PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

JAMES LODGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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☞ Job work neatly executed at this office.

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

Agricultural.

MANAGEMENT OF THE COLT.—In the first place, never trust him to the care of a person of ungovernable temper. Secondly, he should be treated with kindness from the beginning till he is ready for labor. Since Mr. Rarey laid his method of subduing the horse before the public, I have made the horse and his diseases my study. The colt should be commenced with when quite young, and handled carefully, as he is quick to resent an injury. I begin as soon as he is able to run about—get him so that he will not run away at your approach—get his head in your hands—if he wants to get away, let him—you can easily get him again. After handling the head so that he is not afraid, pass on to the side and limbs. The sooner he gets used to having his legs handled, the easier he will be to shoe when necessity requires it to be done. See that the dam gives plenty of milk. If she does not, teach the colt to drink cow's milk; there is nothing better to promote the growth.

Great care should be observed in not using the dam so as to heat the milk, as a great many colts are rendered worthless by so doing. I should in no case let the colt remain with the mother after he is five months old, as it gives her time to get in good condition for winter, and it is also the best time for him to shift for himself; do not let him remain out after the nights get cold and frosty, as it will do him no good, but much harm. There is plenty of skimmed milk at this season of the year; give him all he will drink; it will not hurt him. After he is weaned is the time to commence halter breaking him.—*Country Gentleman.*

ATMOSPHERIC FERTILIZERS.—M. Barral, of Paris, has lately made the discovery that rain water contains minute quantities of phosphorus. He believes that it exists in the atmosphere in the form of phosphorated hydrogen, which escapes from decaying animal substances. As phosphorus is necessary to the fertility of soils, we have in this discovery a key which unlocks the secret of "summer-fallowed" lands becoming fertile. The ancient Hebrew were accustomed to allow the land to rest without cultivation every few years. This was, no doubt, for the purpose of restoring it from comparative barrenness by cropping, to renewed fertility. It is now well known that ammonia also exists in rain water, and this is held to be the chief of fertilizing agents. Any worn-out lands may be restored to fertility by allowing them seasons for repose, in the same manner that Moses provided for the perpetual fertility of the land of Israel.

STAGGERS IN HORSES.—A correspondent in the Weekly Sun of Nov. 17, asks for a remedy for the staggers, as well as the cause of the disease. This disease has never come under my observation, but for the benefit of your subscribers who have not work, I will give the following, condensed from "Mason's Farrier and Stud Book."

"The staggers are produced by permitting a horse to feed on grass late at night and early in the morning in the spring and fall, for at those times the pastures are covered with a poisonous web, which is spun and spread upon the grass by a small spider. This web, catching the dew on its bosom, causes the fields in the morning to glisten and sparkle. The horse in feeding on grass so covered, collects large quantities of this web and dew, and very often the spider. They act upon the horse, producing delirium, giddiness, apoplexy and sometimes death;" then after further tracing the effect, and giving symptoms he gives the following remedy: "Take from the neck vein ½ gallon of blood, three times a week; take of sassafras tea 3 half pints, ½ pint of plantain juice, ½ an ounce of asafœtida; 1 teaspoonful of saltpetre; mix and give as a drench three mornings in a week; give an injection composed of 1 pint of meal, 2 quartz of water, 1 quart of molasses and one spoonful of hogs' lard; moderately exercise the horse and when he is standing should be well rubbed; give twice a week a mash of 1 gallon of bran, 1 tablespoonful of sulphur, 1 teaspoonful saltpetre, 1 quart of boiling sassafras tea, and an eighth of an ounce of asafetida, not allowing the horse to drink cold water for six hours afterwards. Should he appear to receive no benefit from the above in four or five days, take 25 grains of calomel, 2 drachms of opium, 2 drachms of camphor, 1 drachm of powdered fennel-seed, and syrup, of any kind, sufficient to make the ingredients into a ball, which may be given every morning for four or five days.

NEW WAY OF MAKING BUTTER.—A French chemist states that butter may be made without churning by the use of a filter made of white felt in the form of a bag, in the four corners of which are inserted porous strings, like candlewick, to carry off the fluid portion of the milk. The bag being suspended by the four corners from twenty-four to thirty hours, the contents of the filter will be found to be of the consistence of soft cheese. This solidified cream is then placed in a linen bag, tied tight, and the bag kneaded like a roll of dough. In a few minutes the mass grows liquid, and the butter and buttermilk are separated.

☞ To one who said "I do not believe there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "It is impossible that any one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself."

Report of James Tilton, Esq., Surveyor General, for 1859-60.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory,
September 20, 1860.

SIR:—In conformity with custom, I proceed to make my annual report of the surveying district under my charge.

The field work for the past year has been satisfactorily and faithfully performed, and the office work kept fully up with the surveys.

Closings upon the work of former years demonstrate the general accuracy of former surveys, and, with a single exception, the ability and honorable dealing of the gentlemen employed as deputies.

Eleven surveying parties have been employed upon the extension of the public surveys during the past year, and all the work which was reported as under contract at the date of my last annual report, with the exception of four townships, has been finished, and the plats, field notes, and accounts forwarded to your office.

The difficult and tedious work of surveying the private lands claimed under the donation laws has been going steadily on.—There are claim surveyors, commissioned and instructed by this office, in all parts of the Territory, to which the public surveys have been extended.

The public surveys executed during the past year include seven townships south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, near the northern boundary of the Territory and on the eastern shore of Puget's Sound; seven townships on the eastern shore of the Sound, between Bellingham Bay and the sixth standard parallel; all the settled lands on the large and fertile island of Whidby; the whole of Camano Island; most of the lands lying between the Olympic range of mountains and the western shores of Puget's Sound that are now settled; also, fertile lands lying upon Chehalis river and Gray's harbor.

Surveys have been commenced in that part of the Territory lying east of the Cascade range of mountains; about 460 miles of guide meridian and standard parallel lines have been run, as preliminary to the subdivision of the country lying upon the Upper Columbia and between the Cascade and Blue mountains and north of the forty-sixth degree of north latitude, or the southern boundary of that part of the Territory.

Three efficient parties of approved surveyors are now at work, under contracts for the subdivision of fourteen townships, in the desirable valleys of the Walla Walla and Clickatat.

Some six hundred preemption settlers have taken claims in that region, and emigration from the Atlantic States, now rapidly coming in to that part of the Territory, together with the certainty of good gold-bearing country on the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains, and along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, renders it imperative that there should be a large amount of subdivisional surveying in the country east of the Cascades at as early a season as possible.

There will be, at least, one thousand preemptors upon unsurveyed lands in that region, by the last of November.

I have contracted for the whole of the small appropriation made for this year, and could have employed four or five more surveying parties with signal advantage to the preemptors, if the amount appropriated had been sufficient.

I beg to reiterate the urgent request of former years, that the department decide upon the vast body of land claimed by the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company.—These lands have now upon them some four hundred American settlers, and justice to them requires their title to be settled, as they are making valuable farms, and a flourishing town, Steilacoom, is springing up thereon.

The principal body of land in the claim is prairie, lying south of and adjacent to a fertile but densely-timbered tract, including the valleys of Puyallup, White, Green and Duwamish rivers. Upon these bottom lands there are two hundred settlers, including many old donation claimants, also the important town of Seattle.

I have long endeavored to contract for the survey of these lands, but the exceeding difficulty of the work, the denseness of the forests, and luxuriance of the undergrowth has prevented any deputy surveyor from encountering the almost certain pecuniary loss he would incur, but could I attach to the contract the prairies now claimed by the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, it would, as a whole, afford a reasonable compensation.

With regard to the *status* of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company's lands, I beg to refer you to the report, with accompanying diagrams, &c., which I had the honor to make and forward to your office on the 8th of December, 1859, and which I hereby make a part of this annual report.

In accordance with your orders dated September 29, 1859, I have, to the great satisfaction of the settlers, subdivided the land (about 33,000 acres) claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, on the lower Columbia, which included the town of Vancouver, Fort Vancouver, and some sixty or seventy donation claims.

Last May, in accordance with your orders, I proceeded to Vancouver to hear and determine some contested land claims, viz: the town site of Vancouver, the military reservation, a donation claim, and that of the Catholic Mission of St. Joseph. I have not been able to make a report as yet, for the reason that some papers, material to the points at issue, have to be obtained from the Catholic Bishop of Quebec, and from the records of the Hudson's Bay Company's Board of Directors in London. By arrangement with counsel representing the mission, town, and others, I adjourned the further hearing of the testimony until these documents arrive.

I am in communication with Colonel W. W. Chapman, Surveyor General of Oregon, relative to the survey and marking of that part of the boundary line between the State of Oregon and this Territory, as provided for by act of the last session of Congress, and have no doubt we will be able to have an efficient astronomical and surveying party upon the work as early in the ensuing spring as the season will permit.

The vast region lying east of the Cascade mountains, including the fertile valleys of the Bitter Root and St. Mary's is now opened by the Northern Pacific wagon road between the Missouri and the Upper Columbia. I am much indebted to Lieut. John Mullen, United States Army, the efficient and zealous superintendent of this important work, for much valuable topographical information of this interesting region, which is now filling up with settlers, and has this year been traversed by United States troops, recruits from the Eastern States, who have arrived here *via* the Missouri river.

The maps accompanying this report not only exhibit the progress of the surveys, but compiled as it is from the most authentic sources as a topographical map, forms the most complete map of the Territory yet made. I am under many obligations to the United States Army officers stationed at various points, and commanding the detachments making marches and roads; also, to the Indian service and the north-west boundary surveys, for much valuable and authentic information.

I recommend that several hundred copies of these maps be sent me for distribution here.

I purpose this winter to prepare complete township claim maps, exhibiting the areas of all claims on surveyed townships, and the quantities of public lands made fractional by the township and sectional lines, and the donation claims.

In conclusion, I would offer my acknowledgments to the gentlemen of my office for the efficient and faithful manner in which they have discharged their multifarious duties during the past year.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES TILTON,
Surveyor General, W. T.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

AN ANGEL UPON EARTH.—A gentleman walking through Knightsbridge on Sunday overheard the following conversation between a man and a woman, who appeared as if just come from some pleasure trip into the country: Woman—"Blow me, Bill, how tired I do feel. I'm as miserable, too, as a starved herring. What a miserable world is this! I wish I'd never been born, that I do; and now that I am born I wish myself dead again." Man—"Why, Bet, what's the matter with you now? What are you grumbling about?" Woman—"Why, don't I tell yer I am as miserable as a rat?" Miserable, indeed! Why, what on earth would yer have? You was drunk Mouday, and you was drunk again Wednesday, and I'm blessed if you havn't had pretty near enough to-day. If that ain't enough pleasure for yer I don't know what is. I suppose you wants to be a downright hangel here upon earth."—*English Paper.*

☞ The N. Y. *Herald* remarks: There is a world of difference between talking and acting. It was an easy matter for our Republican organs and indignant patriots to denounce Mr. Buchanan as a coward, a traitor, a timid old dotard, an old granny afraid of his own shadow, and to say that without difficulty he might have thrown reinforcements and supplies into Fort Sumter; that he ought to have done it at all hazards and regardless of costs, and that he ought to have arrested those South Carolina Treaty Commissioners as traitors, and "Honest Abe Lincoln" would soon make those traitors and rebels understand that we have a government; but "Old Abe," when invested with the responsibility, seems to come to pretty much the same way of thinking as "Old Buck," to-wit: that "circumstances" must be considered. Hence Mr. Lincoln begins to suspect that this legacy of Fort Sumter is not worth holding; and that when a piece of property has ceased to be of any earthly value to the government, it is inexpedient to plunge into a civil war to retain it.

ONE OF OLD ABE'S JOKES.—Honest Old Abe is an old joker; and it is said that he cannot help it. On his late trip to Columbus, Ohio, he is reported as having related the following to his fellow passengers in the cars:—Speaking of the demands of the South upon the North, and the feeling of the latter in regard to the matter, he said it reminded him of a dispute that occurred between his two younger boys, Tom and Bill, a pair of mischievous rogues of eight and ten years. One of them had a toy that the other wanted, and demanded in terms emphatic and boisterous. At length he was told to let his brother have it in order to quiet him. "No, sir," was the sturdy response, "I must have it to quiet myself."

Miscellaneous News Items.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch says Mr. Crittenden has postponed his eastern tour till May or June, going home, in the meantime, to fight secession in Kentucky.

The secession leaders at Washington are much exercised on account of the rumored withdrawal of troops from the Southern forts. If it is done, they say there is no shadow of a chance to push secession any further, and every Southern man who favored it will be tomahawked.

The report of the intended withdrawal of the troops has scattered consternation among the secessionists. Wigfall, who is undoubtedly honest, however fanatical, expresses the greatest concern on the subject, and says if it is done he and his friends are all ruined.

A dispatch from Washington says great weight is attached, in political circles, to the declaration of Fessenden, in the Senate, that the Administration contemplated a policy of peace, and would exercise no authority not strictly in accordance with law, and not until ample time had been taken for the examination of the question in all its bearings.

The Southern Congress has adopted a permanent Constitution. The President is to be elected for six years. The officers in the Cabinet during good behavior. Cabinet officers to be eligible to seats in Congress.

A dispatch from Washington, Mrch 17, has the following: "It is said, on good authority, that Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth, the Commissioners from the Southern Congress, entertain the strongest hopes of preserving the peaceful relations between the two governments. There is no doubt but that their diplomacy is judicious."

Between the President of the larger and the Vice-President of the smaller American Confederacies, there appears to be a considerable difference of opinion. The President says "there is no crisis except such as may be produced at any time by designing politicians;" and the Vice-President asserts of the crisis, that "the hope of a reconstruction of the Union must now be abandoned." Quite a difference.

The flag adopted by the Confederated States consists of a red field, with a white space extending horizontally through the centre, and equal in width to one-third the width of the flag, the red space, above and below, to be of the same width as the white; the union blue extending down through the white space, and stopping at the lower red space; in the centre of the union a circe of white stars, corresponding in number with the States in the Confederacy.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes an inflammatory appeal to the Border States to come to the rescue. In a tone altogether unaccustomed for so mild-mannered a sheet, it says: "The sending of a Federal soldier to the South after the 4th of March, should be the signal for conflagration at Washington, and an utter route of the Vandal invaders from the North."

A Western paper announcing the death of a gentleman in Iowa, says: "He was a great admirer of Horace Greeley, but otherwise a very respectable man."

The New Orleans *Picayune* asserts that the only National Convention in which the seceded States could take part would be one which they could enter as independent States, "with entire freedom from obligations to accept its conclusions or demonstration of force to constrain acceptance."

Intelligence from Charleston states that there exists a pretty strong party in South Carolina opposed to ratifying the Montgomery Constitution, who will resist it at every point. The Government of the seceded States has appointed W. L. Yancey, P. A. Post, A. W. Mann and T. Butler King, special commissioners to England and France, to obtain a recognition of the independence of the Confederated States, and to make such commercial arrangements as their joint interests may require.

A special Washington dispatch of the 16th March says that the President and members of the Cabinet, foreign ministers, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Judges of the Courts, Supreme and others, the Mayor and citizens of Washington, and a large number of visiters, have arranged to wait upon Mr. Crittenden and lady at the National Hotel on the following evening. The visit will be a parting enteriainment, given to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, after forty years of honest public service for the whole country.

Among the confirmations reported in the Senate are J. M. Edwards, Commissioner General Land Office; J. N. Spinner, United States Treasurer; J. S. Holderman, Minister to Stockholm; Col. Thomas, Adjutant General.

The following appointments are also announced: Green Adams, of Kentucky, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department; G. A. Hale, of the District of Columbia, Postoffice Agent for Virginia and Maryland.

In the Missouri Convention, on the 16th, the amendment declaring the State will never aid the Federal Government with men or means to coerce a sister State was voted down by 61 to 30.

In the Virginia Convention, on the 16th, Union resolutions, wrapped in the American flag, and anti-secession resolutions, were offered, and laid on the table.

Mr. Goggin offered an amendment to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, proposing secession with a view to the eventual reconstruction of the Union. The amendment was ordered to be printed.

The Union men were ascertained to have a clear majority in the Arkansas Convention.

The Montgomery Congress has confirmed the District Judges, as follows: A. G. McGrath, South Carolina; H. R. Jackson, Georgia; W. Harris, Mississippi; Thos. J. Simms, Louisiana; John Hemphill, Texas; J. Finlay, Florida: Messrs. McQueen and McIntosh have also been confirmed Judges of the Admiralty Court at Key West; D. Hubbard, of Alabama, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Alexander B. Withral of Alabama, Register of tha Treasury; and B. Baker, of Georgia, Auditor of the Treasury.

An adjourned Southern Rights meeting was held in Louisville, Ky., on the afternoon of the 16th March, when delegates were appointed to a mass convention at Frankfort.

On the 16th, in the evening, the Hon. James Guthrie addressed a Union meeting. He counseled moderation, and said that Mr. Lincoln was honest, and that the North would ultimately accord the just demands of the South.

The first war-vessel of the embryo navy of the Southern Confederacy was commissioned at Charleston on the 14th. The *Lady Davis* arrived with 24-pounders, under command of Lieut. Huger.

Advices received from New Orleans to the 16th ult., state that Camp Cooper has surrendered to Texas. The United States officers and soldiers were permitted to march, with transportation and subsistence, to San Antonio, at which place all public arms and pronerty were to be delivered to the Texan authorities.

A Galveston dispatch of 15th ult. says the steamer *Rusk* returned that morning from Brazos with State troops. The Federal troops evacuated Fort Brown on the 12th. They got on the *Webster* for Key West and Tortugas.

Several hundred State troops have enlisted for six months, to serve under Ford on the Rio Grande, occupying the various forts.

Maj. McLean, U. S. A., had resigned and tendered his services to the State.

Camp Colorado, on the northern frontier, has been taken by the State troops.

Col. Sayes, of the Confederated army, is enlisting a regiment of negroes for the frontier, according to the orders of Davis.

ST. LOUIS, March 18—Waldo P. Johnson was elected United States Senator by the Missouri Legislature to-day, Green having been previously withdrawn. The whole vote was 145; necessary for choice, 73; Johnson, 80; Doniphan, 36; English, 29.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Herald* of to-day says the new tariff and constitution are unsatisfactory.

The floating battery at Charleston will be moved on the 24th, but not towards Sumter.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* reports that Major Anderson had informed the Government that if reinforcements be intended, South Carolina would immediately fill all the channels, and render communication by water impossible.

The Cabinet are considering measures relative to the seizure of the revenue cutter *Texas*.

It is understood the Administration have sent out agents to different European Governments to inform them of the future policy of this Government, thus forestalling and defeating the object of the Southern Confederacy in sending their Commissioners thence. The same course will be pursued relative to Mexico.

The Cabinet, as soon as the Southern forts affair is settled, will take into consideration the collection of the revenue. All are known to agree that it should be collected, but the manner is the trouble.

Lieut. Putnam has arrived from Texas with dispatches from Col. Waite, who has been instructed to withdraw from Texas, and was concentrating his troops at Indianola. Col. Waite will remain till all the troops have left. All the stores and munitions of war were in the hands of the Texas Commissioners, who allowed the necessary supplies to send the troops out of the State. The military post on Brazos Island was surrendered by Lieut. Thompson, Gen. Nichols first insisting that the flag should be saluted. He had only fifteen men and two guns.

The Texas Rangers are stationed from Brazos to Brownsville, and it is anticipated that they would attempt to prevent the Government troops taking away stores and artillery.

A Washington dispatch of to-day, says the last remittance from any of the seceding States, on account of the customs, were received from Galveston, towards the close of February, about $9,000. Drafts on balance previous to secession and receipts other than from customs, it is said, are honored in those States, with the exception of Louisiana.

The War Debt Law.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Territories of Oregon and Washington in the suppression of Indian hostilities therein, in the years 1855 and 1856.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and they are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses incurred in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, in the suppression of Indian hostilities therein, in the years 1855 and 1856.

For the payment of volunteers embracing the first, second and ninth Oregon regiments, and the three companies of minute men, numbered sixty, sixty-one and sixty-two, and the first and second Washington regiments and promiscuous companies of Captain Strong and Captain Hays, four hundred thousand dollars, after deducting stoppages as ascertained by the Third Auditor of the Treasury in his report of the 7th of February, 1860, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed the 8th of February, 1859; said claims to be examined and audited by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, who shall allow to said volunteers the same pay and allowances as were paid to officers and soldiers of equal grade at that period in the United States army serving in that country: *Provided,* That payment shall only be made to such of the above named companies as shall be shown by satisfactory proof to have been engaged in actual service in the field for the period and in the manner claimed.

For the payment of claims for services, supplies, transportation, and so forth, incurred in the maintenance of said volunteers, two million four hundred thousand dollars, to be paid upon the principle, and agreeably to the rates for services, supplies, transportation, and so forth, allowed and reported by the Third Auditor of the Treasury in his aforesaid report of the 7th of February, 1860: *Provided,* That said Auditor be and he hereby is authorized and directed to receive additional evidence as to the amount or value of supplies, transportation, and personal services, and to correct errors in his former report touching the same: whose supplies were furnished at points in either of said Territories, where similar supplies were not furnished for the regular army during the hostilities in which said volunteers were engaged, he shall allow for such supplies the price paid for similar supplies for the regular army at the most convenient point where army supplies were furnished during said time, adding thereto the cost of transportation to the place where such supplies were furnished to said volunteers: *And provided further,* That no compensation shall be made for the services of any person in more than one capacity for the same time; and all payments made in pursuance of this act shall be received in full satisfaction and discharge of the claims upon which they are made.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims for horses or other property lost or destroyed in said service shall be settled according to the act approved the 3d of March, 1849, providing for payment for horses or other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there be paid to Robert J. Atkinson, Third Auditor of the Treasury, for the duties heretofore performed by him in the investigation of said claims, the sum of one thousand dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That for the payment of claims provided for in this act, the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he deem it expedient, issue to the claimants or their legal representatives, bonds of the United States of a denomination not less than fifty dollars, redeemable in twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, and payable annually or semi-annually at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved March 2, 1861.

ST. LOUIS, March 20th, 1861.

The Administration has ordered the evacuation of Fort Sumter. The *Herald's* Washington correspondent states that the command was to leave on the 23d of March. The U. S. ships off Pensacola are ordered to remain inactive until further advised.

☞ The Albany *Argus,* in quoting Dr. Beecher's profane remark that, in a close and final rally, "one good rifle is worth a score of bibles," says when the Wise King proposed to divide the child between the claimants, the true mother cried out, "Oh, my Lord, give her the living child, in no ways slay it." It was the false mother that said, "Let it be neither mine nor thine, but divide it." The Beechers and Greeleys who refuse to yield anything for the sake of the country—who see the impending sword, and are willing to let it fall—who mock at division, and would see the country annihilated and dead, rather than in the arms of another, are the false and unnatural claimants. Those, on the other hand, who say "let us yield up our wishes and even our rights that this life may be preserved and kindred blood be spared," speak the voice of natural affection.

☞ Motto for the Ocean—Long may it wave!

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

Our War Debt.

The War Debt bill is at hand, and we are enabled to read its provisions in detail.

For the payment of such companies of volunteers as may be shown to have been in actual service in the field, after deducting stoppages as ascertained by the report of the third Auditor, four hundred thousand dollars. The rate allowed will be the same as for a similar grade in the regular service at the time, in this country.

2d. For the payment of the claims for services, supplies, transportation, &c., two millions four hundred thousand dollars, based substantially upon the Third Auditor's report. The Auditor is directed to receive additional evidence as to the value or amount of supplies, if offered. No person to be paid in more than one capacity at a time. All payments made agreeably to this bill to be full discharge of the debts.

3. All lost property to be paid for in accordance with the act of 31 March, 1849.

4th. The secretary of the Treasury will issue to the claimants or their legal representatives, U. S. Bonds, redeemable in twenty years, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum—payable annually or semi-annually. Coupons will also be attached. Sums under fifty dollars will be paid in cash. The amount appropriated for the privates is insufficient, working a much greater hardship than any other portion of the bill. The rate will be about $12 per month, when the wages of the country were $50 per month. Especially is this unjust for the reason that almost every one in the country was obliged to bear arms, because the government was utterly incapable of protecting us, and we consequently had to abandon all the regular industrial pursuits. The war was an economical one. The U. S. could not have thrown troops in the same numbers among us, without a cost of many hundreds of thousands, and then arriving here *four months* after hostilities were commenced, would have had to fight *ten thousand* more Indians than we did—for we greatly checked the magnitude of the war by a few sharp decisive battles at first, thus restraining the hostiles from gaining those Indians who were only waiting to see who would be successful at first. We trust that this section of the bill does not indicate a final action, but hope that they will give us the same allowances that were made to the Cayuse volunteers. In truth, our political weakness makes us the victims of a most miserable frontier policy, unknown to California, which State had her Washoe war only fought a year ago, paid immediately on demand, while we have waited for years. The amount to be paid for supplies, &c., if it had been given immediately when due, would not have been far wrong in our Territory, but the interest at our lowest rates of 2 per cent. per month, has doubled it. Any farmer would gladly have taken one dollar cash, for a certain amount of supplies at the time of the war, rather than two dollars on distant and uncertain credit.

The bonds, in eastern cities, would probably command a premium, and would find an eager demand, but out here, where the money is worth so much more, they will probably be at a small discount.

GOV. STEVENS.—We notice some of the best papers in California and Oregon, publishing with proper comments, the letter addressed by the second Auditor to Gov. Stevens, notifying that gentleman that, instead of a balance being due from him to the U. S., on account of defalcations, as was charged here, and elsewhere, the very opposite is the fact. The government is indebted to him on the final adjustment of his public accounts. So much for the attempts of party malice to ruin the private character of an estimable citizen and faithful public officer.

Governor Stevens holds a foremost place in the confidence and respect of our citizens. They will not forget his able, prompt and successful action during the disastrous Indian war, and his untiring efforts in Congress and before the committees of that body to obtain the payment of the just demands of our people, and to him more than to any other one man, for the final action of the late Congress. We do not advocate the claims of any particular person here to the Delegateship, but we deem this much simply an act of justice to one who, when many thousand miles away, was bitterly assailed by unscrupulous enemies. At one time he was charged with defalcation, at another, with the silly project of a Pacific Republic, &c. He is now here, and has and will answer satisfactorily the baseless charges.

—A great deal of editorial is crowded out by interesting news and letters.

Driftwood.

—There will be a May party on Low's prairie on May Day. It is intended to be a pic-nic, and will include the usual festivities. Everybody is invited to attend.

—The Democracy of Thurston county will hold their precinct meetings on the 27th inst. to elect delegates to the County Convention. The County Convention will be held at the Capitol on the 4th of May.

—John Donovan, tried at the term of the U. S. District Court for the First District of W. T., for the murder of S. Andrews, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, was pardoned by His Excellency Governor McGill on the 17th inst.

—We learn that C. B. Baker, Esq., has been appointed one of the Thurston county Commissioners, to fill a vacancy.

—The "Forte" of a great many young ladies—the Piano Forte.

—The New York *Tribune* says that the only change needed for the Constitution, is to make it more anti-slavery. The *World*, a conservative paper, with Republican tendencies, charges the *Tribune* with abolitionizing the Republicans.

—A young lady asks Prentice whether she had better not marry a minister, as she wants to get a *real* good man. Prentice answers "if you want to marry a genuine, pious christian, get an editor." He is right. There's tricks in all trades except ours.

—The English Insurance Companies have raised the rate of insurance one per cent. on cargoes from the United States on account of the impending hostilities.

—We publish in full on our first page the War Debt bill.

—We have received a letter from Oro Fino, which is crowded out for want of room. It will appear next week. Our correspondent represents the side of the miners in the contest between them and the Indian authorities. We understand that matters have been peaceably settled with the Indians.

—Capt. Armstrong of this place, and A. J. Cain, Esq., of Walla-walla, Indian Agent, left Walla-walla for the mines on the 26th ult. Capt. Armstrong may be looked for here before long. We will be enabled, through his kindness, to furnish our readers with full and reliable reports of the Nez Perce mines.

—We suppose that the bonds for the payment of the war debt will be here in about four months.

—Judge Yantis, Maj. Blankenship, and Robt. Yantis left here on last Monday to prospect the Nisqually river for gold.—Maj. Blankenship was one of the party that made the recent exploration for a pass south of Mount Ranier, and during that trip he thought he saw quartz indications of gold for about twelve miles of the Nisqually, in the vicinity of the Bald Hills, about thirty miles from here. We would not be surprised if the party found gold.

—We are advised of an affray between some miners and whites near Colville. Two whites and four Indians were killed. The disturbance was not general, but merely the result of a private dispute.

—Strong efforts will be made to re-establish the Military Department of Oregon and Washington. We hope Colonel Wright will be put in command.

FIGHT FOR SPOILS.—The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald* states that the Republicans from this coast are having a brisk fight over the spoils of office. No appointments have been made as yet, but we learn that they were to come up on the 30th March.

Senator Baker, it is charged, was taking care of the "favorite number," (1) and tried to get everything for his friends. This excited the hostilities of the Pacific delegations, who muttered their curses not loud—but deep. The result has separated Col. Baker and the Cabinet, and the Senator has withdraw all his applications for offices, and declared "war to the knife" upon the Administration. California and Washington Territory have delegations at Washington to attend to the office-seeking interests.

NEW MAP.—Captain DeLacy has finished a nice map of the recent exploration for the Ranier Pass. The Pass between the headwaters of the Nisqually and Cowlitz is called Packwood's Pass, in honor of that old Pioneer. This map shows on a scale of 3 miles to the inch, a verry correct representation of the recently discovered stock ranges, &c.

OUR MAILS.—Mr. Giddings, elsewhere, charges Mr. Windsor with not waiting until the proper time for the mails. The Portland *Times* does the same.

We think the Postmaster at Monticello, if this is the case, should not deliver the mail until the schedule time. Won't some of the Portland papers wake up that postal agent, and help us straighten matters?

Everybody and everything connected with our mail seems to go wrong.

DELEGATES CHOSEN.—We learn that Island and Whatcom Cos. have chosen delegates to the Convention favorable to Governor Stevens. The following counties are set down by his friends as certain for him:—Missoula, Spokane, Walla Walla, Clickatat, Cowlitz, Pacific, Chehalis, Lewis, Thurston, Sawamish, King and Kitsap, which would be sufficient to nominate him and leave votes over.

We have been assured that the Governor will carry Clark county. He met with a cordial and flattering reception on his return from the Federal Capital.

☞ A private letter of a late date from Walla Walla, says:

"I have just seen a man direct from the mines. He informs me that they have found gold upon all the tributaries of the main creek for a distance of from 3 to 7 miles, and that the gold is coarse and does not require quicksilver to save it. A party of 30 men and 70 horses are out breaking a new trail to avoid the snow, and my informant thinks they have finished by this time."

LIEUT. MULLAN.—Lieutenant John Mullan arrived on the *Cortez* and proceeded to Walla Walla.

This gentleman will soon be busily engaged on his Fort Benton road, upon which he has expended so much industry and energy. We understand that his appropriations are quite liberal. When finished the road will be an enduring monument of his engineering skill. Mr. Mullan has proposed and urged a road to connect Fort Laramie and the Deer Lodge, which road it is thought would greatly develop the resources of that interior country through which it would pass. The Mormons have settled in the Deer Lodge, not it appears as dwellers of a night, but permanently, with household goods.

☞ A note from Hon. Paul K. Hubbs informs us that he has been misrepresented in reference to the Capital Bill. Mr. Hubbs has written a card to the *Chronicle* in regard to the matter; he feels certain that the bill was enrolled by the Assistant Clerk of the House, Mr. Johnson. We give each gentleman publicity of his denial, and our only reason for alluding at first to the matter was that a mean inuendo had connected us indirectly with it.

☞ A gentleman of the upper country, lately from Washington City, gives a very gloomy view of affairs. He writes us:—"Every vote given to Republicanism now is a vote for *permanent* secession. Would to God that the Democratic party throughout the country would firmly unite and sweep the elections.

☞ We learn that Lieuts. Anderson and Ferguson, who resigned at Walla Walla, have received First Lieutenancies in the army of the Southern Confederacy.

☞ THE TWO PRESIDENTS. — The two Presidents, Lincoln and Davis, were born in Kentucky, within a few miles, and within a few months of each other. Each is 52 years of age. This reminds us of the culminating point of the South Pass, where streams rising on different sides of the culmination very near each other, flow into the Pacific and the Atlantic.

☞ The weather has been very fine for the last few days. The sun came out brightly, and vegetation fairly leaps with life. A few more such days will make the brush easily combustible.

☞ We understand that Gov. Stevens may be expected here in about ten days' time. He is now at Walla Walla.

☞ It is proper to remark that the printed copy of the President's Inaugural in the State papers does not deserve the criticism as a literary production, that was given by us to the one we received. There is a difference in punctuation, &c.

☞ Thomas J. Dryer, late editor of the *Oregonian*, and State elector, has been appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. He succeeds Hon. J. W. Borden of Indiana. Mr. Dryer's residence will be at Honolulu, Oahu—salary $4,000, and probably as much more in "perquisites."

STEAMER MULTNOMAH, April 10, 1861.

FRIEND LODGE—On Monday last we had a large States mail for the Sound, and arrived with it at Monticello some fifteen minutes before 1 o'clock. The mail stage had gone, and Mr. Burbank informed me that the said mail coach had left some time in the morning. So you perceive your mails are detained at Monticello at least one day in consequence of the stage having left long before schedule time.

GIDDINGS.

☞ We are under obligations to Capt. Gove, Capt. Fleming, and T. M. Reed, Esq., for late papers.

The New York *Herald's* Montgomery correspondent, a day or two since, stated that the Southern Confederacy would be recognized by France and Spain. There is as yet no confirmation of the report.

MONTICELLO, Cowlitz county, W. T., April 18th, 1861.

To the Honorables ISAAC I. STEVENS, WM. STRONG, O. B. MCFADDEN, COLUMBIA LANCASTER, Gen. JAMES TILTON, and LLOYD BROOKE, Esq.

GENTLEMEN:—

The time is now near at hand, when the people of the Territory of Washington will be called upon to choose from among themselves some one to represent them in the Congress of the United States, and the people always having the right to know the principles and policy of their agents, and the anomalous and critical condition of our country rendering it essentially necessary at this time, those gentlemen mentioned, (all of whose names have been spoken of in connection with the office of Delegate in Congress from our Territory,) together with any others who may wish or expect the votes of the people for that position, will confer a favor upon the people, by answering the following questions, and setting forth such other views and policy as your wisdom may suggest, at an early day through the columns of public journals in which the aforementioned inquires may appear:

1st. Has a State a natural, honorable, or political right to withdraw from the Federal Union, in consequence of the violation by one or more of the Confederated States of the Compact or Constitution, to which they all subscribed?

2nd. If so, who is to be the judge of the violation?

3d. If not, is it a free and voluntary government?

4th. Are the States which have by their Conventions repealed the ordinance connecting them with the Union, declaring their separation therefrom and organized a separate government, in or out of the Union?

5th. In either case, what do you propose to do with them?

6th. What is the difference, if any, between the fundamental principles of the United States Government and those of a State government?

7th. Did the States enter the Union as sovereigns and equals, and if so, are they entitled to equal rights and protection?

8th. Is it, or not, the right and duty of the United States government to protect the persons, and property, of its citizens every where within its jurisdiction?

9th. Are slaves property?

10th. Is the Dred Scott decision a fair interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the right to hold slave property in the Territories of the United States?

Very Respectfully,

Cramline La Du.	Taylor L. Rue,
Wm. Hutchinson,	Edward Rue,
James B. La Du,	Ambrose Patton,
George Barlow,	James Catlin,
Jesse Fowler,	L. P. Smith,
George W. Fowler,	Henry Jackson,
Thomas Roe,	A. W. McWhorter,
A. R. Burbank,	Bernard Laffay,
Seth Catlin,	J. K Leonard,
William Wittle,	John W. Blakeney,
Seth Catlin, Jr.,	James Redpath,
E. D. Breeze,	H. W. Wilson,
Charles Holman,	W. D. King,
James Cokely,	Peter W. Crawford,
John W. Robinson,	Adam Redpath,
A. C. Clark,	N. Ostrander,

Letters from Walla-walla.

WALLA WALLA, March 26, 1861.

FRIEND LODGE:

I promised in my last to inform you and the readers of the *Pioneer and Democrat*, the first invoice of gold dust from the Nez Perces mines. It affords me good pleasure to inform you that some sixty ounces of the precious metal was received here on last Saturday. It was brought down from the mines by Mr. Davis and the Hon. Sargent Smith. These gentlemen give very flattering reports. My prejudices heretofore has been against the mines, but now that gold exists in the Nes Perces diggings is beyond a doubt, and that in rich quantities.

An express from the Bitter Root country, a few days since, brought news that Major Owens had started a party of his employees to trade or capture from the Snake Indians those Van Norman children that were taken from the emigrants last season. Mr. Cain, the Indian Agent, leaves to-day for the Agency. Every body is either talking about the mines, or are going there. In the course of three weeks, the miners will be able to reach the mines without difficulty. At present there is some three feet of snow to contend with.

Yours, WALLA.

WALLA-WALLA, April 5, 1861.

Editor of Pioneer and Democrat:

Walla-walla is alive with strangers. About two hundred persons have come here from below during the past three or four days, and are now on their way to the mines. We are in receipt of news from there every few days. The accounts continue still more flattering; so much-so that many of our farmers, as soon as they get their grain in the ground, will leave for the mines. No pack animals have yet been taken across the mountains on account of the snow being so deep. Mossman and Matherson have started an express between Walla-walla and the mines, connecting with Tracy & Co. at this place. The express will leave here every Monday morning. For the benefit of those who start from your place and vicinity, I would say the best road from Walla-walla to Snake river is the Nez Perce trails. The fords to the different streams that the trails cross are good at all times. The merchants here have fine supplies of goods for fitting out miners. Flour is selling at from $7 50 to $8 00 per 100 pounds; bacon 30 cents per pound; beans 15 cents per pound. Several of our stock raisers have already gone up to the mines with their beef cattle. A number of miners have come down from there this spring to get new supplies of provisions. I have not seen one that was dissatisfied with the diggings, and twenty of them appear to be in a hurry to get back to the land of gold. Many state that they have got as good a fortune as they want—they wish for nothing better. M. J. N.

WALLA WALLA, April 6th, 1861.

FRIEND LODGE:

The news from the Nez Perce mines continues to be of a most favorable character. I have seen several parties from there, reliable men that I have known in California as good miners; their reports of the richness and extent of the mines are very encouraging.

Those miners that have their claims opened are making from ten to twenty dollars a day to the hand. The gold appears to be very evenly distributed, affording good average pay. The pay dirt is represented to be about three feet in depth and about the same quantity of top dirt to throw off; the bed rock is a soft quartz granite.

With us the mines is the all absorbing topic; everybody that can leave their business, talk of going as soon as the snow melts, and prospecting parties can go out and ascertain the extent of the diggins. I expect that we shall have a rush to this country that will equal the rush to Fraser river. The snow yet impedes the travel for a distance of about twenty miles, so as to stop pack trains, but in a few week's time, the road will be clear. Some parties are starting to look out a wagon road.

Captain Armstrong left here for the Nez Perce country, in company with Mr. Cain, about a week ago. He will probably furnish the Olympians with reliable accounts of the mines from his personal observations.

C—.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO MARCH 25!

The steamer *Cortes* arrived at Portland last Friday, bringing dates from California to the 8th inst., and from St. Louis to the 25th March.

The Washington correspondent of the *Alta*, writing under date of the 19th ult., says:

There is no doubt the evacuation of Fort Sumter has been ordered by the Administration, and the troops will leave that post during the present week. This, however, must not be mistaken for a peace measure on the part of the Washington Cabinet, but a measure resulting from absolute necessity. Nor does the evacuation remove serious fears of a collision at Fort Pickens. On the contrary, there are *preparations for fighting at Fort Pickens being made*, and orders have issued from the Department here to land the troops from the *Brooklyn* and other sloops-of-war, to reinforce Lieutenant Slemmer's command. That was Mr. Holt's order at the first sign of a hostile purpose, but the reinforcements were not actually landed, because assurances were given that no attack was meditated, and in order to satisfy the Peace Convention then in session here.

President Davis has recently sent secret orders to General Bragg, (of "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg!" notoriety,) to prepare his troops, now numbering 4,000 enlisted men, for an assault on Fort Pickens, should the Administration here decline negotiations for a peaceable arrangement.

OREGON WAR DEBT.—The bonds will not be ready for some two months yet in payment of the war debt. Mr. Stout will not leave here till the Treasury Department has prepared instructions and determined the manner in which the claims are to be presented, so as to be able to inform the people of his State of all steps necessary to be taken in the matter. He is urging a restoration of the Military Department of Oregon and the protection of emigrants.

OREGONIANS FOR OFFICE.—There are many of these gentlemen here anxious to serve the country. Jesse Applegate will probably get the Surveyor Generalship. A. P. Ankeny is strongly backed as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. T. J. Dryer is quite sick, but seems to be improving.—Gen. Lane leaves soon for Oregon. Col. Baker will not go before the first of June.

ST. LOUIS, March 22nd.

The Missouri Convention to day adjourned until the day named in December next. The response to the communication from Georgia has been postponed till the next meeting. There are two reports upon the subject for consideration then, both expressing an unwillingness to secede from the Union. A resolution was adopted constituting the President of the Convention and one member from each Congressional district a committee, of which a majority shall have power to call the Convention together in the interim, if deemed necessary.

A resolution was also adopted providing for the election, by the Convention, of seven delegates to such a Border State Convention as may be ordered by the Virginia Convention. The following are the delegates: Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis; Wm. A. Hall, of Randolph; James H. Moss, of Cooper; L. Hendrick, of Green; and G. Pomeroy, of Crawford.

In the Virginia Convention, yesterday, Carlisle offered the Washington Peace Conference measures as a substitue for the repors of the Committee on Federal Relations, which were referred.

A secession caucus was held at night, but no definite action was had.

The Virginia Legislature has agreed to adjourn on the first of April. The Missouri Legislature will probably adjourn the early part of next week.

The Washington correspondent of to-day's Herald says the inconsistencies in the dispatches of Major Anderson, before and after the Inaugural, lead to whispers in Executive circles, that the Major may be in complicity with the Secessionists. Also, that the President has determined to call an extra session of Congress.

ST. LOUIS, March 23—A. M.

Last night's Washington dispatches state that rumors are current that there is to be no evacuation of Sumpter. It is supposed that they have been put forward for political effect, as it is positively certain that it will not be abandoned speedily, and that Pickens will not be re-inforced.

All signs are favorable to a peaceful solution of the National difficulties.

The chartered vessels which recently sailed, took sealed orders.

There has, as yet, been no determination for an extra session of Congress.

The New York *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says Mr. Seward has written a letter to the Southern Commissioners, reviewing the entire grounds of the misunderstanding, with a view of restoring harmony, and closing with a recommendation of a National Convention.

The Government has received information of a plot to revolutionize California and Oregon, implicating Gen. Johnson and other officers.

A New Orleans dispatch of yesterday says it is understood the Confederate Commissioners will not leave for Europe till the 31st.

By proclamation of Gen. Bragg, all vessels are prohibited from furnishing supplies to all vessels off Pensacola or Pickens, under a forfeiture and confiscation.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 21st, says: The assertion that the term of service of 26 of Major Anderson's men had nearly expired, is a mistake. Anderson was in daily expectation of receiving orders to evacuate Fort Sumter. The supply of provisions and fuel was nearly exhausted. If he is not speedily relieved he will be compelled to burn some of his gun carriages. He states that the fort would be given up to South Carolina authorities after examination by authorized officers, and their receipts taken for the property. Col. Lay has had a long interview with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard.

The proposition of the British Government to refer the San Juan question to some foreign government was submitted by the President to the Senate.

The matter was understood to have been debated in executive session, without conclusion. Senator Nesmith opposed the proposition, being unable to agree to any plan involving the possibility of giving up the island.

The Administration will reply to the Southern Commissioners in a few days, stating that it has no power to treat with them, and that they can be regarded only as gentlemen representing a dissatisfied people, but will refer them to the next congress.

Dr. Fox, of the navy, accompanied by Captain Hartstein, visited Major Anderson, but the nature of his mission is unknown.

The Southern Commissioners received advices to-day that affairs looked more peaceable, and that any collision was almost impossible.

Messrs. Mason and Hunter have gone to Virginia to urge immediate secession.

The evidence in the Armstrong Court Martial case indicates that there was a sufficient force to defend the navy yard at the time of its surrender.

H. J. Raymond, of the *Times*, will be Consul to Paris.

ST. LOUIS, VIA. FORT KEARNEY, March 25th, 1861.

Special despatches from Washington to New York papers are still filled with rumors about the evacuation of Sumter, from which it may be inferred that the matter is not yet settled. The latest rumor is that Col. Lamon has been sent to the fort by the President, with the order to Major Anderson for its evacuation, in case Col. Lamon shall find, after careful inspection, that evacuation is unavoidable. If not, he is not to deliver the order.

It is also stated that on Saturday the Cabinet had under consideration despatches from Lieut. Slemmer, who states that unless supplied with provisions soon he will have to abandon Fort Pickens.

Gen. Bragg, in command of the Federal forces near Pickens, notified Lieut. Slemmer that supplies cannot be landed at the fort unless by permit of Jeff. Davis. The *Brooklyn*, *St. Louis*, *Sabine* and *Wyandott* are off Pickens.

The *Charleston Courier* of Friday says: Sergeant Fox arrived, to visit and to report to the Administration the condition of Sumter. He was permitted to go hither, accompanied by Capt. Hartstein. The *Courier* also announces the arrival of Ex-Congressman Holmes, who says Seward desired him to say to the people of Charleston that he was for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement; also, that Scott gave similar assurances, and the President favors such a policy, and may, if the Cabinet desires, order the evacuation of Pickens as well as Sumter.

The Texas Legislature met on the 18th, when the House and Senate took the oath of allegiance to the new Government, a few members doing so under protest.

Governor Houston and the Secretary of State retired and surrendered the archives. Houston has published an appeal to the people, denouncing the Convention. The latter body passed a substitute to the Army bill—raising only one mounted regiment.

The Georgia State Convention adjourned on Saturday night. They adopted a State Constitution, to be ratified or rejected by the people at the next July election.

There is nothing new from Montgomery. The troops of the South are concentrating at Pensacola.

GOV. STEVENS.—Our readers will recollect that Gov. Stevens, late Chairman of the Breckinridge Executive Committee, was charged during the canvass with being a defaulter to a large amount, and that this charge was persistently and confidently urged by the entire press of this coast opposed to the wing of the Democracy with which he was identified. We had not at the time the facts which would enable us to speak authoritatively in the matter, nor did we deem the charge of that gravity

particularly called for notice and reply. The integrity and reliable character of Gov. Stevens was too well known and too generally admitted, for the charge to be considered in any other light, than as a mere stroke for political effect. We now, however, have the pleasure to lay before our readers an official communication from the Treasury Department, settling this matter forever at rest, and showing that instead of Gov. Stevens having been a defaulter to the Government, the Government was actually in debt to him. Without further remark, we publish the following letter, the original of which we have seen:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Feb. 25, 1861.

SIR:—Your accounts as late Superintendent ex-officio of Indian Affairs in the Territory of Washington have been settled, and a balance of $214 56 found due to you—differing from your account $468 29—which is explained by the enclosed statement.

On application at this office you will receive a requisition on the Treasury for the above named balance.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. D. FULLER,
Second Auditor.

Gen. I. I. STEVENS, late ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

The character of Governor Stevens should have been enough to shield him from the gross aspersions to which he has been subjected. No gentleman has labored more zealously and efficiently for the interests of the Territory over which he presided and the whole Pacific coast. Governor Stevens took a very active part in securing the passage of the Oregon and Washington Territory War debt bill; and in this particular his services have been transcended by those of no other gentleman.

It was charged that his course in the late Presidential canvass worked injuriously to his constituency: but the very reverse has proved to be the result. Courage, ability, judgment and prescience have been shown to be prominent traits in the character of Gov. Stevens. He is an ardent and consistent lover of the Union, opposed to secession. Every scheme having for its purpose the promotion of a Pacific Republic was frowned upon by him. Every act of his career is beyond the reach of malice. We are also gratified to know that Governor Stevens strongly advocates the union of the Democracy for the sake of the Union of our country.—*S. F. Herald.*

Olympia Market Review.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY C. E. WILLIAMS.

OLYMPIA, April 16, 1861.

The scarcity noted in our last report of domestic products, still continues. Some few sales have transpired during the week, among which we quote:—Bacon, sides and shoulders, at 15 cents; hams at 18 cts. per pound; Eggs 25 cents per doz. Quite an active inquiry has been entertained for butter, chickens and Eggs for the Victoria market; all of which are scarce, and would command remunerative rates.

The recent advices of continued shipments of wheat from San Francisco to Eastern markets, has induced a feeling of greater firmness in bread stuffs. We note the advance of the figure for Tumwater sup. flour to $50 per ton.

THURSTON COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Central Committee hereby respectfully give notice that the County Convention will be held at Olympia on

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing eight delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention, and to nominate a County Ticket.

The committee recommend that the Democracy of the several precincts assemble at the usual places of holding elections in the five election precincts, and at any place to suit the citizens in the following new precincts: Coal Bank, Tenalquot, Nisqually, South Bay, Miller's Mill, Miami Prairie, meet at Black river school house, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., to elect delegates to the County Convention. The Ratio of representation in the County Convention will be one delegate to every ten voters lividg in the precinct.

A full attendance of delegates is earnestly solicited.

By order of a majority of the committee.

A. J. CHAMBERS,
Acting Chairman.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 11th inst., by Rev. T. J. Harper, Mr. AARON WEBSTER and Miss —— YANTIS.

For Delegate to Congress.

MR. LODGE—You will please announce Col. M. T SIMMONS as a candidate for Delegate to Congress.
13tf

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 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.,
3m 14] San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Winslow,

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

New Advertisements.

SOIREE.

THERE WILL BE A DANCING PARTY MAY Day Evening at Galliher's Hall.
Price of Tickets $2. 2w22

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned under the name and style of M. LOUISSON & CO., at Olympia, W. T., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Olympia and San Francisco, April 1, 1861.

ISAAC LIGHTNER,
A. FRANKEL,
M. LOUISSON,
By his Attorney, A. Frankel.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE business of the late firm of M. Louisson & Co. at Olympia, W. T., under the name of

Lightner & Frankel.

ISAAC LIGHTNER,
A. FRANKEL.

NOTICE.—Parties having claims against the late firm of M. Louisson & Co., will present them for adjustment at their earliest convenience, and those indebted by note, account, or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement.

ISAAC LIGHTNER,
A. FRANKEL,
1w22 Successors to M. Louisson & Co.

FOR RENT.

THE PROPERTY HERETOFORE KNOWN AS Sim. Plomondon's; Cowlitz Prairie, Lewis County, containing 313 acres, more or less, of excellent land, house, barn, &c.

Apply to Mr. L. Dubean, Cowlitz Prairie, or to the Mission, Vancouver, Clarke county. To a good tenant, the terms willbe made very reasonable.

April 19, 1862. 22tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—On Fourth Street, one door below Main.

A. J. CAIN. E. L. BRIDGES.

CAIN & BRIDGES,

ATTORNEYS YT LAW,

WALLA-WALLA, W. T.

☞ Particular attention given to land and collection business.

April 10, 1861. 22y

FOUND,

IN MY MEADOW, ON NISQUALLY BOTTOM, on the 14th of April, 1861, a note of hand drawn by H. J. Ammons, and in favor of M. J. or B. Wallace for the sum of two hundred dollars, with a credit on the back of it for thirty dollars, and signed by M. B. Wallace. The owner can have the above described note by calling at the Pioneer and Democrat office, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

3w22 WM. PACKWOOD.

NOTICE

To Ship Masters and Others.

THE BRANCHES ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF Pilot Commissioners for Columbia river and Shoalwater Bay, to Moses Rogers, Hiram Brown and Geo. W. Staples, Bar Pilots, have been recalled until they shall have put on a boat, as required by law, passed January 31st, 1861.

G. T. EASTABROOK,
G. S. FOSTER,
V. S. REDDELL,
Board of Pilot Commissioners.

Oysterville, W. T., April 2, 1861. 3w21

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

OF ALL KINDS.

1861.

REAPERS AND COMBINED MACHINES.

We now offer for sale the celebrated NEW YORK REAPER AND NEW YORK REAPER AND MOWER,

Made expressly for California, by Warder & Child, at Springfield, Ohio.

We have sold the above make of machines for the last five years, with increased sales every year. One hundred and seventy-six of these Reapers were sold last season, all of which gave the most perfect satisfaction, as being the most DURABLE, LIGHT RUNNING, and COMPLETE Reaper and Mower in use. Extra parts always on hand.

Also, KETCHUM'S MOWER. Improved for 1861. Said to be the best single Mower ever made.

Also, THE VERMONT MOWER AND REAPER. A light draft. Cuts five feet: suitable for small farms.

Also, HALL'S, PITTS' & RUSSELL'S THRESHERS; POWERS, Etc.

BRADLEY'S PATENT HORSE RAKES. A boy can use them.

SPRING STEEL TEETH WHEEL HORSE RAKES.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKES (all sizes.)

Hay and Barley Rakes, Barley Forks, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths (all kinds), Grain Cradles, Seed Sowers. Cultivators, Farm or Plantation Mills, (for grinding feed—best in use,) Brown's Burr Stone Mills, Hand Mills, Horse Carts, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Grindstones (all sizes, in casks or single), Large Road Plows, Road Scrapers, etc.

All of which are offered for sale at the lowest city prices.

J HN D. ARTHUR & SON,
Cor. Washington and Davis streets,
3m21 San Francisco.

NOW LANDING,

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

Brown Drills and Sheetings.

30-Inch Shirtings.

ASSORTED WIDTHS.

BLANKETS,

ALL GRADES AND COLORS.

PRINTS AND DELAINES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

DRESS AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

ALEXANDER'S GENUINE KID GLOVES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS.

FLANNELS, HOSIERY, &c.

House Furnishing Goods.

Brussels and 3-Ply Carpets,

NEW PATTERNS.

Paper Hangings.

DRUGGETS.

MATTINGS, HOLLANDS, HEMP CARPETS.

AGENCY FOR

Jewett's and Comon's Oil Cloths.

For sale for Cash, or to first class, prompt paying trade, at a discount from market rates.

FRANK BAKER,
6m21 110 and 112 Clay Street.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS.

In townships 7, 8 and 9 North, Range 35 East. Approved Jan. 25, 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 settlement.

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. R. PAINTER,)
J. M. PAINTER,
T. P. PAINTER.) ☞ Offices fitted out with dispatch. 15ly

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

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

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

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

DANIEL BAGLEY,
President of the Board of Commissioners.

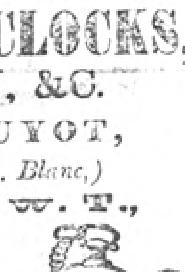
March 15, 1861. 8w17

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

JULIEN GUYOT,

(*Successor to L. A. Blanc,*)

Olympia, W. T.,



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

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

Repaired in the best manner by himself, and

Warranted for One Year.

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

Olympia, March 15, 1861. 6m17

JOHN M. JONES,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

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

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

Olympia, March 1, 1861. 15tf

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. 24-m6.

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.

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

Olympia, March 29, 1861. 4w19

NOTICE.

B. P. ANDERSON IS MY AUTHORIZED AGENT during my absence.

M. L. HEFRON.

Olympia, April 11, 1861. 1m21

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.

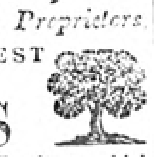
E. M. SAMMIS.

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

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

D. PHILLIPS & SON,

OFFER FOR SALE

A New Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, C thing, 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, BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

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!* or 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,
30y SAN FRANCISCO.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK

MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally, that he has

REMOVED

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

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

and all other articles in his line of business.

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

J. H. KELLETT.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1860. 6m22

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

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

H. A. Judson & Co.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 6m5.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

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

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

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

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

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

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

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

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

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

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

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

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

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

CATHARTIC PILLS.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

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

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

Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington Street, San Francisco.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,
132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians. Concluded at Washington, July 17, 1858. Ratified, April 13, 1859. Ratifications exchanged April 16, 1859. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, April 19, 1859.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his Masesty the Xing of the Belgians was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the 17th day of July last, which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States ot America on the one part, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians on the other part, wishing to regulate in a formal manner their reciprocal relation of commerce and navigation, and further to strengthen through the development of their interests, respectively, the bonds of friendship and good under-tanding so happily establishec between the governments and people of the two countries; and desiring with this view to conclude, by common agreement, a treaty eftablishing conditions equally advantageous to the commerce and navigation of both States, have to that effect appointed as their plenipotentiaries, namely: The President of the United States, Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, Mr. Henri B sch Spencer, decorated with the Cross of Iron, Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, Chevalier of the Polar Star, his Charge d'Affaires in the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, ascertained to be in good and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the inhabitants of the two countries, and the same security and protection which is enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of each country shall be guaranteed on both sides. The said inhabitants, whether establi-hed or temporarily residing within any ports, cities, or places whatever of the two countries, shall not, on account of their commerce or industry, pay any other or higher duties, taxes, or imposts than those which shall be levied on citizens or subjects of the country in which they may be; and the privileges, immunities, and other favors, with regard to commerce or industry, enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of one of the two States, shall be common to those of the other.

ARTICLE II.

Belgian vessels, whether coming from a Belgian or a foreign part, shall not pay, either, on entering or leaving the ports of the United States, whatever may be their destination, any other or higher duties of tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, buoys, light-houses, clearance, brokerage, or generally other charges whatsoever, than are required from vessels of the United States in similar cases. This provision extends not only to duties levied for the becefit of the State, but also to those levied for the benefit of provinces, cities countries, districts, townships, corporations, or any other division or jurisdiction whatever may be its designation.

ARTICLE III

Reciprocally, vessels of the United States, whether coming from a port of said States or from a foreign port, shall not pay, either on entering or leaving the ports of Belgium, whatever may be their destination, any other or higher duties of tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, buoys, light-houses, clearance, brokerage, or generally other charges whatever, than are required from Belgian vessels in similar cases. This provision extends not only to duties levied for the benefit of the State, but also to those levied for the benefit of provinces, cities, countries, districts, townships, corporations, or any other division or jurisdiction, whatever may be its designation.

ARTICLE IV.

Steam vessels of the United States and of Belgium, engaged in regular navigation between the United States and Belgium, shall be exempt in both countries from the payment of duties of tonnage, anchorage, buoys, and light-houses.

ARTICLE V.

As regards the coasting-trade between the ports of either country, the vessels of the two nations shall be treated on both sides on both sides on the same footing with the vessels of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE VI.

Objects of any kind soever introduced into the ports of either of the two States under the flag of the other whatever, may be their origin and from what country soever the importation thereof may have been made, shall not pay other or higher entrance-duties, nor shall be subjected to, were they imported under the national flag.

ARTICLE VII.

Articles of every description exported by Belgian vessels, or by those of the United States of America from the ports of either country to any country whatsoever, shall be subjected to no other duties or formalities than such as are required for exportation under the flag of the country where the shipment is made.

ARTICLE V.II.

All premiums, drawbacks, or other favors of like nature, which may be allowed in the States of either of the contracting parties upon goods imported or exported in national vessels, shall be likewise, and in the same manner, allowed upon goods imported directly from one of the two countries by its vessels into the other, or exported from one of the two countries by the vessels of the other to any destination whatever.

ARTICLE IX.

The preceding article is, however, not to apply to the importation of salt, and of the produce of the national fisherief; each of the two parties reserving to itselt the faculty of granting special privileges for the importation of those articles under its own flag.

ARTICLE X.

The high contracting parties agree to consider and to treat as Belgian vessels, and as vessels of the United States, all those which being provided by the competent authority with a passport, sea letter, or any other sufficient document, shall be recognized, conformably with existing laws, as national vessels in the country to which they respectively belong.

ARTICLE XI.

Belgian vessels and those of the United States may, conformably with the laws of the two countries, retain on board, in the ports of both, such parts of their cargoes as may be destined for a foreign country; and such parts shall not be subjected, either while they remain on board or upon re-exportation, to any charges whatsoever, other than those for the prevention of smuggling.

ARTICLE XII.

During the periop allowed by the laws of the two countries respectively for the warehousing of goods, no duties, other than those of watch and storage, shall be levied upon articles brought from either country into the other while awaiting transit, re-exportation, or entry for consumption. Such goods shall, in no case be subject to higher warehouse charges or to other formalities, than if they had been imported under the flag of the country.

ARTICLE XIII.

In all that relates to duties of customs and navigation, the two high contracting parties promise, reciprocally, not to grant any favor, privilege, or immunity to any other State which shall not instantly become common to the citizens and subjects of both parties respectively; gratuitously, if the concession or favor to such other State is gratuitous, and on allowing the same compensation, or its equivalent, if the concession is conditional.

Neither of the contracting parties shall lay upon goods proceeding from the soil or the industry of the other party, which may be imported into its ports, any other or higher duties of importation or re-exportation than are laid upon the importation or re-exportation of similar goods coming from any other foreign country.

ARTICLE XIV.

In case of shipwreck, damages at sea, or forced putting in, each party shall afford to the vessels of the other, whether belonging to the State or to individuals the same assistance and protection, and the same immunities, which would have been granted to its own vessels in similar cases.

ARTICLE XV.

It is moreover agreed between the two contracting parties, that the consuls and vice-consuls of the United States in the ports of Belgium, and reciprocally, the consuls and vice-consuls of Belgium in the ports of the United States, shall continue to enjoy all the privileges, protection and assistance usually granted to them, and which may be necessary for the proper discharge of their functions. The said consuls and vice-consuls may cause to be arrested and sent back either to their vessels or to their country, such seamen as may have deserted from the vessels of their nation. To this end they shall apply in writing to the competent local authorities, and they shall prove by exhibition of the vessel's crew list or other document, or if she shall have departed, by copy of said documents duly certified by them, that the seamen whom they claim formed part of the said crew. Upon such demand, thus supported, the delivery of the deserters shall not be refused. They shall, moreover, receive all aid and assistance in searching for, seizing and arresting such deserters, who shall, upon the requisition and at the expense of the consul or vice-consul, be confined and kept in the prisons of the country until he shall have found an opportunity for sending them home. If, however, such an opportunity should not occur within three months after the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause. It is, however, understood that seamen of the country in which the desertion shall occur, are excepted from these provisions, unless they be naturalized citizens or subjects of the other country.

ARTICLE XVI.

Articles of all kinds, the transit of which is alowed in Belgium, coming from or going to the United States shall be eqempt from all transit duty in Belgium, when the transportation through the Belgian territory is effected by railroads of the State.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present treaty shall be in force during ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high controcting prrties shall have announced to the other its intention to terminate the operation thereof; each party reserving to itself the right of making such declaration to the other at the end of the ten years above mentioned: and it is agreed that after the expiration of the twelve months of prolongation accorded on both sides, thss treaty and all its stipulations shall cea e to be in force.

ARTICLE XVIII.

This treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Wasington, within the term of nine months after its date, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals, at Washington, the seventeenth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

LEW. CASS, [L. S.]
H. BOSCH SPENCER, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington, on the 16th inst, by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and Henry W. T. Mali, consul-general of œelgium in the United States, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article of, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fourth.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

NEW TARIFFS, SOUTH AND NORTH.—The new protective Tariff bill passed Congress at Washington may be a good thing for the factories and foundaries of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, but it is not likely, by any means, to be accepted as a peace offering by the Southern States. On the other hand, after the lapse of a few months, between this Northern tariff and the new tariff of the Southern confederacy upon a lower scale of duties, the seceded States may expect something from England and France in the way of direct trade. New York, perhaps, would do well to prepare for something of the kind.

☞Treason in South Carolina seems to have reached a tapering point. Certain ladies in Charleston having relatives in Fort Sumter, and learning that the garrison was destitute of candles, made their crinolines serve as Christmas trees for the nonce, swung each branching hoop with a wealth of *candles, and in this wise smuggled* boxes of the desired luminaries into the fort.

☞The N. Y. *Daybook*, apropos to the arrest of certain parties for publishing bogus news, suggests that most of the New York papers are daily open to convictions for the same offence. The telegraphic falsehoods are abominable as well as expensive.

☞Mr. Logan, of Springfield, Illinois, a warm personal friend of the President elect, has made what is termed a most libal speech in the Peace Conference, which is alleged to be severe on the Tribune tribe of ultras.

It is not surprising that Senator Crittenden expresses regret at the tone of the Speeches of the President elect, for, if they mean anything, they mean war, and cannot but seriously impede the pacification now going on.

☞The *Commercial* concludes that if Fort Sumter is surrendered, Fort Pickens must be also given up, and therefore "the controversy is at an end." The revolution in the South is successful. The Southern Confederacy is a rival sovereign Republic on this continent.

☞It is a gratifying sign that the Charleston steamers are about to resume their regular trips, which will renew business relations between Boston and South Carolina. We hope this may be the beginning of an era of good feeling.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, of Nov. 9th, 1860, said: "The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless."—Read that—Republicans. The right to secede most emphatically declared by your prophet.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE OLYMPIA POST OFFICE for the quarter ending March 31st, 1861:

Anderson, J. W.	Greenbaum, Robt.
Beeler, Franklin 6	Gutshall, A.
Blabk, John B.	Gobar, Antoine
Black, John	Hutchinson, Miss Anna B.
Bennett, Wm.	Hilton, G. S.
Babcock, Wm. H.	Hunter, Daniel
Bertschy, John	House, Geo.
Beardsly, Hiram	Hager, Herman
Cathcart, John	Mason, Mrs. Barbra
Cisco, William	Race, John
Cooley, S. E.	Raine, Mathew
Catman, Francis X.	Shaw, James B.
Campion, Edward	Seeley, Rev. R. S.
Coyne, Mrs.	Stokes, Charles
Campbell, Patrick V.	Scemetzer, George
Dennis, A. B. C.	Smith, John B.
Dunham, Elisha	Talbert, Francis 3
Davis, Francis	Wilson, Miss Amanda 2
Emery, Mr. (Tanner)	Willcox, Joseph
Faning, F.	Winter, Jeremiah F.
Franklin, B.	Waldriff, James
Fryer, W. W.	Webber, Jones
Gaude, Rev. Gregory	

R. WILLARD, P. M.

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 1, 1861. 3w20.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Thurston. }

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

A. M. A. Blanchet
vs
Fred. A. Clarke and George D. Clarke.

TO GEORGE D. CLARKE:

You are hereby notified that A. M. A. Blanchet has filed a complaint against you and Fred. A. Clarke in said court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court, which shall commence more than three months after the 12th day of April, 1861, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain judgment against you for the principal and interest of two promissory notes made by you and said Fred. A. Clarke to the plaintiff at Cowlitz, Lewis county, on the 7th day of July, 1859, amounting in the whole to the sum of seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and two cents, together with the interest accruing, and the costs of this suit.

HENRY M. McGILL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Olympia, April 6, 1861. 3m21

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

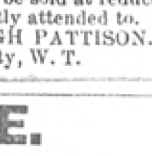
OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

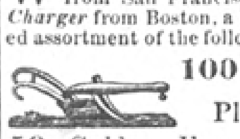
FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Also in Store and Received per last [illegible]

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.
Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*

11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y

G. K. Willard & Son.

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

NEW RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

Wm. Mitchell, Proprietor.

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

RESTAURANT

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 5y

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 Sansome Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

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

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

STEAMER RANGER.

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

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

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

November 30, 1860. 2tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE—CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicions 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.

SPERMATORRHOEA,

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, inovluntary 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.