PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

JAMES LODGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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Agricultural.

SEED CORN—HOW TO PRODUCE EARLY GERMINATION.—If you did not, as you have so often been advised to do, save your seed-corn by selecting the best ears in the field, don't lose another day, but go at once to your corn-cribs and pick out the handsomest ears that you can find, and store them up in some dry loft, no matter if it is a very smoky one, and as hot as a July sun, it won't hurt the vitality of the seed.

It is of the highest importance that your seed should germinate immediately after you plant it. That is of more importance than early planting. Germination can undoubtedly be hastened by artificial means. Dr. Chamberlain, of Buren county, Illinois, has made some important discoveries in this direction. The *Republican* says:

"Last year Dr. Chamberlain, of this place, made some practical experiments, and demonstrated that nearly half of the time may be saved in germinating the seed by the use of chloride of lime.

"Not satisfied with the success of last year, he is again experimenting. In his office he has four boxes; in the first is corn planted without soaking, and the seed not germinated; in the second, the seed was soaked in warm water, which has just commenced to germinate; in the third, is seed soaked in a solution of lime, and green blades are just peeping from the ground; in the fourth, is seed soaked in a solution of chloride of lime and copperas, in equal parts, and the blades are now nearly three inches above the ground. All the seeds were planted at the same time, in the same quality of soil, and taken from the same ear. The boxes have all had an equal share of heat and light, neither allowed advantages over the other.

"This experiment should attract the attention of farmers. We conclude from four to six weeks may be saved by the use of chloride of lime and copperas, which is a matter of no ordinary moment when we reflect that a delay of germination of the seed of two weeks frequently places the crop within the reach of the frost in the fall. Another fact of some importance may also be mentioned: The copperas used in soaking will prevent the birds, squirrels, worms, etc., from eating the seed.

"Dr. Chamberlin assures us that one pound of chloride of lime and one pound of copperas, in water, will soak enough seed for twenty acres. The cost will not be over seventy-five cents. Every farmer could afford to make the experiment."

MANAGEMENT OF HENS—TWO EGGS A DAY.—A writer in the Maine *Farmer* says: Your correspondents have had a good deal to say of late about hen husbandry. Perhaps it will not be amiss for me to state my experience.

And first, it is not good policy, even if practicable, to keep your hens laying all winter. They should have some time for rest. If you coax your cow to give milk up to her calving, it will be at the expense of a diminished quantity afterwards. Hens a year old and more, usually moult late in the fall, and it takes them the most of the winter to regain their vigor. Hens should not be kept more than two years; they should be worn out in that time. Chickens hatched in April, and well fed through the summer, will lay by the first of September, and prove your best layers for the succeeding three months.

The way to have fresh eggs all winter, is to pack them in bran in October and November.

The best food for laying hens is corn meal dough and new milk. This supplies all the animal and vegetable matter a hen requires. Hens may easily be made to lay two eggs a day with this food, provided they are young and vigorous. If any one doubts this, let him in the spring take a young hen that has laid her litter out, and wants to set; or better still, one that has set and hatched her chickens—confine her in a pen on plowed ground, where she can obtain gravel and burrow at pleasure, allowing the chickens their liberty; keep a basin in the pen supplied with warm milk from the cow night and morning, with a sufficiency, also, of corn meal dough all the time, and you will have the satisfaction of seeing your chickens thrive, and in ten or twelve days look out for your two eggs a day, or twelve per week. Some milk or bonny-clabber kept in a pan where your hens can have free access to it, will also produce wonders.

HOT WATER CURE FOR COLIC.—A correspondent of the *Water Cure Journal*, writing from Americus, Ga, under date of Dec. 10, says:

A few evenings since in returning home, I found a man, who had just hauled us a load of wood, with one of his mules down, and very bad off with the colic, and he said he had been down several times on the road. Seeing the animal in such a distressing condition, I thought I would try the virtues of the water cure on him, though not the "cold water cure," as some people call it, but this time I tried the hot water cure.

We put on a kettle of water, and heated it as hot as we thought he could bear it, and then gave him about a half a gallon of it, and in about twenty or thirty minutes he got up and went on his way rejoicing.

If it was generally known that hot water is a sovereign remedy for colic, in either man or beast, it would, no doubt, relieve a great deal of suffering, and save many a dollar in buying worthless drugs.

Act of Congress of March 3d, 1849, Relative to Property Lost in the Military Service.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of Horses and other property lost or destroyed in the Military service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any field, or staff, or other officer, mounted militia-man, volunteer, ranger, or cavalry, engaged in the military service of the United States since the 18th of June, 1812, or who shall hereafter be in said service, and has sustained, or shall sustain, damage without any fault or negligence on his part, while in said service, by the loss of horse in battle, or by the loss of a horse wounded in battle, and which has died or shall die of said wound, or being so wounded, shall be abandoned by order of his officer and lost, or shall sustain damage by the loss of any horse by death or abandonment because of the unavoidable dangers of the sea when on board an United States transport vessel, or because the United States failed to supply transportation for the horse, and the owner was compelled by the order of his commanding officer to embark and leave itim, or in consequence of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, or because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse and ordered to do duty on foot at a station detached from his horse, or when the officer in the immediate command ordered, or shall order, the horse turned out to graze in the woods, prairies, or commons, because the United States failed, or shall fail, to supply sufficient forage, and the loss was or shall be consequent thereof, or for the loss of necessary equipage, in consequence of the loss of his horse, as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof, not to exceed two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That if any payment has been, or shall be, made to any one aforesaid, for the use and risk, or for forage after the death, loss, or abandonment of his horse, said payment shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless he satisfied, or shall satisfy, the paymaster at the time he made, or shall make, the payment, or thereafter show, by proof, that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time he was on foot: *And provided, also*, If any payment shall have been, or shall hereafter be made to any person above mentioned, on account of clothing to which he was not entitled by law, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse or accoutrements.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who has sustained, or shall sustain, damage by the capture or destruction by an enemy, or by the abandonment or destruction by the order of the commanding general, the commanding officer, or quartermaster of any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner; and any person who has sustained, or shall sustain, damage by the death or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule, or ox, while in the service aforesaid, in consequence of the failure on the part of the United States to furnish the same with sufficient forage, and any person who has lost, or shall lose, or has had, or shall have, destroyed by unavoidable accident, any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof at the time he entered the service: *Provided*, It shall appear that such loss, capture, abandonment, destruction, or death, was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner of the property, and while it was actually employed in the service of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the claims provided for under this act shall be adjusted by the Third Auditor, under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, under the direction or with the assent of the President of the United States, as will in regard to the receipt of applications of claimants as the species and degree of evidence, the manner in which such evidence shall be taken and authenticated, which rules shall be such as in the opinion of the President shall be best calculated to obtain the object of this act, paying a due regard as well to the claims of individuals' justice as to the interest of the United States; which rules and regulations shall be published for four weeks in such newspapers, in which the laws of the United States are published, as the Secretary of War shall direct.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all adjudications of said Auditor upon the claims above mentioned, whether such judgments be in favor of or adverse to the claim, shall be entered in a book provided by him for that purpose, and under his direction; and when such judgments shall be in favor of such claim, the claimant or his legal representative shall be entitled to the amount thereof, upon the production of a copy thereof, certified by said Auditor, at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in all instances where any minor has been, or shall be, engaged in the military service of the United States, and was, or shall be, provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrement by his parent or guardian, and has died, or shall die, without paying for said property, and the same has been, or shall be, lost, destroyed, or abandoned in the manner before mentioned, said parent or guardian shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof, as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto by having furnished the same.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all instances where any person other than a minor has been, or shall be, engaged in the military service aforesaid, and has been, or shall be, provided with a horse or equipment, or with military accoutrements by any person, the owner thereof, who has risqued, or shall take the risque of such horse, equipments, or military accoutrements on himself, and the same has been, or shall be, lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned in the manner before mentioned, such owner shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof, as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto, by having furnished the same, and having taken the risque on himself.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where horses have been condemned by a board of officers, on account of their unfitness for service, in consequence of the government failing to supply forage, all such horses and their equipage shall be allowed and paid for, whenever the facts shall be proven, by legal and satisfactory evidence, whether oral or written, that such condemned horse and the equipage was turned over to a quartermaster of the army, whether any receipt therefor was given and produced or not.

Approved March 3, 1849.

PIERCE CITY, ORO FINO DISTICT,
Spokane county, W. T.
March 20th, A. D. 1061.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

KIND SIR:—As my attention was called some time ago, to reports eminating in the vicinity of Walla Walla, stigmatizing the course of a prospecting party, as filibusters, and committing treason against the United States, in having the impudence and audacity to go through the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, for whom the United States is agent, in search of virgin gold fields beyond and within said reserve.

This party consisted only of eleven men, by the names of Captain E. D. Pierce, Messrs. Horace Dodge, Joseph L. Davis, J. R. Benefield, Bethuel Ferrel, Jonathan E. Smith, W. F. Bassett, Frank Turner, David Diggings, Samuel B. Reed and John W. Park. This little band started from Walla Walla about August last year, in order to discover new gold fields in our Territory—these men fearlessly pioneered and penetrated the recesses of the mountains with no compass or trail to guide them, save the instinct given them by the God of nature. From the start they were met in opposition by those from whom they had a right to expect encouragement as entertained and often expressed by our government in the development of the hidden resources of our young and magnificent Territory. Of this tour and incidents, I shall, if acceptable, speak of in detail hereafter. On our return to Walla Walla in November, we entertained an idea of returning this winter with sufficient outfit for mining purposes to this place, where we had a right to believe was not on any reserve, and even if it was, that the prospects obtained in gold dust warranted an occupation. Of our discoveries we kept nothing back or hid from the public, hoping that all our industrious countrymen might profit by these inducements—that the poor man in other sections might come hither and enjoy the fruits that nature has lavished upon our wild and uninhabited land. Several had procured outfits to return with us, but craw-fished at the starting point, on account of a white opposition held: that we were intruding on the Indians. Notwithstanding this, a valiant band of men, about thirty-three, as like the first, all of a law-abiding intention, did start back again to the new mines, (although threatened to be brought back, and was followed by a company of U. S. Dragoons as far as Snake river,) knowing their rights, dare maintain them, without kingly passes through a lot of savages, and here we are again, all safe and sound. I will not tell of the many hardships and expenses incurred in prospecting during our summer tour. But will now, at least say, that we have made a road through the brush and woods, that the Indian Department nor the Congress of these States and Territories thereof, has not contributed one cent in opening. The sires of '76 paid no tribute to King Philip and George the III, nor did De Cater to the Dey of Tripoli; nor do we, the unsophisticated miners, to the Indian for breathing the air of Heaven and working the citizen's soil of the United States.

Ever since our return here, we have had snow about from one inch to three feet. The snow is now about one foot deep. We are comfortably fixed in good log cabins. There is a plenty of pine timber for building and fire-wood, within a few hundred feet of the diggings. The most of our winter days has been occupied in sawing lumber for sluices, and very good planks are obtained. A great many prospect holes have been sunk in the ground, and it is a remarkable feature to say, that after throwing off about three feet of refuse top dirt, that the pay gravel will turn out at least four cents when washed, and I have known as high as 64 cents to be obtained, and several of 8, 10, 15, 20 and 30 cents to the pan of dirt. The diggins, I am now confident, will give lasting employment to at least six or eight hundred men. I think $8 or $10 per day, as a general thing, and frequently as high as $100 per day, will be made by the miner. The only objection I can see to these mines, is the levelness of the streams or gulches on which they are located, which will be a great draw back in washing the dirt and getting rid of the tailings. The principal gravel is pure white quartz, about three feet deep in pay dirt, on a soft rotten white rock. The dirt is generally red, sometimes of a blueish cast. Much black sand appears in its washing, and as high as one-half pound per pan is readily obtained. If the situation of the mines were of a steep nature, and worked by hydraulic, so as to rid the dirt fast down the declivity, I think as high as five hundred dollars could be made, per day, to the man, but as it is, its flat surface will compell us to strip by the shovel the refuse dirt, as also, to shovel away the tailings after they are washed—this is double work in moving twice the same dirt. Quick silver must be used in saving the gold, as it is very fine. There is a small running stream of water all the year here, but not sufficient in all parts of the diggings for sluicing, as many discovered places are dry in summer. We have made a regular set of mining laws, which I have procured by the kindness and consent of the miners, which you can publish separaecly from this, as they best tell their own story and what you may expect from them. They will afford much information to those who may wish to try their hands up here. We look upon these mines as the outskirts of a yet still richer region, as several new diggings near by have already been discovered. Already there is a contemplated plan for prospecting still further, when the warm days set in. Now nothing can be done. Previous to this we have had but one party to leave us, and they on business to Walla Walla on snow shoes for about forty miles, and the balance on foot. We are about one hundred and thirty miles nearly in an easterly direction from Walla Walla, probably a little north of east of that place. I find it much more comfortable here in winter than in Walla Walla, as we only have cold weather without the cold winds. It is undoubtedly very hot here in summer, although of a high altitude. I think there may also be counted a sprinkling of black gnats and musquetos to tickle us—so between the tailings and these insects, you may expect many invectives to be issued from the miner's lip.

McCASEY.

Mining Laws of Oro Fino District,

Adopted at a mass meeting of the miners of said District, held on the 5th day of January A. D. 1861, and revised at other periods up to date, (March 1861.)

Bounds of said District:—Commencing at the mouth of Quartz creek, and running up Oro Fino creek five miles above Canal Gulch, including all the tributaries of said Oro Fino creek, within said bounds.

SEC. 1. All American citizens may locate and hold claims.

SEC. 2. Each mining claim shall consist of 150 feet from the place of beginning, and running up or down the gulch or stream upon which it may be located, and extending from bluff to bluff on said gulch or stream, unless said bluffs be more than 250 feet from each other.

SEC. 3. No claim shall be considered forfeited from the first of December to the first of June, on Oro Fino creek, nor on the tributaries thereof, from the first of December until the first of April.

SEC. 4. All claims shall be considered forfeited within fifteen days from said dates if not worked.

SEC. 5. All claims shall be worked at least one day in seven, after the expiration of the said fifteen days, otherwise they are considered forfeited.

SEC. 6. Every person shall have the privilege of a drain-race through any claim or claims.

SEC. 7. Every person shall have the privilege of the water to work his or their claim on any tributary or creek.

SEC. 8. Any person taking the water from its natural channel, shall, when required, be compelled to leave at least one sluice-head of water running therein.

SEC. 9. Thirty square inches of running water shall constitute a sluice-head.

SEC. 10. One hundred feet front, and running back in a straight line to the summit of any hill, shall constitute a tunnel or hill claim.

SEC. 11. Any person or company who may discover hill diggings, shall be entitled to an additional claim.

SEC. 12. Any citizen may hold one creek, one hill, and one ravine claim.

SEC. 13. When two or more claims join together and are worked by companies, such companies can work any portion of such claims that they may deem expedient, and not forfeit the rest.

SEC. 14. Any person disabled by sickness shall not forfeit his claim.

SEC. 15. Claims shall be distinctly marked by notices at each end of the bounds thereof, in the name of the claimant, and no more ground shall be deemed claimed than are included in such notices.

SEC. 16. Any person, who by proof, shall pull down or destroy any notice on any mining claim, or the laws of this district, shall be fined in any sum that the miner's court of enquiry may direct.

SEC. 17. No person who may hold a mining claim, shall forfeit said claim by reason of being compelled to leave the district for provisions for himself or company; *Provided*, he does not absent himself for a longer period than twenty-five days.

SEC. 18. Any person or persons who may have grievance to settle, shall do so by arbitration; each party choosing a person to settle the matter, and in case they cannot agree, for the two arbiters to choose a third arbiter, a majority of whom shall settle the difference; and in case they do not settle the matter, then a call for a miner's meeting, who shall assemble and settle such matters as they may deem fit.

SEC. 19. There shall be a Recorder of this district chosen, who shall be paid $2 50 cents for recording each mining claim. The Recorder shall have custody of the books and laws of this district, and shall hold his office at the will of the majority of the miners of the district.

SEC. 20. Every person holding a mining claim shall have it recorded within thirty days from the date of the passage of these laws; and from that time, all claims shall be recorded when taken up.

SEC. 21. Every person's name holding a mining claim or claims, shall appear on the record.

SEC. 22. Any person purchasing a claim shall have it represented according to law.

SEC. 23. No transfer or sale of claim shall be considered valid unless it appear on the record, and the Recorder shall receive $2 50 fer each transfer.

SEC. 24. These laws to be amended hereafter, at the option of the miners, and to take effect from and after their passage.

M. MORE,
Chairman.

JOHN W. PARK, *Secretary.*

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Democratic Convention in Missoula County,

At a meeting of the Democratic electors of the county of Missoula, W. T., held at the store of Worden & Co., Hellsgate, March 2d, 1861, Maj. John Owen was called to the chair, and C. E. Irwine appointed secretary.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, on motion of F. L. Worden, Esq., Maj. John Owen and Capt. C. P. Higgins were unanimously elected delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention, for the purpose of nominating a Delegate to Congress.

On motion of Capt. C. P. Higgins, the meeting proceeded to nominate county officers.

Whereupon the following persons were placed in nomination.

For Joint Councilman—Caleb E. Irwine.
For Representative—Chrysty P. Higgins.
For County Commissioners—Granville Stuart, M. W. Tipton, H. Van Dorn.
For Sheriff—David Pattee.
For County Auditor—William Sinclair.
For County Treasurer—Albert J. Batchelder.
For Probate Judge—Henry Cloven.
For Justice of the Peace, (Hellsgate precinct)—H. M. Chase.

On motion, the following persons were elected a County Central Democratic Committee: F. L. Worden, John Owen, C. E. Irwine.

The following resolution was then offered by F. L. Worden, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our delegates to the Territorial Democratic Convention be and are hereby instructed to support the Hon. I. I. Stevens for re-nomination as Delegate to Congress, as the first and last choice of the Democracy of Missoula county.

On motion of Doctor James A. Mullan, the secretary was requested to forward the proceedings of this meeting to one or more Democratic journals for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*. JOHN OWEN, *Ch'n.*

C. E. IRWINE, *Sec'y.*

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Whatcom Democratic Convention.

WHATCOM, April 6, 1861.

The Democratic primary election for the county of Whatcom, held pursuant to notice on the 6th day of April, for the election of two delegates to represent this county in the Democratic Territorial Convention to be holden in the city of Vancouver, on the 13th day of May next, and also to elect five delegates to represent this county in the Democratic Council Convention, which will meet at Oak Harbor on the 20th inst.

Convention called to order by the Hon. J. G. Hyatt.

On motion, the following officers were elected: Hon. John A. Tennant, President; H. C. Barkhousen, Secretary; H. A. Post and R. V. Peabody, tellers.

On motion of Mr. Hyatt, it was ordered that the Convention proceed to vote by ballot.

On motion of Mr. May, it was ordered that all the aspirants to the Territorial Convention be balloted for at the same time, and the two having a majority of all the votes cast, be declared duly elected. Whereupon the following gentlemen were put in nomination:

F. F. Lane, Enock May, C. Finkboner, and Wm. Kelly.

On motion of Mr. Post, the Convention adjourned for ten minutes to prepare ballots. On re-assembling, the Convention was called to order by the President, and on motion of Mr. May, the Convention proceeded to ballot for Delegates to the Territorial Convention, which resulted as follows:

C. Finkboner and Wm. J. Kelly having received a majority of all the votes cast, were declared duly elected delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention.

On motion of Wm. Clark, the Convention proceeded to elect five delegates to the Council Convention *viva voce*. William J. Kelly, C. Finkboner, R. V. Peabody, M. J. Gurey and James McClusky, were duly elected.

On motion of Mr. May, copies of the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded to the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT and *The Register*.

On motion of Thomas Wynn, the Convention adjourned.

JOHN A. TENNANT, *President.*
H. C. BARKHOUSEN, *Sec'y.*

The Mails Again.

OLYMPIA, April 20, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—

Justice to Mr. Winsor and his employees induces me to make a statement, by way of explanation, in reference to the mail failure alluded to by Mr. Gidding in your late issue.

On Sunday, the 7th instant, Mr. Evans and I left Portland on board the *Coulitz* for this place. It was an extra trip of the boat—she does not usually leave Portland on Sunday, but she had the mail on her that day. She had not made the trip on Saturday, the day previous. At Monticello, we were told both by Mr. Burbank, the postmaster, and Mr. Tilly, the mail carrier, that we would have to remain there until 1 o'clock, P. M., Monday, for the mail stage. We were exceedingly anxious to get home, and by dint of much persuasion we prevailed on Mr. Burbank to let the mail go, and Mr. Tilly to start with it on that day in the morning. We urged this, and it was consented to by both these gentlemen, because the steamer had brought the mail on Sunday which is usually brought down on Monday. If there is to be blame attached to any one for that failure, it ought properly to rest upon Mr. Evans and myself.

While on this subject permit me to give a few observations which may throw some light, and point to a remedy for our wrongs in this respect.

1st. For the last three years I have passed over this route four times a year, and have each time noticed and remarked the prompt, faithful and regular character of the service performed by Mr. Winsor. I do not now recollect a single failure on his part. On the last trip over I noticed that the mail passed through the hands of six different carriers. All of them were particularly careful of the mails, and singularly prompt in time.

2d. It was generally remarked at Monticello, that the steamer from Portland rarely ever arrives at that point before one o'clock, P. M.—the schedule time for the stage to start. A reliable and truthful man at that place told me she had made the time but two or three times since the daily service commenced in December last.

3d. The steamer on which we came from Portland the last time, had a letter-bag full of mail matter on which there was no mark or label to tell its destination. Capt. Ohlson had to take the bag up to the P. M. at Vancouver, and have it opened to find out its destination.

Yours truly,
B. P. ANDERSON.

J. LODGE, Esq

☞ A medical journal advises that if a person swallows poison deliberately, or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, send some one for a doctor. Meanwhile, run to the kitchen, get a half a glass of water in anything that is handy, put in a teaspoonful of salt, and as much ground mustard, stir it an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open—then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer better in a large number of cases than anything else. If, by this time, the physician has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a cup of strong coffee, as antidotes for any poison that remains in the stomach, because these purify a larger number of poisons than any other accessible article.

☞ The Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile *Regester* states that the course of Gov. Brown in seizing the New York vessels at Savannah is generally condemned, as the authorities of the Confederated States think the dispute should have been left to them for adjustment.

☞ The Legislature of Delaware has passed a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, whether residents or non-residents. The House has adopted resolutions denying the right of of secession.

☞ Something for the world to weep at—The Cry-sis of the country.

☞ Indiscretions in another must not destroy humanity in you.

☞ The *Liberator*—Garrison's paper—finds fault with many leading Republicans, but praises Mr. Lincoln for giving no countenance to any of the compromises that have been proposed.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

Misrepresentations.

The *Oregonian* has a great deal to say about Washington Territory politics, and is evidently anxious to furnish us much advice free of charge. The advice is useless on even those terms; but we suppose the editor feels it due, as a matter of courtesy, to make returns to California and other sections, which in times past have been kind enough to furnish material to represent Oregon in the States—that State seemingly acknowledging that none of her own sons are worthy or capable of representing her. The above paper, in its usually mild and genial style, calls us the "Stevens paper;" asserting at the same time, an untruth, when it says that Stevens has written articles for our columns. We are not the organ of Stevens, nor any one else; but as that gentleman has frankly announced himself as a candidate for the nomination for the Delegateship, and desires that his position and principles should be known through our columns, we have cheerfully accorded him that privilege as a Democrat, which, in the same spirit we have given to no less than *four* other gentlemen, whose names have been connected with the Delegateship. Our columns are free and open for proper political subject-matter from any source.—We have done no more for Gov. Stevens than for those four others. We believe, however, that our late Delegate has worked hard and faithfully for the interests of our Territory, with unceasing energy, industry and ability. While doing this, thousands of miles away, his enemies have been busily assailing him, not hesitating even to attempt blackening his private character.

The *Puget Sound Herald*, the Portland *Times*, the Portland *Advertiser*, and other papers, have honorably acquitted Governor Stevens of the charge of defalcation, on the testimony be furnished from the Treasury Department.

The charges against him, also, of being a secessionist, and in favor of a Pacific Republic are without foundation.

We have never heard any Democrat express himself in favor of these principles, and this paper, as the central organ of the party, at an early date, took occasion to express itself against them also, and at the same time, as we are now, entirely in favor of a just and honorable compromise, and earnestly opposed to coercion. These are the true Democratic principles, according to our interpretation—compromise and reconstruction if possible—peace at all events, if to be had honorably,—even if by acknowledging the Confederated States—not as a matter of principle—but one of policy and necessity.

The Portland *Times*, a paper that was strongly in opposition to Governor Stevens during the late canvass, contains the following generous and manly article, which we believe, does no more than express simple justice. The *Times* says:—

"Gov. Stevens has many noble qualities, such as few men on this coast possess. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the resources and wants of Washington Territory. No man in it knows them better, or has more nerve and power of endurance to make the effort to subserve these interests and wants.

We understand that Gov. Stevens does not believe that there exists sufficient cause for a breaking up of this Union, although he did think there was for the split in the Democratic Convention. We learn that he and Gen. Lane disagree upon this point. We further learn that the Governor has persistently opposed all efforts looking towards the formation of a Pacific Republic. If these positions be correctly stated, then upon the question of secession he may be regarded as safe, and his other qualities as a representative of the interests of the people upon this coast, and especially of Washington Territory, demand that he should have great consideration at their hands.—There is one thing sure, that he has done more towards the development and growth of that Territory than any other man who has trod upon its soil. The vast fields of wealth which are now being opened up for that country, may be regarded as having, in a great measure, been brought to public notice through the indefatigible labors and efforts of the Governor. The force of his reasoning upon a chain of facts which he has gathered respecting the Northern route for a Pacific Railroad has held in check the rival influences for a Southern line, and the time gained thus has opened up other facts which make an ultimate Northern line, a thing as certain as iron can be found to lay the track. In view of all the above, we shall not feel a regret to see the people of our sister Territory reward this their public servant according to the labor he has done in their behalf. We shall not interfere in their matters, and hence all that we say may be regarded as pertinent to the interests of the whole Pacific coast."

With as much propriety can the *Oregonian* call the *Times* a "Stevens' organ."

☞A treaty has been concluded with the Nez Perces Indians, about the mines on the reservation. Chinamen will not be allowed in the mines by the miners.

Driftwood.

—Read the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention found elsewhere. We learn that these articles have received a hearty indorsement from both Breckenridge and Douglass.

—Lieut. John Mullan is now in Walla Walla county, busily organizing his expedition for the work on the Fort Benton road.

—Missoula county instructs for Stevens. We learn that there is probably not a Republican voter in that county.

—The sloop of War *Levant*, which sailed some time ago from Honolulu, is given up as lost. She is supposed to have gone down in that terrible gale that the *Francis Palmer* encountered.

—We learn that the "Downie colt" won the race at Steilacoom last week.

— Mr. S. A. Spencer takes excelient photographs at low prices at Sammis' rooms.

—There will be a May day party on Lowe's prairie, and a dance in the evening at Galliher's new hall.

—Several of our citizens left this week for the Walla Walla country and the Nez Perce mines.

—We publish in full this week the act of Congress by which lost property, &c. in our Indian war will be paid, in accordance with the bill for the settlement of our claims. This is the first time, we believe, it has been published on this coast.

—The Precinct Democratic Convention meets to-morrow at the capitol, to nominate delegates to the county convention, which meets 4th of May next.

—The tide of emigration to the Nez Perces mines has begun to set in from California. Miners arrive on the steamers; and by land with pack trains.

—We learn that Richard H. Dearborn, Esq., has been appointed a land officer in Southern Oregon. We are glad to see our old schoolmate in luck. His fine qualities eminently qualify him for the position.

—The *Christian Advocate* has, we regret to see; political articles about slavery, unfavorable to any restoration of a fraternal feeling.

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND OREGON—Under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office Col. W. W. Chapman, Surveyor-General of Oregon, and James Tilton, Esq., Surveyor General of this Territory, made a joint report to the department last fall in regard to running the boundary line between Oregon and Washington. In their paper they recommended that Captain W. W. DeLacy be placed in charge of the work at a per diem compensation, as it was thought that, on account of the smallness of the appropriation, and the exceedingly rugged character of the mountainous country over which the line passes, that a competent contractor would lose money.

In reply to this letter, however, the Commissioner declines the suggestion, and states that a competent person must be engaged as *contractor* to do the work for the compensation of $4,500—the amount appropriated.

We regret very much this decision of the Commissioner, for we do not believe that any astronomer can furnish the instruments and run the line at these rates without loss. The Commissioner has but an inadequate idea of the expenses of such a survey, and the character of the Blue Mountains.

There is an immediate and pressing necessity for running this boundary, in order that the fractional tiers of townships closing on it may be marked with accuracy.

The boundary commences at the intersection of the Columbia river with the 46th deg. of latitude, about two miles south of Old Fort Walla Walla, and follows that parallel to its intersection with the Snake river. The Tum-a-lum valley is inconveniently placed by this line in Oregon. It naturally belongs to Washington Territory. The boundary between Oregon and Washington is about four miles South of the village of Walla Walla.

☞The survey of the Hudson Bay claim in Clark county, lying in townships Nos. 2, 3 and 4, north of range 1 west, townships 2 and 3 north of range 1 east, and township 2, north range 2 east, has been approved by the Surveyor General and forwarded to Washington. The surveys also, of townships 3 and 4 north, ranges 15 and 16 east, have also been approved and are now ready for notification by settlers.

RESERVES.—The following tracts of land are reserved by the President of the United States, under the act of 27th September, 1850, from sale or grant, viz:

"Cape Disappointment, at the northern side of the mouth of the Columbia river, in Washington, to include all the lands lying within one and a half miles of the Southern point of the Cape."

NEWS FROM THE MINES!

NO HUMBUG!!

RICH DISCOVERIES!!

RETURN OF CAPT. C. H. ARMSTRONG.

HIS OWN EXPERIENCE!!

UNDOUBTED WEALTH!

FROM TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER PAN!!

The following statements which we lay before our readers, have been kindly furnished us by Capt. C. H. Armstrong, who has just returned from the Nez Perces Mines. We have heretofore abstained from publishing as authentic the flying newspaper reports, and our readers may rely with certainty upon the fidelity and accuracy of our informant, a gentleman who is known to us for years, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

We may also say that Captain Armstrong confines his narrative to what he *personally saw and knew*, and it is his desire that his account should be "conservative," not "ultra."

The reports of $1 50, &c., to the pan, published in the Portland papers, he does not verify from his own experience. Capt. Armstrong arrived at the mines on the 8th inst., and found there about 300 miners, busily engaged in preparations for extensive mining. There are, however, 1800 claims, all of which are supposed to be worth from $7,000 to $12,000 each.

The country, so far as prospected, yields gold every where. The highest amount he saw taken out was 40c. to the pan: this was from the bed rock, about 8 feet below the surface.

Thirty dollars purchased by the Captain was brought here as specimens; coarse, rough, shot gold, not water worn, and some fine quicksilver gold.

Every miner is perfectly satisfied; it is impossible to find a discontented one. The mining country was formerly heavily timbered, but the trees there now are a second growth of bastard white pine, from a foot to 18 inches thick. These mines are about 170 miles east of Walla Walla, and can be easily reached in a week. The mining is done by sluices—the timber being sawed out by a whip saw—and is worth 25 cents a foot. The first dirt is a red loam, one to two feet deep on the pay dirt. The pay dirt is a quartz gravel intermixed with a small quantity of blue clay, and a great deal of black sand.

The pay dirt is from 4 to 5 feet deep, beneath which you find the bed rock, which is a rotten granite, with veins of quartz, about 8 inches depth of which pays well. There is no float gold.

Captain Armstrong arrived at the mines on the 8th inst., and found on the summit hills of the Blue mountains snow from 4 to 6 feet deep, and on the mining streams below in the valleys, a few hundred feet, about 2 feet of snow, which, however, was soft, and melted fast. It snowed every night during the four nights Armstrong was there. In the Captain's own claim, which he took, he found a prospect of from 2 to 4c. to the pan. In removing the surface dirt in the first pan was about 25 particles. In short, he confirms the fact that there are rich diggings already discovered, making room for about two thousand miners, and they are prospecting and finding more claims continually.

Walla Walla is swarming like a bee hive, and rapidly increasing. At that place flour is worth $8 per 100 lbs; bacon 30c; coffee 33; black tea, $1; sugar 25c; dried apples 30c; beans 15c; yeast powders 50c. a box; shovels $2 50; Wright's pick $3; Collins' picks $2 25; sluice forks $1 to $1; pans $1 50; quicksilver $2 per lb; axes $2 50 to $3 50; rope 33c. per pound; soap 50c. per bar; lard $3 25 per 100 lbs; Cayuse horses are worth from $15 to $40, and in abundance. Clothing is about the same price as here, with a little addition for freight. Freights are 10 cents a pound from Walla Walla to the mines, 170 miles, and falling.

The expenses from here to Walla Walla are: To Monticello, $15 and board yourself; from there to Portland, $5; to the Dalles, $3; to the Des Chutes, $3; to Old Fort Walla Walla, $15; to New Fort Walla Walla, 5; total amount $51, and about $10 more for extra expenses. If a horse is taken from here the trip can be made from the Dalles to Walla Walla for $10 land trail. The amount saved by taking a horse from here would be about $15 in money, and two days would be lost in point of time. The distance from here to the new mines by way of the Nachess Pass and Walla Walla is, we estimate, about 475 miles, and we think this nearly correct. There would, we believe, be good wood and grass all the way.

We have endeavored to present to our readers the extent and the richness of the mines, and the expense of getting there. This we have done upon perfectly reliable authority. We have no advice to offer our people upon the subject of going, but would say that where a doubt arises it is the part of prudence to be upon the safe side.

This is written hurriedly, and late in the night, and might have been presented in more orderly shape if we had more time. We shall endeavor to keep fully posted, and publish no false reports.

In this week's issue will be found an interesting and important series of laws adopted by the miners in the new district.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND STOCK RAISERS.—On the 8th ult. Gov. Stevens addressed a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, asking that the Surveyor General be called upon to report upon the tracts and amounts of land that it might be desirable to offer for sale to the mill owners and stock raisers and others who need larger tracts than the law of pre-emption allows,—and to give all requisite information as to the necessity of such sale. In accordance with this suggestion of our Delegate, the Surveyor General is instructed by the Department to report upon the subject, and Gen. Tilton equests communications from those engaged in those pursuits that require large tracts of land, and are thereby interested relative to the location of desired tracts, their amounts, and such other matter as will enable him to make suitable report. Next week we will publish the correspondence in full. Those interested will please communicate with Gen. Tilton at as early a date as possible.

☞The *Oregonian* says we used its work without giving proper credit. We did not at the time give the source of the syllabus of Gen. Harney's letter, through inadvertence. We have no desire to appropriate any exclusive news without proper credit. We are generally indebted to the Portland papers for our news.

☞We have received a political communication, which we must decline publishing, if for no other reason than because it is accompanied by no name. The matter and style we could not indorse as entirely proper at this time. Its insertion would do more harm than good.

☞Butler P. Anderson, Esq., Attorney at Law, will be found at the old Auditor's office.

—Gov. Stevens is expected this evening

Letter from Mr. Winsor Relative to Mail Matters.

OLYMPIA, April 22d, 1861.

FRIEND LODGE:—I notice in your paper of 19th inst., a letter from Mr. Giddings, on board steamer *Multnomah*, complaining of the stage leaving Monticello before schedule time, conveying the idea that such is the case every day. I will explain why the stage left on the 8th instant before schedule time, which is the only time such has been the case. There are two steamers carrying the mail between Portland and Monticello—the *Cowlitz* and *Multnomah*. Mr. Giddings commanding the "Multnomah," which boat should have left Portland on Saturday, the 6th, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrived at Monticello by 1 o'clock, P. M., but she did not make the trip, but sent the mail on Sunday morning 7th, by the "Cowlitz," and it arrived at Monticello, 30 hours behind schedule time. The steamers had not been connecting, and it was not expected they would on the 8th; consequently it was not deemed necessary by the P. M. to wait for so uncertain a thing as the "Multnomah." We then had a mail 40 hours overdue at this place by the failure of Mr. Giddings to connect on the 6th.

Previous to this, I had written to Mr. Hoyt, (contractor,) the postmaster at Monticello, and my agent, to wait one hour every day if there was any prospect of the boats connecting.

The same week Mr. Gidding's letter tells you I left before schedule time, my agents inform me the boats connected 4 times instead of 6, by the stage waiting, some days, after 2 o'clock—1 o'clock being schedule time. That being twice more than they had connected any previous week. Previous to the 8th, I think there had been but two or three connections since the six times a week service commenced.

I think, inasmuch as I had always made my connection with them, and that being the first time I had left before time, Mr. Giddings did injustice to himself as well as to me to say any thing about it, when it was the first time he had ever been to time.

I will now state why they do not connect.

1st. The steamers are not suitable for the service, being old and out of repairs.

2d. They stop to tow vessels, scows, &c., which keeps them behind time, and always will, as long as they pay more attention to outside business, than they do to making schedule time with the mail. I state, upon the authority of Capt. Gove of this place, that on Saturday, 13th inst., he took passage on board steamer *Multnomah* at Portland, for Monticello, expecting, and with the promise of connection with the stage at Monticello.

The boat left Portland in the morning, and arrived at St. Helens in ample time to have reached Monticello, by schedule time, but in place of doing so, she stopped for the *Cowlitz* to arrive from Monticello, and change mails and each return. The result was she had to wait some time, and the "Cowlitz" arrived at Monticello 5 hours behind schedule time. Thus the mail had to lay in Monticello office 48 hours, or leave again before schedule time. This being Mr. Gidding's fault without any excuse. Thus you see, in place of the mail arriving in 36 hours, it was 78 hours.

The time Mr. Giddings refers to of the stage leaving before schedule time, was on the 8th, and was the only time, and will be the last. I will, in future, pay strict attention to schedule time.

In reference to postmasters on my route, I would say that you have no reason to blame any one of them for delay of mail matter. I would say to Mr. Giddings, that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

H. WINSOR.

SENATOR BAKER.—The political course of Senator Baker has been as inconsistent at Washington as in Oregon. It is well known that Mr. Baker, at times advocated popular sovereignty in Oregon, while in San Francisco he said—"If Mr. Seward said there is an irrepressible conflict, I indorse it. God be with him?" amidst "irrepressible applause."

At the commencement of the late Congress this gentleman made an ultra speech that discouraged the Union men very much, insomuch as he had then just returned from Springfield, and was supposed to have reflected the sentiments of the President-elect.

In a later speech, however, he expresses a willingness to throw overboard the Republican party; and has already jumped off the Chicago platform. If the Senator had only voted for the Crittenden compromise he would have truly represented the people of this coast. *The Democratic party of Washington Territory heartily indorse that compromise.* Senator Baker finds now that "Republicanism and the Union are not convertible terms," and thus kicks up his heels because the party harness chafes him, and Greely and the abolitionists are cracking their whips over his head. He says:

"I am appealed to often; it is said to me "You believed in the Chicago platform." Suppose I did. "Well, this varies from the Chicago platform." Suppose it does. I stand to-day, as I believe, in the presence of greater events than those which attend the making of a President. I stand, as I believe, at least, in the presence of peace and war; and if it were true that I did violate the Chicago platform, the Chicago platform is not a Constitution of the United States to me. If events, if circumstances change, I will violate it, appealing to my conscience, to my country, to my God, to justify me according to the motive."

—Capt. Fleming and T. M. Reed, Esq., have our thanks for late papers

☞Pierce county sends as Delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention Messrs. Tucker, Seaman, Gallagher, Steinberger and Judson, uninstructed. Skwamish county sends to the same convention Dr. Elston.

—Spokane County is for Gov. Stevens. Mr. Smith is delegate to Vancouver.

—The news from the Wenatchee mines is good. New diggings have been discovered at Rock Creek.

☞The letter below from Lieut. John Mullan to Col. Baker, United States Senator, has been kindly furnished us for publication. We would be pleased to receive an accurate itinerary of the journey from St. Paul to Fort Walla Walla *via* Fort Benton, for the general information of emigrants.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1861.

COL. E. D. BAKER, U. S. SENATE—*My Dear Sir:*—In accordance with your desires to learn something specific relating to the opening up of new lines of communication to the North Pacific, and fearing I may not have the leisure to lay before you in person such points as you request, and which present themselves to me at the present time, I would submit to you in writing a few suggestions that look towards the movements and protection of emigrants towards Oregon and Washington Territory during the coming season.

The Congress having passed an appropriation of $50,000 for the protection of immigrants towards the Pacific during the present season, I would refer more particularly to movements of companies of emigrants towards Oregon and Washington Territory, and in this connection I would respectfully recommend that as the amounts are to be expended on the three routes, Northern, Central and Southern, that the question should assume the form of the most advantageous method of so arranging the movements that the greatest protection be had for those who desire to make their homes in the North Pacific.

The emigrants for Oregon and Washington can start from two points—the one, say from St. Paul, on the Mississippi, and the other from Leavenworth or some other point on the Missouri. The one following the usually traveled route via Forts Laramie and Hall through the South Pass, and the other the route pursued by Gov. Stevens in 1853, and the two lines coming together at Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia. For the protection of the immigration by each of these lines I would suggest the organization of a body of one hundred and fifty recruits, who, on arriving in the northern portion of the Department of the Pacific, would fill the vacancies daily occurring in the companies and regiments now therein stationed, and thus be a direct and an economical route and method by which to send troops into the Department of the Pacific.

The transportation taken by these respective commands will go materially to replace the old and much used transportation now in use in that Department. This movement would not only supply vacancies in the regiments in that region, but would add efficiency to the men, and as facts and figures prove, save a great expenditure to the government, and be the means at no distant day of peopling the highway via the Columbia and Missouri rivers.

For a movement from St. Paul, my own idea would be to assemble not later than the 15th day of May, a command of 150 recruits, and let it be generally known that this body will form an escort to move towards Oregon and Washington on a specified date, for the protection of an overland emigration. I would give to this military command transportation sufficient for supplies for two months, which would take them to the Yellowstone, at which point their supplies could be replenished by stores sent from St. Louis on steamers via the Missouri river, which supplies could again be replenished at Fort Benton, ample to take them to Fort Walla Walla, or to the settlements short of that place.

For those who go by the Platte and South Pass route, their supplies could be sent out from Fort Walla Walla, to meet the trains at or near Fort Boise. If the details of the movements in the hands of a discreet commander be well digested, I am sanguine to believe that the movements will not only be successful in themselves, but be the means of initiating under favorable auspices a great project and enterprise that looks forward to the peopling the rich and numerous mountain valleys that lie between the navigable waters of the Columbia and Missouri rivers, and which must belt with a continuous line of settlements the routes from St. Paul and Leavenworth to the Pacific.

Hoping, sir, that the general outline herein given may be endorsed by you, and by you laid before the proper Departments to be by them arranged as to its details, and trusting that the ends it aims at, the peopling the North Pacific, may in time be attained.

I am, Sir,
Truly and respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
JOHN MULLAN,
Lieut. U. S. A.

The special Washington correspondence is filled with reports of a warlike character, which may be thus summed up:

On the night of the 3d April a steamer attempted to enter Charleston harbor. She refused to show her colors, and was fired into by the battery on Morris Island, and put to sea.

It is not yet settled whether Pickens has been already reinforced.

It is believed the activity in the Navy is designed for the collection of revenue in the Southern ports on shipboard. Other accounts say it is for the purpose of preventing the seizure of San Domingo by Spain.

The policy of the United States Government now is, to hold Pickens at all hazards, and reinforce it if necessary.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO APRIL 5th!

From the San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, April 3d.

Texas advices state that Col. Ford had been reliably informed from Matamoras that General Ampudia, with a band of Mexicans, was 60 miles off, marching on Brownsville. Ampudia had despatched expresses with placards and handbills, announcing that Texas rightfully belonged to Mexico; that she could no longer seek support from the Federal Government; and that now was the time to retake the State. Reinforcements in large numbers were rapidly coming to him. Col. Ford had ordered all heavy guns and ordnance stores at Brazos Island to be removed to the scene of anticipated difficulties.

The *Mohawk* had arrived off Pass Covello.

Gen. Miramon, it is reported, was at Havana, endeavoring to raise a force for the purpose of invading Mexico; and it was said that the Spanish and French sympathized with the movement. It was believed at Havana, on the 25th of March, that those Governments would, by means of squadrons, aid in landing such an expedition. It was also affirmed at Havana that the English, French and Spanish fleets had sailed for Vera Cruz, the object of which was not publicly known.

A Montgomery (Alabama) despatch states that W. H. Wade, editor of the *Key of the Gulf*, has arrived there from Pensacola. He states that on the 25th, the steamer "General Rusk" arrived at Key West, with two hundred troops, for that place and Fort Tortugas. The "Crusader" had reached Key West with sealed orders, under charge of Capt. Craven, with marines. The "Brooklyn" was going into the Key West on the 26th of March, and there was no doubt she had left troops at Fort Pickens. The Texas Commissioners stipulated that the troops on the "General Rusk" should be landed at New York. The commanders of these companies on board the "General Rusk" had signed a document exonerating Capt. Smith, of the "Rusk," from all blame for the deception practiced.

ST. LOUIS, April 5th.

Sumpter was to be abandoned or relieved at once. Anderson's supplies are completely cut off.

Great activity prevails at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Several vessels were expected to sail last night.

A flag of truce was sent by Major Anderson to Gov. Pickens yesterday but the purpose is unknown.

The Southern Commissioners demand the immediate surrender of Sumpter and Pickens.

The preparations for an attack are completed at Sumpter, and rapidly hurried on at Pickens. The impression is it will be made at both points, in a few days.

The troops from Texas at New York are again ordered South.

Judge McLean of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Capt. Berryman of the Navy, are dead.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington despatch says that the revolutionary movement in Virginia is progressing. Five thousand men are ready immediately to take up arms against the Government.

The Kentucky Legislature has adjourned *sine die.*

Resolutions passed by the Democratic State convention of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg, February 21st, and 22d, 1861:

Resolved, That the States of this Union are sovereign and independent over every subject not surrendered to the control of the Federal Government, and they have no right to interfere with each others domestic institutions, but are bound by the Constitution of the United States to protect and defend them against domestic insurrection as well as foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States, although limited in its authority to the subjects enumerated in the Federal Constitution, possesses within those limits supreme authority, and has the usual and necesary power for preserving itself and enforcing its laws.

Resolved, That the Union of the States was founded by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors—is sanctioned by the experience of our whole political existence, and has secured to us unexampled prosperity at home and respect abroad. The Democratic party will cling to it as the last hope of freedom, and as the great experiment in self-government, which is to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence.

Resolved, That the Democratic party possesses the recuperative power which nothing but integrity can give, and is determined to sacrifice on the altar of patriotism all individual interest and past dissensions, and unite as a band of brothers to rescue the country from the control of those who are seeking its destruction; that this country with the best form of government that ever was devised, is surrounded with dangers and difficulties which threaten its very existence; and yet the republican party refuse all reasonable terms of compromise, and their leader on his way to take possession of the Government, seemingly satisfied with the disastrous culmination of his "irrepressible conflict," declares "there is nothing going wrong."

Resolved, That the people of the Southern States contributed their exertions and treasure in the acquisition of the Territories equally with those of the other States, and that the principle which recognizes the equal rights of all the States to the same, is founded on the clearest equity, and supported by the decision of the highest court of the country. It ought, therefore to be sustained by every law abiding citizen, until a satisfactory dividing line can be set-

tled by an amendment to the constitution.

Resolved, That every State is bound by the constitution of the United States to aid in delivering up fugitive slaves to their owners, and all legislation which withholds such aid or throws obstacles in the way, is unconstitutional and should be repealed, and suitable enactments substituted in accordance with the federal duties of the respective States.

Resolved, That the resolutions offered in the United States Senate by the patriotic Senator from Kentucky, and known as the Crittenden plan of compromise, present a satisfactory basis for the adjustment of our difficulties. The measures therein specified are wise, just and honorable—calculated to end the present deplorable agitation and prevent forever its recurrence.—We commend this plan or something similar to patriots—men of business—working men—political parties—to the people everywhere; and we call upon all who love their whole country and desire to preserve it, to rally to such plan of compromise and carry it through.

Resolved, That we will, by all proper and legitimate means oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States; especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrepealed on the statute books of Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognised by the Republican majorities in those States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constation.

Resolved, That in the dignified and prudent reserve of the Southern border States and in their conciliating overtures, we recognize the same patriotic purposes which animated the Fathers of the Republic; and that an appeal to the people of Pennsylvania will manifest their hearty concurrence in all reasonable and constitutional measures for the preservation of the Union, consistently with the rights of all the States.

Resolved, That the conduct of the present Governor of Pennsylvania, in confining exclusively his selection of Commissioners to the Peace Conference to the Republican party, and thereby excluding 230,000 freemen from Pennsylvania from any representation in that body, was the act of a partizan, and not a patriot.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the penal code of Pennsylvania—except so far as relates to the crime of kidnapping—because said sections stand in the way of a strict enforcement of the fugitive slave law.

H. D. FOSTER, Pres't.
C. W. CARRIGAN, S. M. MULICK. } Secretaries.

Treaty Between the Nez Perce Indians and the United States Relative the Mines.

Articles of agreement made the 10th day of April, 1861, between Edward R. Geary, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon and Washington Territory, and A. J. Cain, Agent of the Nez Perces, on behalf of the United States, and the Chiefs and head-men of the Nez Perces on behalf of said nation; said parties acting in accordance with the authority vested in them by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Nez Perce nation, of the 11th of June, 1855:

FIRST—That portion of the Nez Perces Reservation lying north of the Snake and Clearwater rivers—the South Fork of Clearwater and the trail from said South Fork, by the Weipe root-grounds—across the Bitter Root Mountains, is hereby opened to the whites in common with the Indians, for mining purposes: Provided, however, That the root-grounds and agricultural tracts in said district shall in no case be taken or occupied by the whites; but shall remain for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians.

SECOND—No white person other than those in the service of the United States, shall be permitted to reside upon or occupy any portion of the Nez Perces Reservation south of the line above described, without the consent of the Superintendent, Agent and tribe—except that the right of way to the mining district north of the said described line may cross Snake river at any eligible point below the mouth of Clearwater.

THIRD—The entire portion of the Nez Perces Reservation thus hereby opened to the whites for mining purposes, shall in all respects be subject to the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse in the Indian country, and no person shall be permitted to trade therein without obtaining license and giving bonds as provided by law.

FOURTH—It is furthermore agreed on the part of the United States, that a sufficient military force shall be placed on the Reservation to preserve the quiet of the country, and protect the Nez Perces in the rights secured to them by treaty, and these articles of agreement.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this day and year aforesaid, at Lap-wia, Nez Perces Reservation, in the Territory of Washington.

EDWARD R. GEARY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
A. J. CAIN,
U. S. Indian Agent, W. T.

Signed by Lawyer, Head Chief of the Nez Perces Nation, and by 49 other Nez Perces Chiefs.

MARRIED,

At Portland, Oregon, on the 20th inst., by Rev. Mr. Cornelius, Mr. J. MILLER MURPHY, of Olympia, and Miss ELIZA JANE McGUIRE, of that city.

To the Democratic Party of Washington Territory.

In accordance with resolutions, passed at a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee, held at Olympia, January 19th, 1861, notice is hereby given, that a Democratic Territorial Convention will be held on **MONDAY, MAY 13th, 1861,** at the city of Vancouver, to select a Delegate to represent the Territory in Congress.

The representation of each county in said Convention will be two delegates to every Representatives in the Territorial Legislature, as per apportionment of 1860 and 1861.

It is recommended to the Committees of the different counties, to hold their primary meetings to choose delegates to the Convention at an early day.

By order of Committee.
J. J. H. VAN BOKKELEN,
Chairman.

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.

Church Notices.

☞ The Rev. R. J. Evans will hereafter preach twice on each first, second and fourth Sabbath of each month, at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., in the old Land Office, and on each third Sabbath in the month at 11 A. M., at Chambers' Prairie. All are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Subjects for April 28, A. M: "Overmuch Righteousness versus genuine, cheerful Piety." P. M. "The marks of a genuine revival of religion."

Services in St. John's Chapel, Olympia, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock. Also Bible Class every Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

☞ Divine service will be held in the M. E. Church of this city every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 6½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

☞ We are constantly receiving NEW BOOKS, which we will sell at the lowest prices.
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

I. O. of O. F.

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

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend. SAM. DEAVENPORT, N. G.

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 beat 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.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE STEAMER RANGER NOW IN PORT AT Steilacoom, is offered for sale or charter. She is in good running order, and can be bought at a bargain. Inquire of M. Galliher at Steilacoom, W. T.
Steilacoom, April 23, 1861. 3w23

NOTICE.

WHEREAS MY WIFE ESTHER HAS LEFT MY bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from and after this date.
Steilacoom, April 20, 1861. 3w23
GEORGE W. ALLEN.

SOIREE.

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

FOR RENT.

THE PROPERTY HERETOFORE KNOWN AS Sim. Plomondon's, Cowlitz Prairie, Lewis County, containing 343 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.

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.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
Cor. Washington and Davis streets,
3m24 San Francisco.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pre-emption claimants settling after survey, must file their statements within three months after 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. B. PAINTER,
J. M. PAINTER,
T. P. PAINTER.

☞ Offices fitted out with dispatch.
19ly

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,
3ty 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. 23 m6.

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

CAIN & BRIDGES,
ATTORNEYS YT LAW,
WALLA-WALLA, W. T.

☞ Particular attention given to land and collection business.
April 19, 1861. 22ly

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, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, and Glassware, &c., &c., &c.

☞ We have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, and are offering our Goods at reduced rates.
Olympia, W. T., Oct. 20, 1859. 29tf

NEW STORE AND NEW FIRM AT TUM WATER!

JOHN SCOTT & CO. TAKE THIS METHOD OF informing their friends that they have opened the store formerly occupied by E. H. WILSON at Tum Water.

We are now opening one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Goods that ever came to this country, and we are determined to sell them at a profit small enough to defy competition.

We intend to change our style of doing business from the credit system to small profits and quick returns. Therefore we must have the cash in hand.

Remember that Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Farming Implements, Fancy Goods and Hardware are perfectly in our line.

Give us a call. Feb. 4, 1859. 11tf

S. BETTMAN, ETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*
Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

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.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

ONLY SEWING MACHINE

FULLY ADAPTED TO

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK.

The Stitch

BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IT CANNOT

BE RIPPED OR RAVELED.

A PATENT HEMMER

IS ATTACHED TO EACH MACHINE, BY WHICH

A FELL

OR HEM, OF ANY DESIRED WIDTH, IS TURNED

IN THE VERY NEATEST MANNER.

GATHERING

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

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK, FROM THE COARSEST TO

THE FINEST, IS DONE ON THIS MACHINE

WITH EQUAL FACILITY. IT HAVING

LESS MOVABLE PARTS,

IS NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AND

IS EASIER LEARNED THAN

Any Other Machine,

WHILE ITS SPEED, QUIETNESS AND EASE OF

OPERATION ARE UNRIVALED!

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

State Fair, Marysville,.....1858

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

State Fair, Sacramento,.....1859

AND AT EVERY FAIR IN CALIFORNIA, OVER

SINGER, GROVER & BAKER

AND ALL OTHER

SEWING MACHINES

WHERE THEY HAVE EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION FOR A PREMIUM.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

Corner Montgomery & Sacramento Streets,

San Francisco

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

☞ **Buy the Very Best Machine or None!**

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

H. C. HAYDEN, *Agent*
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets,
50 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. 6m32

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

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

H. A. Judson & Co.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 6m5.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that sorted to with confidence in is recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in my

The dose must be adapted Individual taking it, and as gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your use of the LIVER INwill cure **Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Summer Complaint, Dropsy, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Jaundice,** es, and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine.** It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (in **twenty minutes,** if **spoonfuls are taken** attack.

All who use it are unanimous in its favor.

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

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

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

The Family Cathartic PILLS is gen- the best active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The demand from those who constantly increasing and the satisfaction which have long used the PILLS use, has induced me to place all express to regret to their them within the reach of all. The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS, this well established fact, has, with due reference to variety of the purest Vegetable compounded from a table Extracts, which act 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, Sleeplessness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain in 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 Inflamatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

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

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

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

CHILDREN TEETHING,

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yea 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, 1859. 9tf

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, (Amity and Commerce.) Concluded at the City of Yedo, July 29, 1858. Ratified by the President of the United States, April 12th, 1860. Exchanged at the City of Washington, May 22, 1860. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, May 23, 1860.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and the Empire of Japan was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Yedy, on the 29th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, which treaty is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty, the Ty-Coon of Japan, desiring to establish on firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and friendship now happily existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interest of their respective citizens and subjects by encouraging, facilitating, and regulating their thiir industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce for this purpose, and have, therefore, named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States, his excellency Townsend Harris, Consul General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan, and his Majesty the Ty-Coon of Japan, their excellencies Ino-oo-ye, Prince of Sinana, and Iwasay, Prince of Hego, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Ty-coon of Japan and his successors.

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

The government of Japan may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Washington, and consuls or consular agents for any or all of the ports of the United States. The diplomatic agent and consul-general of Japan may travel freely in any part of the United States from the time they arrive in the country.

ARTICLE II.

The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese government, will act a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise betwen the government of Japan and any European power.

The ships of war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Japanese vessels as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done without a breach of neutrality; and all American consuls residing at ports visited by Japanese vessels shall also give them such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside.

ARTICLE III

In addition to the port of Simoda and Hakodade, the following ports and towns shall be opened on the dates respectively appended to them, that is to say: Kanagawa, on the 4th of July, 1859. Nagasaka on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Nee e-gat, on the first day of January, 1860. Hiogo, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

If Nee-e-gata is found to be unsuitable as a harbor, another port on the west coast of Nipbon shall be selected by the two governments in lieu theeof. Six months after the opening of Kanagawa the port of Simoda shall be closed as a place of residence and trade for American citizens. In all the foregoing ports and towns American citizens may permanently reside they shall have the right to lease ground, and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwellings and warehouses. But no fortification or place of military strength shall be erected under pretence of building dwelling or warehouses; and to see that this article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect from time, any buildings which are being erected, altered or repaired. The place which the Americans shall occuy for their buildings, and the har bor regulations shall be arranged by the American consul and the authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree the matter shall be referred to and settled by the American diplomatic agent and the Japanese godernment.

No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the place of residence of the Americans or anything done which may prevent a free egress and ingress to the same.

From the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Americans shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo; and from the first day o January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three in the city or Osaca, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these two cities a suitable place within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the American diplomatic agent and the government of Japan. Americans may freely buy from Japanese and sell tr them any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese authorities in such purchase or sale. or in making or receiving payment for the same; and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell keep, or use any articles sold to them by the Americans.

The Japanese government will cause this clause to be made public in every part of the empire as soon as the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged.

Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Japanese government and forigners.

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

ARTICLE IV.

Duties shall be paid to the government of Japan on all goods landed in the country, and on all articles of Japanese production that are exported as cargo, according to the tariff hereunto appended.

If the Japanese custom-house officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase-money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Supplies for the use of the United States navy may be landed at Kanogawa, Hakodade; and Nagasaki, and stored in warehouses, in the custody of an officer of the American goverament, without the payment of any duty. But if any supplies are sold in Japan, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

The importation of opium is prohibited, and any American vessel coming to Japan for the purposes of teade, having more than three catties, (four pounds avoirdupois) weight of opium on board, such surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities. All goods imported into Japan, and which have paid the duty fixed by this treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the empire without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit dut y whatever.

No higner duties shall be paid by Americans on goods imported into Japan than are fixed by this treaty, nor shall any higher duties be paid be Americans than are levied on the same description of goods if imported in Japanese vessels, or the vessels of any other nation.

ARTICLE V.

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

As some time will elapse before the Japanese will be acquainted will be acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each harbor, furnish the Americans with Japanese coin, in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given, and no discount taken for recoinage. Coins of all description (with the exception of Japanese copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

ARTICLE VI.

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

All claims for forfeitures or penalties for violation of this treaty, or of the articles regulating trade which are appended hereunto, shall be sued for in the consular courts, and all recoveries shall be delivered to the Japanese authorities.

Neither the American or Japanese governments are to be held responsible for thh payment of any debts contracted by their respective citizens or subjects.

ARTICLE VII.

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

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

At Hakodade, ten ri in any direction.

At Hiogo, ten ri in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall shall not be approached nearer than ten ri. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo shall not cross the River Enagawa, which empties into the bay between Hiogo and Osaca. The distance shall be measured inland from Goyoso, or town hall, of each of the foregoing harbors, the ri being equal to (4,275) four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards; American measure.

At Nugasaki, Americans may go into any part of the imperial domain in its vicinity. The boundaries of Nee-e-gata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the American diplomatic agent and the government of Japan. Americans who have been convicted of felony, or twice convicted of misdemeanors, shall nht go more than one Japanese ri inland from the places of their residences, and all persons so convicted shall lose their right of permanent residence in Japan, and the Japanese authorities may require them to leave the country.

A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such persons to settle their affairs, and the American consular authority shall, after an examination into the circumstances of each case, determine the time to be allowed but such time shall not in any cast exceed one year, to be calculated from the time the person shall be free to attend to his affairs.

ARTICLE VIII.

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

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

ARTICLE IX.

When requested by the American consul, the Japanese authorities will cause the arrest of all deserters and fugitives from justice, receive in jail all persons held as prisoners by the consul, and give to the consul such assistance as may be required to enable him to enforce the observance of the laws by the Americans who are on land, and to maintain order among the shipping. For all such service, and for the support of prisoners kept in confinement, the consul shall in all cases pay a just compensation.

ARTICLE X.

The Japanese government may purchase or construct, in the United States, ships of war, steamers, merchant ships, whale ships, cannon, munitions of war, and arms of all kinds, and any other things it may require. It shall have the right to engage, in the United States, scientific, naval and military men, artisans of all kinds, and mariners to enter into its service All purchases made for the government of Japan may be exported from the United States, and all persons engaged for its service may freely depart from the United States: Provided, That no articles that are contraband of war shall be exported, nor any persons engaged to act in a naval or military capacity, while Japan shall be at war with any power in amity with the United States.

ARTICLE XI.

The articles for the regulation of trade, which are appended to this treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the contracting parties to this treaty, and on their citizens and subjects.

ARTICLE XII.

Such of the provisions of the treaty made by Commodore Perry, and signed at Kanagawa, on the 31st of March, 1854, as conflict with the provisions of this treaty are hereby revoked; and as all the provisions of a convention executed by the consul-general, of the United States and the governors of Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857, are incorparated in this treaty, that convention is also revoked.

The person charged with the diplomatic relations of the United States in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese government, shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be required to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of this treaty, and the proqisions of the articles regulating trade appended thereunto.

ARTICLE XIII.

After the (4th of July; 1872,) fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, upon the desire of either the American or Japanese governments, and on one year's notice given by either party, this treaty, and such portions of the treaty of Kanagawa as remain unrevoked by this treaty, together with the regulations of trade hereunto annexed, or those that may be hereafter introduced, shall be subject to revision by commissionors appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on, and insert therein, such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ARTICLE XIV.

This treaty shall go into effect on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on or before which day the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at the city of Washington; but if, from any unforeseen cause, the ratifications cannot be exchanged by that time, the treaty shall still go into effect at the date above mentioned.

The act of ratification on the part of the United States shall be verified by the signature of the President of the United States, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the United States.

The act of ratification on the part of Japan shall be verified by the name and seal of his Majesty the Tycoon, and by the seals and signatures of such of his high officers as he may direct.

This treaty is executed in quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning and intention, but the Dutch version shall be considered as being the original.

In witness whereof, the above named plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the city of Yedo, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-third, corresponding to the Japanese era, the nineteenth day of the sixth month of the fifth year of Ansei Mma.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, [SEAL.]

(To be continued.)

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,
110 and 112 Clay Street.

9m24

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 Ter'tory

The publisher of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRA 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,

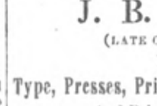
of the best quality; also Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, &c., all of which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

A. B. GOVE.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 46tf

New Goods!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER BARK ORK from San Francisco, and clipper ship *Charger* from Boston, a large and well selected assortment of the following Goods:



100 Cast and Steel

Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking

STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup, in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.

250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

—Also—

Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Checks, Cambrics, Linens, Selecia, Amr'cn Stripe, Blue Denims, Allen's Long Cloth, Towlen Cloth, Bleach'd Cottons and Drills, Turkey Red, Fancy Hdkfs, &c., &c.

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*

11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCREY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y

G. K. Willard & Son.

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and 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.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

NEW RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

Wm. Mitchell, Proprietor.

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

RESTAURANT

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 5y

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

WINSOR & LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street,*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

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

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

STEAMER RANGER.

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

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

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

November 30, 1860. 2tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR has recently erected, in connection with, and as a part of the "Washington Hotel" a large two story building—20 by 60 feet—by which he is enabled to provide the traveling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the Hotel contains twenty-five private rooms—(exclusive of family apartments)—six of which are large drawing rooms, or parlors.

Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor, and having thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business.

Beds and bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire them.

Board by the day and week.

A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the travelling public.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

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

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

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

School Property bought and sold on commission.

Circulars of all the Private Schools kept on hand.

Parents seeking for Schools are invited to call and select.

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

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

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

3m8

Dr. L. J. Czapkay's

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

Sacramento street, Below Montgomery,

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

SAN FRANCISCO.

Established in 1854, for the permanent cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and for the suppression of Quackery.

ATTENDING AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

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

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

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

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

A TRIBUTE OF MERITED WORTH.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

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

Philadelphia, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

H. RAND,

Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE—CERTIFICATE.

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

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

[L. S.] B. F. FILMORE.

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

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

CARD.

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

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer,

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

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

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

SPERMATORRHOEA,

Or