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall be unkept, on merely unsubstantial testimony as to how it shall be kept?"

Here is another ambiguity—"Possibly the Union is less than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of prosperity."

THE DAILY OVERLAND MAIL.—The mail is to be carried over the Central route at a compensation of $1,000,000. The mail is to be transported daily—schedule time 20 days. The Pony Express is to be continued at a schedule time of 8 days. This ought to place us within 16 days time of the States, if the proper connection and times are observed.

THANKS—To Capt. Fleming for files of late Victoria papers.

The Nez Perces Mines.

The rumors from the mines in the Nez Perces country are not yet fully confirmed; and although we see a great many letters from that region, giving glowing accounts of recent rich discoveries, where the miners are enabled to make from ten to forty dollars per day, yet it is but the part of prudence to patiently wait for a fuller and more satisfactory endorsement of the extent and quality of the new mines. We do not doubt that there is gold in that country, and that in places so far as known, that it has prospected well, but the winter has been so inclement as to render it impracticable to ascertain definitely anything about them. We must also remember that large transportation companies, merchants and others are directly interested in circulating colored reports in order to get up an excitement. Our own published letters from there are written by residents of the Walla Walla valley, men engaged permanently in business, and as deeply interested as any in the prosperity of that country.

These correspondents truly state the matter to be undetermined yet: the snow and weather rendering it dangerous to travel to the mines before the first of April. At the same time that we do not wish to throw cold water on any enterprise, yet we must caution our friends here who think of going, to be prudent; that as yet there has happened nothing to justify any great emigration over the mountains, while at the same time, by haste there is danger of a great loss of time and money, if disappointed. A single miner can go from Olympia to the mines for $100, that is only himself without provisions, &c.

We copy the following table from the Daily Times, and can endorse it as substantially correct, having traveled with a camp in that country. At the same time, however, there is likely to be fluctuations in prices sudden and great, if there is much of a rush. The Times remarks that the evidences are good that, beyond doubt, the man who labors can obtain from $8 to $12 per day. While conclusions from our own correspondence do not warrant these sanguine expectations, we are frank to say that the Times is well posted on this subject. Here is its article, and it would be well to preserve it as a guide:

"From Portland to Dalles by steamboat, 90 miles, $8. A party of miners 10 in number, can procure passage to the Dalles for $50. From Dalles to Deschutes by stage, 15 miles, $3. From Deschutes to old Fort Walla Walla by steamboat, 130 miles, $15; a party of 10 miners, as above, $120. Good Indian horses can be procured at the Dalles for from $15 to $30 each, and those preferring can travel by land to near Fort Walla Walla, 175 miles, in four days, easily. By stage from old to new Fort, 30 miles, $5. From new Fort Walla Walla to the mines, on horses and mules, 175. If a miner procures his riding animal at the Dalles, he can go thence to the Nez Perces mines, 350 miles, in 9 days at a cost of two dollars per day. If he takes a pack animal his expenses will be increased to about three dollars per day, and he will require about ten days to make the trip. A single miner can go to Walla Walla by steamboat, thence to the mines by mules or horse conveyance for $36; or he can take his own animal at the Dalles and reach the mines for $25. If he is one of a company of ten he can save three dollars by the operation. This is the extent of the reasonable expense incurred to reach these mines from Portland."

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received two later letters, which we publish in another column, from "Nisqually," and Michael J. Noyes, Esq. We expect in about two weeks, a long and reliable letter from our regular correspondent, who will have visited the mines. We have some Nez Perces gold as a specimen.

☞ We place before our readers to-day a letter that came by Pony Express, just too late for our last week's issue, having been crowded out by later news. Though its date is not recent, yet its general interest will warrant its presentation now, for the dispatches and news are so crude and unsatisfactory, that they need to be illustrated by fuller remarks, and impressions that were made at the time of the different official actions. Our history of the trials for compromise are extremely meagre.

POST OFFICE, PORTLAND, OREGON,
March 25th, 1861.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

SIR:—My attention has been called to an article in your paper of March 22d, in which you *assert* that the Portland post-office is shamefully negligent of its duties. I have the pleasure of informing you that this is not so; and if you will bear in mind that the States mail for Oregon and Washington is, or should be, distributed in San Francisco, you will probably understand how it is that the "gentleman who assists in distributing our mails" finds packages addressed, Astoria, Dalles and Portland at Olympia. The fault is not in this office, but at the Distributing Office. We dispatch the mails six times a week to your place, and there is no good reason why they should not reach you in 36 hours. There must be a break in the connection at Monticillo, and I hope the fault, wherever it may be, will be immdiately rectified.

Yours Resectfully,
A. R. SHIPLEY, P. M.

☞ We have a few private copies of the session laws of the late Legislature for sale. Price—$2 50 cash.

Driftwood.

The following gentlemen were elected Town and School Trustees for Olympia, at the election last Monday, April 1st: Messrs. Harned, Percival, Evans, Frankel and Reed.

—Messrs. H. A. Judson & Co. have on hand a large and full assortment of assorted merchandise.

—The weather has been unusually fickle and unpleasant for this time of the year Although well advanced into spring, it is occasionally quite cool, especially when the rude winds come sweeping down the bay from the North. The cattle suffered severely during the late snow.

—We are much obliged to the *Standard, Register, Herald, Northwest*, and *Chronicle*, for their kind and complimentary notices of the execution of the laws we sent them.

—Judge Fitzhugh left for the States on the *Panama*. The Judge is opposed to "secesh," and strongly in favor of *Union*.

—Governor Stevens, we understand, may be expected here before long.

—The mail between Portland and Sacramento after last Monday, April 1st, must, according to law, be carried in seven days. This gives us five days earlier news by this route.

—The Portland papers of the 23d ult. arrived here on the 28th. One hundred and twenty hours, instead of thirty-six—the time allowed by law. This is no unusual occurrence. Won't the Portland papers take the matter in hand? It ruins the circulation of papers.

—The disabled California steamer *Uncle Sam*, has arrived in San Francisco.

—The San Juan Islan lime is of first rate quality, and is establishing a good reputation for itself in the market.

—The $50,000 lately appropriated by Congress for protection of emigrants on the Fort Boise route, will place enough soldiers on the road to afford ample security. A military post is not to be built.

—Lady Franklin and niece left on the *Panama*.

—The Washington correspondent of the Oregon *Argus* says Stevens, Baker and Stout are hand in hand on the war debt. Senator Baker said of the reduced bill, that we "would spurn the miserable pittance." On the contrary, we would most heartily rejoice to get the "miserable pittance," and then labor unceasingly for the balance.

—It is rumored that Col. Baker takes care of California appointments, and gives the rest to Nesmith. Baker was never a citizen of Oregon, has no interests identical with that State, but is a resident of California.

—Congress has established a separate Indian Superintendency for Washington Territory—also made an appropriation of $4,000 for the Superintendent and two additional agents.

—The Sewing society are getting along just sew-sew.

—An antidote for Hard Times—"*Saft Soap.*" See Williams' advertisement in another column.

—A colony of Mormons have arrived at Deer Lodge Valley, in this Territory, and made settlement. Gold has been discovered in that country.

☞The *Oregonian* and *Standard*, like Martha of old, "are troubled about many things," among which is out "wit." We can hardly offer a plausible excuse, as we have been caught in the act, and are without justification. We regret that we are unable to retaliate on our cotemporaries, as we can't discover any jokes in their columns. There may have been attempts at the same, on their parts, amounting to an "overt act," but the omission to tell us when or where to laugh, baffled us in our search for them.

☞The following is from one of the New York *Tribune's* amiable articles:

"The Southern insurgent, whether stimulated by ambition, passion, or his regular cups, is either selfish and so cannot be virtuous: ignorant, and so cannot be intelligent: a thief, and so without integrity: or an adventurer, and so without more than the ordinary forms, modes and shows of patriotism."

Here, from a candid source, is the frank and true opinion of immense numbers in the North of "our Southern Brethren."

CALIFORNIA SENATOR.—J. A. McDougal had been declared elected to the United States Senate, on the vote as announced: McDougal, 56; Nugent, 47; Weller, 5; Creaner, 1; Casserly, 1; Phelps, 1; total, 111. The Governor withheld his certificate. It was thought, however, that another convention will be held and McDougal elected. The Republicsns voted for McDougal.

Dispatches from Richmond announce that a secession ordinance is drafted. John Tyler is doing all he can to drive Virginia from the Union, and it is believed he will succeed, in case Lincoln's Inaugural suggests a coercive policy.

Our Mails.

Although it is an extremely unpleasant thing to incur personal animosities, yet we are willing to do so if necessary, in guarding the public interests of the people of the Sound. And, indeed, when a journal hesitates, on this account, to perform its duty, it becomes worthless to the community in which it is established. The simple fact remains, that while by law we should get our mail matter from Portland in 36 hours time, we frequently get it in not less than five days. We earnestly call upon the Portland papers to assist us. What we have said was based upon official letters from the parties. Whatever statements they contain, the persons writing are responsible for. In a letter from Mr. Giddings, he informed us that the steamers are *nearly* in time, but the mail contractor would not wait a *little while*.

Mr. Burbank, at Monticello, writes that the steamers employed are not competent,—that the distribution of the mails is deplorably wrong,—that while much is to be laid to the San Francisco office, he knows, as far as his place, Monticello, is concerned, that the Portland office is justly charged with negligence,—that Mr. Winsor is not, so far as he knows, chargeable with fault.

Mr. Shipley, Postmaster at Portland, says he dispatches our mails regularly six times a week, and that there is no reason why they should not reach here.

There are great discrepancies between the substance of these three letters. At this end of the route, after careful investigation, we are able to exonerate Mr. Winsor. Even making the utmost allowance that should be made, why can we not have a mail every other day. There is no reason why, if a mail be too late one day, it could not be forwarded the next.

The Portland papers of the 23d arrived here on the 28th. This, we are certain, the San Francisco office had nothing to do with We intend to write an inkstand dry, but what we will have what we are entitled to by contract, if we can get it.

Will not the Portland papers ascertain the truth of the matter at their end of the line, and help rectify the present insufferable state of affairs?

Letters from Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, March 25th, 1861.

DEAR LODGE:

I arrived here last evening, after a journey of four and a half days from the Dalles. I had intended to have written you a full description of the route, but find myself pressed for time, and will compress what I have to say into as few words as possible.

I would advise any one wishing to come this way by land, to make arrangements for camping out, and not to depend upon the stopping houses on the road. It amounts to the same thing, as far as comfort is concerned, or, if there is any difference, it is in favor of camping. The accommodations that are to be had, are of the most primitive kind, and the prices charged are enormous. The grass along the road is, even at this early season, most excellent, and I should judge from the appearance of the stock, that it has been so all winter. All the cattle are fat, really fat, and the beef is as good as any ever eaten.

The news from the Nez Perces mines is of the most encouraging character. The people here are true believers in the richness and extent of the gold bearing country, and many have gone up already, this spring.

As I want to raise no excitement, and intend to look dispassionately at the question, I will avoid retailing any and all rumors and state nothing but what are facts.

Last evening, on my arrival, I saw Mr. Smith, former Representative from this county, who has wintered in the mines, and just returned from there. He brings down thirty ounces of dust, which he dug after removing two feet of snow. According to his account, the pay dirt begins about a foot from the surface, and is from five to ten feet deep. The bed rock is a rotten quartz, and contains gold in paying quantities to the depth of eight inches. The appearance of the country he represents as being very similar to the gold bearing regions of California—the sugar pine abounding in it. Twenty-seven cents to the pan is the largest prospect he has seen raised. He puts the mines down as ten dollar diggings. Another man whom I have not seen, has arrived, with some dust. What quantity he has brought in I don't know. Mr. Smith thinks there is room enough for several thousand miners.

The distance from here to the mines is about a hundred and seventy miles, good wagon road, when there is no snow, to within a few miles of them.

I will try and get a little of the gold from one of the gentlemen whom I have spoken of, and enclose it to you.

I shall take a fresh horse here to-morrow, and push on for Craig's, in the Nez Perces country, take a remount then, and go—not exactly as far as the devil went into the mountains—but as far as I can go for snow with horses, then over on foot to the mines. Capt. Robie will accompany me. I want to settle the thing in my own mind beyond all manner of doubt, then I will freely give my opinion to our friends at home, and they can take it for what it is worth.

I shall ride like an express man, and make the journey in the shortest time possible—horses being no object—my friends having any quantity of them, and ready to bestow them to me. You may expect me back in about ten days after you receive this, when I will give you a full and true account of what I have seen.

Inclosed is a small piece of retorted gold that certainly was dug in the Nez Perces mines. The specimens have been "hired" to send below. Mr. Smith's largest specimens, I believe, weighed about eighty cents.

NISQUALLEY.

WALLA WALLA, W. T.
March 24th, 1861.

ED. PIONEER:—

DEAR SIR: We are receiving good news from the mines most every day, and continues still more flattering. I saw two men yesterday, that just come down from there. The miners are making $8 per day on an average, and working when the snow is three feet deep. When the snow disappears they can clear at least an ounce a day to the hand. J. C. Smith and J. Davis came down a few days ago, and brought $400 in dust with them. This gold can be seen at any time. It is mostly grain gold; not but a little scale gold is found in it. Some of our merchants have already gone with a stock of goods for this new El Dorado. An express has already been started between Walla Walla and the mines. A good ferry has been put across Snake river, and every thing has been made as convenient as possible for the traveling community. We wish to lay the mattter before the public, just as it is, so that no one shall be deceived or wronged. It is not supposed that any one who comes up here is going to make his ounce a day, or even half that sum. No! you cannot show me a gold country that has not much more poor men than rich ones. The Nez Perce mines are extensive enough to accommodate several thousand men. The country is well supplied with wood and water. Grass is rather scarce in the vicinity of the mines. The miners that have gone up this spring, packed up their provisions on horses within eighteen miles of the diggings, and there the snow was so deep they had to send their horses back and pack their provisions the rest of the way on their backs. Some wagons have left here for the mines, but whether they will get through or not, I cannot say.

M. J. NOYES.

The following letter, crowded out of last week's issue, although not of the latest date, is interesting. The writer is largely interested in the business of the Walla Walla country.

WALLA WALLA, March 12th, 1861.

FRIEND LODGE:—Having promised you, when you were engaged in this country surveying farms for Uncle Sam, to dot you a few items of passing events occasionally, in this vicinity; and now that another spring is upon us and the excitement concerning the Nez Perces mines being terrific, I become impressed with the idea that anything written from this portion of the country would be interesting to the numerous readers of the *Democrat*.

The weather has been really delightful the past three weeks and has produced a lively trade for the merchants; particularly so in the articles of bacon, beans, gold pans, pick axes and long handled shovels. About one hundred and fifty persons have passed through our town, winding their way towards the new El Dorado.

We have had no intelligence from the mines during the past three weeks, but persons are daily expected from that region. I have been informed by Joseph Craig, an employee on the reservation, and direct from Clearwater, that the miners have not as yet been able to reach the mines. An Indian from the upper country told Mr. Craig that several miners made an effort to cross the mountains on snow shoes, and were obliged to return on account of deep snow. I am under the impression, from what I can learn that miners will not be able to reach the mines with safety to themselves and their animals before the first of April. It will give me great pleasure to inform your readers of the arrival of the first invoice of dust from the new diggings, and as they are being developed, will keep you fully advised.

Major Steen, Maj. Winston, and Lieut. Reno, leave to-day for Portland. The former gentleman goes to San Francisco to see Gen. Johnson, I presume on business connected with the expedition that goes out this spring against the snake Indians.

The Major is an old war horse, and if the government will only give him a half a chance the coming summer, he will wake up the snakes, and bring them to judgment. Capt. R. W. Kirkham, our indefatigable Quartermaster, is looked for in the course of two weeks. He has been spending the winter with his family in Oakland. It is rumored that he will bring eighty thousand dollars to pay the indebtedness of the government at this post. This will be a good sum for our *tillicum*.

Miss Verner plays to-night at the garrison theatre. We bespeak for her a profitable engagement. A grand ball comes off at the Walla-walla hotel on the 15th inst.

Col. Geary and A. J. Cain are looked for in a few days, to arrange matters between the miners and the Indians.

WALLA-WALLA POLITICAL PRICE CURRENT.

The Union—Firm, and commands a premium.
Disunion—Worthless.
Secession— do
Capital Question—*Coming up gradually.*
Candidates for Delegateship—The demand more than the supply.
Delegates to the 13th of May Convention—*Active*, with a good supply.
Pessons ready to be sacrificed under the administration of Old Abe are commencing to emigrate from Oregon. By the month of July next, the supply will be more than the demand.

OVALLA.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO MARCH 12!

The New Cabinet!

Miscellaneous Items.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived in Columbia river on the 29th ult., bringing dates from the States, per Pony Express, to March 12th, and from San Francisco to the 26th.

The following summary we clip from the San Francisco *Bulletin:*

ST. LOUIS, March 8.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet has been announced as follows:

Secretary of State—Wm. H. Seward, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

Secretary of War—Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—Caleb Smith, of Indiana.

Postmaster General—Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

Attorney General—Edward Bates, of Missouri.

The proceedings of the new Administration have been conducted harmoniously. The Cabinet appointments have been confirmed by the Senate.

A few of the Senators voted against Blair and Bates, because they were from the South.

Numerous State delegations have called on the President. They met with a pleasant reception.

The Senate continues in executive session.

Mr. Douglas takes the position that the Inaugural Message means peace. In this view, he sustains it, though he will not support the Administration. He and Crittenden have telegraphed to the Virginia State Convention, urging that State not to secede.

The Southern sentiment generally, at first, looked on the Inaugural as meaning war, and consequently great excitement was produced, even among the most conservative of Union men. During the last day or two, things are more quiet, and all parties seem disposed to wait the acts of the Government, to ascertain its intentions.

Seward, in a short speech to the Illinois delegation, said that the battle of freedom had been fought and won; henceforth, all influence must be given to save the Union. The way to maintain the integrity of the Republican party was to maintain the Union.

The matter of the forts at the South is left wholly in the hands of the Jeff Davis government. No hostile demonstrations have yet been made.

Crawford, Forsyth and Roman, the Southern Envoys, are now in Washington, and are about to make known the views of their government.

Returns indicate that the Unionists have succeeded in North Carolina.

Arkansas has elected Union officers in its Convention.

It is understood that the action of the Border States will be withheld until a correct understanding is obtained of the policy of the new Administr..tion. If not coercive, there is no doubt that every one (of the Border States) will stick to the Union; but if coercive, it will be a doubtful matter.

Crittenden is spoken of for the United States Supreme Court, but is opposed by Trumbull.

Twiggs was enthusiastically received at New Orleans on the morning of the 6th of March.

Despatches from Fort Sumter say that Major Anderson is all right.

The U. S. Treasurer at New Orleans has refused to pay the drafts of Secretary Dix for work done at the custom house.

St. Louis, March 9.

It is reported that President Lincoln has stated to Southern gentlemen that the Inaugural means peace.

Mr. Crittenden, in response to a serenade, urged his friends to stand by the Union; the people alone can settle the question.

Adjt. Gen. Cooper and the Assistant, Withers, have resigned.

It is reported that Cassius M. Clay will be Minister to Mexico; also, that Jeff Davis has sent a secret agent there.

It is asserted that Governor Houston has resigned.

The army interests oppose the promotion of Maj. Anderson.

Dispatches show that Twiggs had received orders reducing his command before his surrender of the U. S. property.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday, Mr. Foster offered a resolution to expel Wigfall, of Texas, because he had declared himself a foreigner, and owed no allegiance to this Government. Wigfall not being present the resolution was laid over. After some other unimportant business, the Senate Committees were announced.

Mr. Buchanan has arrived at Wheatland. He had a formal reception at Harrisburg.

Mr. Floyd had arrived at Washington to stand his trial.

Dale, of Illinois, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Williams, of Illinois, Judge of Kansas.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., states that the majority against a Convention in that State is over 1,000. The vote for delegates shows a Union majority of two to one against secession.

[March 10th being Sunday, no news is reported by telegraph.]

St. Louis, March 11—A. M.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* and *Times* both give credence to the report that the Administration is considering, with the probability of adopting, the policy of withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumpter and Pickens. It is said the matter was under consideration in the Cabinet on Saturday night, the 6th March. Even Southern men acknowledge that this would be the death blow to secession.—The report, however, decidedly needs confirmation.

A dispatch from New Orleans, of the 8th of March, says that on the 4th inst., the Convention declared Texas out of the Union; and that Gov. Houston issued a proclamation to that effect.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Missouri Convention was made on Saturday, and is to the extent exactly as has been already reported. It furthermore recommends a National Convention, as provided by the Constitution.

The Constitution of the Southern Confederacy has been ordered to be engrossed. It is said to be extremely conservative. Five millions of the Southern loan has been taken at par, any no doubt is entertained at Montgomery that the balance will be taken at the same figures.

On the 8th of March, the Massachusetts Personal Liberty bill passed to engrossment by a decisive vote.

The Delaware Legislature finally adjourned on the 8th, having voted down an extra session on the state of the Union.

A letter was received at the War Department from Major Anderson, in which he states that he had fifteen days' provisions and wood on hand. The question consequently arises with the Administration whether reinforcements be attempted, or the Fort be abandoned. The latter course it is thought must be adopted from inevitable necessity, by the advice of Gen. Scott. There is, however, a conflict of opinion between Republicans on this question, but no conclusion has been arrived at by the Cabinet.

The Louisiana Convention has adopted an ordinance transferring certain funds to the Confederate Government, now in the hands of the State.

In the Southern Congress the Army bill passed as reported, and 50,000 men will soon be in readiness to take the field.

The Criminal Court at Washington discharged Russel, who was indicted in connection with the abstraction of Indian Trust Bonds.

Capt. Pope, U. S. Army, one of Lincoln's traveling suite, is to be court-martailed for speaking disrespectfully of Mr. Buchanan in the lecture on fortifications, delivered in Cincinnati.

The correspondence on the files of the War Department shows conclusively that Gov. Houston was greatly instrumental in inducing Gen. Twiggs to surrender Government property in Texas.

Forty-three army officers have resigned since the passage of the South Carolina ordinance of secession—several of them without reference to that subject.

The recently passed Post Route bill contains a section requiring ten cents prepaid letter postage to and from the Pacific coast, without regard to distance. All drop letters are to be hereafter pre-paid with postage stamps.

Returns from thirty-seven counties in North Carolina show twenty-one delegates for compromise, thirteen for secession, and three doubtful. It is thought the State has probably gone against Convention..

The Missouri Convention has adjourned to St.. Louis. Sterling Price is elected President. Some opposition was made to administering the oath to support the Constitution of the United States as well as the State of Missouri, but it was carried by a large majority and administered to all the members.

A fugitive slave was rescued from two Deputy Marshals, at New York, as they attempted to put him aboard a steamer.—The officers had no warrant.

Jefferson Davis has not been in Charleston at all.

The passage of the Corwin compromise resolutions in Congress was greeted with tumultuous applause by Democrats and Republicans, and the spectators in the galleries.

The Select Committee on the President's course, in receiving the South Carolina Commissioners, made two reports, the majority condemning and the minority denying that there was official recognition.

Olympia Market Review.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY C. E. WILLIAMS.

OLYMPIA, April 4, 1861.

The continued storms of the past week, together with the large accessions of merchandise to the stocks on hand, have had so depressing an effect upon trade, that holders have been willing to effect sales by granting whatever concessions in prices may have been demanded. In domestic produce but little has been moving. Transactions have been so limited as not to justify change of former quotations. We note light sales of Bacon, (hog round) at 16 cents per pound. Eggs and fresh Butter are scarce and in fair request. Small parcels of the latter have met with ready sales at 37½ cents per pound.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

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

3m 14]

Mrs. Winslow,

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

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.

New Advertisements.

BURNING FLUID AND COAL OIL, (Light color,)

C. E. WILLIAMS.

JAPANESE BLACK TEA, (Superior)

C. E. WILLIAMS.

CONCENTRATED POTASH, with directions for making 12 gallons Soft Soap. Price 62½ cents.

4w20 C. E. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE COUNTY AUDItor and Sheriff of Thurston County will be prepared, at the office of the County Auditor in Olympia, to hear all complaints of persons feeling themselves agrieved by over assessment, on Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1861.

WILLIAM BILLINGS,
Sheriff and Assessor of Thurston County.

Olympia, April 4, 1861. 3w20.

LOST.

A NOTE DRAWN BY J. BORST & CO., PAYAble to me, dated November 20th, 1860, one month after date, for thirty-eight dollars and forty cents. Twenty dollars I received and endorsed on the back of said note; endorsed twice—fifteen dollars was received at one time, and five at another time, leaving a balance due on said note of $18 40. The above described note I paid to George A. Tykel, in part payment for thrashing wheat and oats, and as it is lost, all persons are cautioned against receiving or trading for the above described note, as I have receipted to J. Borst & Co. against said note, and I am promised the pay.

WILLIAM MAHARD.

April 1st, 1861. 1w

130 POUNDS ONION SETTS; Also all kinds of Garden Seeds, For sale by GEO. W. CORLISS.

Olympia, March 29, 1861. 4w19

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS.

In townships 7, 8 and 9 North, Range 35 East. Approved Jan. 26, 1861.

In townships 7 and 9 North, Range 36 East. Approved Jan. 26, 1861.

In township 8 North, Range 36 East. Approved January 17, 1861.

In townships 7, 8 and 9 North, Range 37 East. Approved January 17, 1861.

In township 9 North, Range 38 East. Approved Jan. 17, 1861.

In township 3 and 4 North, Range 15 East. Approved March 25, 1861,

In township 3 and 4 North, Range 16 East. Approved March 25, 1861.

The aforesaid townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved at the date above specified, all claimants under the pre-emption act of 1841, who settled before survey, are requested to file their declaratory statements within six months from the date of their approval.

Pre-emption claimants settling after survey, must file their statements within three months after setttlement.

All claimants under the donation law are requested to send in, before the first day of October next, a precise description of the land claimed by them, showing the metes and bounds, and the area of the land, and a connection with the Government lines. It will be necessary for those who do not wish to take by legal subdivisions, to have their claims surveyed by authority of the Surveyor General.

ISAAC W. SMITH,
Register.
J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE,
Receiver.

Olympia, April 5, 1861. 6w20

GREAT BARGAINS AT Skookum Chuck!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, would inform the public that he is determined to close out his present stock of merchandise

At less than Cost Prices

for cash, or its equivalent.

All those knowing themselves indebted to me, either by note or account, will call and settle the same before the first day of June, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

HARRISON COATS.

Skookum Chuck, March 29, 1861. 2m19

PAINTER & CO.,

Practical Printers and Dealers in Type, Presses, Printing Materials, INK, PAPER, CARDS, &C. 510 Clay Street, above Sansome, *San Francisco*

J. B. PAINTER, J. M. PAINTER, T. P. PAINTER. ☞ Offices fitted out with dispatch. 1?ly

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.

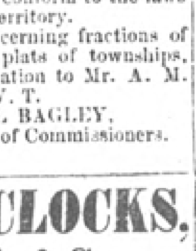
March 15, 1851. 8w17

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

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

HENRY M. McGILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,

3-y - Olympia, W. T.

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.

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.

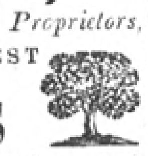
E. M. SAMMIS.

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

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

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. ly

D. PHILLIPS & SON,

OFFER FOR SALE

A New Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clthing, 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, ETTMAN.

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. 15, 1852. 40tf

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.

50y

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.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1860.

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 ... Skirting, Collar Aprons, ... Buck and Sole Leather, ... wants of the people.

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

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

H. A. JUDSON

H. A. Judson & Co.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

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

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

SANFORD'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Broadway, New York.

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

MRS. WINSLOW,

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PARK & WHITE,

132 Washington Street, San Francisco.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov 5, 1858

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER VII.

An Act to repeal the third Section of an Act entitled "An Act to increase and regulate the Terms of the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of the State of New York," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third section of the act entitled "An act to increase and regulate the terms of the circuit and district courts for the northern district of the State of New York," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 24, 1860.

CHAP. VIII.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for the better Protection of Female Passengers, and other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every master or other officer, seaman or other person employed on board of any ship or vessel of the United States, who shall, during the voyage of such ship or vessel, under promise of marriage, or by threats, or the exercise of his authority, or by solicitation, or the making of gifts or presents, seduce and have illicit connexion with any female passenger, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the subsequent intermarriage of the parties seducing and seduced may be pleaded in bar of a conviction.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That neither the officers, seamen, or other persons employed on board of any ship or vessel bringing emigrant passengers to the United States, or any of them, shall visit or frequent any part of such ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passengers, except by the direction or permission of the master or commander of such ship or vessel first made or given for such purpose; and every officer, seamen, or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel, who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall forfeit to the said ship or vessel his wages for the voyage of the said ship or vessel during which the said offence has been committed. Any master or commander who shall direct or permit any officer or seaman or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel, to visit or frequent any part of said ship or assigned to emigrant passengers, except for the purpose of doing or performing some necessary act or duty as an officer, seaman, or person employed on board of said ship or vessel, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of fifty dollars for each occasion on which he shall so direct or permit the provisions of this section to be violated by any officer, seaman, or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the master or commander of every ship or vessel bringing emigrant passengers to the United States to post a written or printed notice in the English, French, and German languages containing the provisions of the second section of this act in a conspicuous place on the forecastle, and in the several parts of the said ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passengers, and to keep the same so posted during the voyage, and upon neglect to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in case of the conviction of any person under the provisions of the first section of this act, and the imposition of a fine, the court sentencing the person so convicted may, in its discretion, by an order to be entered on its minutes, direct the amount of the fine when collected, to be paid for the use or benefit of the female seduced, or her child or children, if any.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no conviction shall be had under the provisions of this act on the testimony of the female seduced uncorroborated by other evidence, nor unless the indictment shall be found within one year after the arrival of the ship or vessel at the port for which she was destined when the offence was committed.

Approved, March 24, 1860.

CHAP. XLIX.

An Act to furnish additional Mail Facilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand, and hundred and sixty dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be placed at the disposal of the Post Master General, for mail service on the new post routes in Western Kansas, authorized by the act of March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty; and that the sum of four hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be appropriated on each of the new routes established by the act entitled "an act to establish post routes," [an act to establish certain postal roads,] approved June eleventh, [fourteenth] eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, as the Post-Master General may deem advisable.

Approved, May 16, 1860.

[No. 26.]

A Resolution explanatory of the Eighth Section of the Act of Congress approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the repeal of [by] the eighth section of the act of Congress approved the twenty-eight day of February eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, of so much of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth eighteen hundred and thirty-four, as provides that the United States shall make indemnification out of the treasury for property taken or destroyed in certain cases by Indians trespassing on white men, as described in said act, shall not be construed to destroy or impair any right to indemnify which existed at the date of said repeal.

Approved, June 25, 1860.

[No. 27.]

Joint Resolution to reduce the price of Public Printing.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the prices established and allowed for the public printing by the act entitled "An act to provide for executing the public printing and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes," approved August twenty six, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and by the several acts amendatory thereof, that is to say: for composition, press-work, folding, stitching, and inserting maps and plates, be, and the same are, reduced forty-per centum; and that, for the purpose of giving full force and effect to this resolution, the Superintendent of the Public Printing is hereby authorized and directed to cause the accounts of the public printer or printers to be made out and rendered to him, as heretofore, under the provisions of the act of August twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, (except as to the printing of the Post-Office blanks, which have been ordered by law to be put out by contract to the lowest bidder;) and before certifying the same to the treasury for payment, he shall deduct from the aggregate amount of each account so rendered the sum of forty per centum, and the residue shall be received by the public printer or printers as full compensation for the work stated in said account. This resolution shall take effect from the passage thereof.

Approved, June 25, 1860.

Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce, between the United States of America and China. Concluded at Tientsin, June 18, 1858; Ratified by the United States, December 21, 1858, and proclaimed by the President of the United States, January 26, 1860.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the eighteenth day of June, 1858, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, desiring to maintain firm, lasting and sincere friendship, have resolved to renew, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace, amity and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William B. Reed, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, a member of the Privy Council and Superintendent of the Board of Punishments; and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil Office and Major General of the Bordered Blue Banner Division of the Chinese Banner men, both of them being Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries; and the said ministers, in virtue of the respective full powers they have received from their governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. There shall be, as there always have been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, and between their people respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings.

Article II. In order to perpetuate friendship, on the exchange of ratification by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of China, this treaty shall be kept and sacredly guarded in this way: The original treaty, as ratified by the President of the United States, shall be deposited at Peking, the capital of his Majesty the Omperor of China, in charge of the Privy Council; and as ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be deposited at Washington, the capital of the United States, in charge of the Secretary of State.

Article III. In order that the pepple of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of this treaty, the United States of America agree, immediately on the exchange of ratifications, to proclaim the same and to publish it by proclamation in the gazettes where the laws of the United States of America are published by authority; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees immediately to direct the publication of the same at the capital and by the governors of the provinces.

Article IV. In order further to perpetuate friendship, the minister or commissioner, or the highest diplomatic representative of the United States of America in China, shall, at all times have the right to correpond on terms of aerfect equality and confidence with the officers of the Privy Council at the capital, or with the governor's general of the Two Kwangs, the provinces of Fuhkien and Chehkiang or of the Two Kiangs; and whenever he desires to have such correspondence with the Privy Council at the capital he shall have the right to send it through either of the said governors general or by the general post; and all such communications shall be sent under seal, which shall be most carefully respected. The Privy Council and governors general, as the case may be, shall in all cases consider and acknowledge such communications promptly and respectfully.

Article V. The minister of the United States of America in China, whenever he has business, shall have the right to visit and sojourn at the capital of his Majesty, the Emperor of China, and there confer with a member of the Privy Council, or any other high officer of equal rank deputed for that purpose, on matters of common interest and advantage. His visits shall not exceed one in each year, and he shall complete his business without delay. He shall be allowed to go by land or come to the mouth of the Peiho, into which he shall not bring ships of war, and he shall inform the authorities at that place, in order that boats may be provided for him to go on his journey. He is not to take advantage of this stipulation to request visits to the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he means to proceed to the capital he shall communicate, in writing, his intention to the board of Rites at the capital, and thereupon the said board shall give the necessary directions to facilitate his journey and give him necessary protection and respect on his way. On his arrival at the capital he shall be furnished with a suitable residence prepared for him, and he shall defray his own expenses; and his entire suite shall not exceed twenty persons, exclusive of his Chinese attendants, none of whom shall be engaged in trade.

Article VI. If at any time his Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by treaty voluntarily made, or for any other reason, permit the representative of any friendly nation to reside at his capital for a long or short time, then, without a further consultation or express permission, the representative of the United States in China shall have the same privilege.

Article VII. The superior authorities of the United States and of China in corresponding together shall do so on terms of equality and in form of mutual communication, (chauhwui.) The consuls and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication, (chauhwui.) When inferior officers of the one government address superior officers of the other they shall do so in the style and form of memorial, (shin chin.) Private individuals, in addressing superior officers, shall employ the style of petition (pinching.) In no case shall any terms or style be used or suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

Article VIII. In all future personal intercourse between the representative of the United States of America and the governors general or governors, the interviews shall be had at the official residence of the said officers or at their temporary residence, or at the residence of the representative of the United States of America, whichever may be agreed upon between them; nor shall they make any pretext for declining these interviews. Current matters shall be discussed by correspondence, so as not to give the trouble of a personal meeting.

Article IX. Whenever national wessels of the United States of America, in cruising along the coast and among the ports opened for trade for the protection of the commerce of their country or for the advancement of science, shall arrive at or near any of the ports of China, commanders of said ships and the superior local authorities of government shall, if it be necessary, hold intercourse on terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations, and the said vessels shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese government in procuring provisions or other supplies and making necessary repairs. And the United States of America agree that in case of the shipwreck of any American vessel, and its being pillaged by pirates, or in case any American vessel shall be pillaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the coast, without being shipwrecked, the national vessels of the United States shall pursue the said pirates, and if captured deliver them over for trial and punishment.

Articar X. The United States of America shall have the right to appoint consuls and other commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside at such places in the dominions of China as shall be agreed to be opened; who shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the Chinese government, (a consul or vice-consul in charge taking rank with an intendant of circuit or a prefect) either personally or in writing, as occasions may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. And the consuls and local officers shall employ the style of mutual communication. If the officers of either nation are disrespectfully treated or aggrieved in any way by the other authorities, they have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officers of the respective governments, who shall see that full snquiry and strict justice shall be had in the premises. And the said consuls and agents shall carefully avoid all acts of offence to the officers and people of China. On the arrival of a consul duly accredited at any port in China, it shall be the duty of the minister of the United States to notify the same to the governor general of the province where such port is, who shall forthwith recognise the said consul and grant him authority to act.

Article XI. All citizens of the United States of America in China, peaceably attending to their affairs being placed on a common footing of amity and good will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the consul, shall immediately despatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigor of the law. Subjects of China guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States shall be punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China; and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant vessel, who may insult trouble, or wound the persons or injure the property of Chinese, or commit any other improper act in China, shall be punished only by the consul or other public functionary thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States. Arrests in order to trial may be made by either the Chinese or the United States authorities.

Article XII. Citizens of the United States, residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall, shall be permitted to rent houses and places of business, or hire sites on which they can themselves build houses or hospitals, churches and cemeteries. The parties interested can fix the rent by mutual and equitable agreement; the proprietors shall not demand an exorbitant price, nor shall the local authorities interfere, unless there be some objections offered on the part of the inhabitants respecting the place. The legal fees to the officers for applying their seal shall be paid. The citizens of the United States shall not unreasonably insist on particular spots, but each party shall conduct with justice and moderation. Any desecration of the cemetries by natives of China shall be severally punished according to law. At the places where the ships of the United States anchor, or their citizens reside, the merchants, seamen, or others can freely pass and repass in the immediate neighborhood; but, in order to the preservation of the public peace, they shall not go into the country to the villages and marts to sell their goods unlawfully, in fraud of the revenue.

(To be continued.)

☞ All prosperous men can give good counsel, and they like to do it; it costs them nothing.

Making Vinegar.—Vinegar, according to a writer in the Genesse *Farmer*, is cheaply made. We republish his recipe: To eight gallons of clear rain-water, add three quarts of molasses; put into a good cask; shake well a few times, then add two or three spoonfuls of good yeast cakes. If in summer, place the cask in the sun; if in the winter, near the chimney, where it may warm. In ten or fifteen days add to this liquid a sheet of brown paper, torn in strips, dipped in molasses, and good vinegar will be produced. The paper will, in this way, form what is called the "mother," or life of vinegar.

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 complete 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

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

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. 9-15y

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

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.

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.
50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking
STOVES,
25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;
A general assortment of Tin-ware;
Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;
AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;
200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup, in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.
250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;
--Also--
Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Checks, Cambrics, Linens, Selecia, Amr'en Stripe, Blue Denims, Allen's Long Cloth, Towien 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 CHANCREY 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 Teeth 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 pœans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanism. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to "shuffle off his mortal coil;" who looked forward to his dissolution with that pleasure which only those weighed down by the heavy hand of disease can. Contrary to hope, the ability of a 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 cundem* 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 cundem* 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.

SPERMATORRHÆ.

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.