PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

JAMES LODGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.

The Story as Told by the Charleston Papers.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS, April 20, 1861.

The Southern mails have just brought Charleston papers containing full accounts of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Although you have had full telegraphic reports, your readers will be interested in the details. The Charleston *Courier* of Saturday (13th April) thus relates the first act in the drama:

THE FIRST DAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

At about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, Gen. Beauregard made a demand on Major Anderson for the immediate surrender of Fort Sumter, through his aids, Colonel James Chesnut, Jr., Colonel Chisolm and Capt. Lee. Major Anderson replied that such a course would be inconsistent with the duty he was required by his Government to perform. The answer was communicated by the General-in-Chief to President Davis.

About 9 o'clock, General Beauregard received a reply from President Davis, to the telegram in relation to the surrender of Sumter, by which he was instructed to inform Major Anderson that if he would evacuate the fort he held when his present supply of provisions was exhausted, there would be no appeal to arms. This proposition was borne to Major Anderson by the aid who delivered the first message, and he refused to accept the condition. The General-in-Chief forthwith gave the order that the batteries be opened at half-past four o'clock on Friday morning. Major Anderson's reply was decisive of the momentous question, and General Beauregard determined to apply the last argument.

At the gray of the morning of Friday the roar of cannon broke upon the ear. The expected sound was answered by thousands. The houses were in a few minutes emptied of their excited occupants, and the living stream poured through all the streets leading to the wharves and battery. On reaching our beautiful promenade we find it lined with eager spectators, and all the wharves commanding a view of the battle were crowded thickly with human forms. On no gala occasion have we ever seen nearly so large a number of ladies on our battery as graced the breezy walk on this eventful morning. There they stood with palpitating hearts and pallid faces, watching the white smoke as it rose in wreaths upon the soft twilight air, and breathing out fervent prayers for their gallant kinsfolk at the guns.

At thirty minutes past 4 o'clock the conflict was opened by the discharge of a shell from the howitzer battery on James's Island, under the command of Capt. George S. James, who followed the riddled Palmetto banner on the bloody battle fields of Mexico. The sending of this harmful messenger to Major Anderson was followed by a deafening explosion, which was caused by the blowing up of a building that stood in front of the battery. While the white smoke was melting away into the air, another shell, which Lieut. W. Hampton Gibbs had the honor of having fired, pursued its noiseless way towards the hostile fortification. The honored missive described its beautiful curve through the balmy air, and, falling withing the hostile fortress, scattered its deadly contents in all directions. Fort Moultrie then took up the tale of death, and in a moment the guns from the redoubtable gun battery on Cumming's Point, from Capt. McCread's battery, from Capt. James Hamilton's floating battery, the Enfilade battery, and other fortifications spit forth their wrath at the grim fortress rising so defiantly out of the sea.

Major Anderson received the shot and shell in silence. And some excited lookerson, ignorant of the character of the foe, were fluent with the hope fast dying out of their hopeful and tender hearts. But the short-lived hope was utterly extinguished when the deepening twilight revealed the stars and stripes floating proudly in the breeze. The batteries continued at regular intervals to belch iron vengeance and still no answer was returned by the foe. About an hour after the booming began, two balls rushed hissing through the air, and glanced harmless from the stuccoed bricks of Fort Moultrie. The embrasures of the hostile fortress gave forth no sound again till between 6 and 7 o'clock, when, as if wrathful from enforced delay, from casemate and parapet the United States officer poured a storm of iron hail upon Fort Moultrie, Stevens' iron battery, and the floating battery. The broadside was returned with spirit by the gallant gunners at these important posts.

The firing now began in good earnest. The curling white smoke hung above the angry pieces of friend and foe, and the jarring boom rolled at regular intervals on the anxious ear. The atmosphere was charged with the smell of villainous saltpetre, and as if in sympathy with the melancholy scene, the sky was covered with heavy clouds, and everything wore a sombre aspect.

A boat bearing despatches to Gen. Beauregard from Morris Island, reached the city about 9 o'clock, and reported that all the batteries were working admirably; that no one was injured, and that the men were wild with enthusiasm.

A short time after that happy news was received, the schooner *Petrel*, from Hog Island Channel, reported that the shot from Stevens' iron battery had told upon the walls of Fort Sumter, and also that Fort Moultrie had sustained no damage.

About half past 9 o'clock, Capt. R. S. Parker reported from Sullivan's Island to Mount Pleasant that everything was in fine condition at Fort Moultrie, and that the soldiers had escaped unhurt. The same despatch stated that the embrasures of the floating battery were undamaged by the shock of the shot, and though that formidable structure had been struck 11 times, the balls had not started a single bolt. Anderson had concentrated his fire upon the floating battery, and the Dahlgren battery, under command of Lieut. Hamilton. A number of shells had dropped into Fort Sumter, and one barbette gun had been dismounted.

The following cheering tidings were brought to the city by Col. Edmund Yates, acting lieutenant to Dozier, of the Confederate States Navy, from Fort Johnson:—"Stevens' battery and the floating battery are doing important service. Stevens' battery has made considerable progress in breaching the south and southwest walls of Fort Sumter. The northwest wall is suffering from the well-aimed fire of the floating battery, whose shot have dismounted several of the guns on the parapet, and made it impossible to use the remaining ones. The howitzer battery connected with the impregnable battery at Cummings's Point, is managed with consummate skill, and terrible effect."

Eleven o'clock.—A messenger from Morris Island brings the glorious news that the shot glance from the iron-covered battery at Cummings's Point like marbles thrown by a child on the back of a turtle. The upper portion of the southwest wall of Fort Sumter shows plainly the effect of the terrible cannonade from the formidable product of Mr. C. H. Stevens' ingenuity.

Half an hour later the gladsome tidings came that Stevens' battery was fast damaging the southwest wall of Sumter.

A boat reached the city from the floating battery about half-past 12 o'clock, and reported that a shot from Fort Sumter penetrated the top or shed of the structure, and three shots struck the sand-bags in the rear of the battery.

Twelve o'clock.—We have just learned by an arrival from Cummings's Point, that the batteries there are doing good service—Stevens' battery very successful. Not a single casualty has happened. The troops are in the best spirits. Two of the guns at Fort Sumter appear to be disabled. Considerable damage has been done to the roofs of the officers' quarters.

At 1 o'clock the following was received from Morris Island. Two guns in Stevens' battery temporarily disabled, Anderson's fire having injured the doors of the embrasures. The damage will be repaired speedily. It is thought that Fort Sumter will be breached in two hours. Three steam vessels of war were seen off the bar, one of them supposed to be the *Harriet Lane*.

Capt. R. S. Parker reached the city from Fort Moultrie at half-past 2 o'clock, and makes the following report: Capt. Parker visited Fort Moultrie and the Enfilading battery near by, and found all well and in high spirits. He left the mortar battery, Lieutenant Holanquist, at ten minutes past two. The soldiers stationed there are giving a good account of themselves. The floating battery had been struck 18 times, and received no material injury.

The venrable Edmund Ruffin, who, as soon as it was known a battle was inevitable, hastened over to Morris Island and was elected a member of the Palmetto Guard, fired the first gun from Stevens's iron battery. All honor to the chivalric Virginian.

Another noble son of the Old Dominion, who rebukingly reminds her of her past glory, was appointed on General Beauregard's staff on Thursday, bore despatches to the General in command, from Brigadier General James Simons, in command of Morris Island, during the thickest of the fight, and in the face of a murderous fire from Fort Sumter. Col. Roger A. Pryor, the eloquent young Virginian, in the execution of that dangerous commission, passed within speaking distance of the angry and hostile fortress.

Despite the fierce and concentrated fire from Fort Sumter, the rival fortification on Sullivan's Island received but slight damage. The floating battery came out of the iron storm without losing a plate of its iron cover or a splinter of its pine. A brisk fire was kept up by all the batteries until about 7 o'clock in the evening, after which hour the guns boomed at regular intervals of twenty minutes.

All the batteries on Morris Island bearing upon the channel kept up a steady fire for some time at the dawn of day. It is reported they threw their shot into the *Harriet Lane*, and that that steamer having advanced as far as the renowned Star of the West battery, was crippled by a well-aimed shot, after which she deemed it prudent to give up the dangerous attempt, and turned her sharp bow to the sea.

Stevens's iron battery played a conspicuous and important part in the brilliant, and as far as our men are concerned, bloodless conflict which has placed the 12th of April, 1861, among the memorable days. The calibre of its guns, its nearness to Fort Sumter, its perfect impenetrability, the coolness and skill of its gallant gunners, made this fortification one of the most formidable of Major Anderson's terrible opponents. The effects of its Dahlgrens and 64-pounders was distinctly visible at an early stage of the conflict. Clouds of mortar and brick dust arose from the southwest wall of the fort as the shot hissed on their errand of death. Shot after shot told with terrible effect on the strong wall, and at about 3 o'clock Major Anderson ceased to return this murderous fire. In the course of the afternoon, the joyous tidings that a breach had been effected in that portion of the fortress was borne to the city.

We dare not close this brief and hurried narrative of the first engagement between the United States and the Confederate States, without returning thanks to Almighty God for the great success that has thus far crowned our arms, and the extraordinary preservation of our soldiers from casualty and death. In the fifteen hours of almost incessant firing, our enemy, one of the most experienced and skillful of artillerists, no injury has been sustained by a single one of our gallant soldiers. We call the roll of those engaged in the battle and each soldier is here to answer to his name. No tombstone will throw its shadow upon that bright, triumphant day.

From the account of the scene given in the *Mercury*, I copy the following:

The circle of batteries with which the grim fortress of Fort Sumter is beleaguered opened the fire. The outline of this great volcanic crater was illuminated with a line of twinkling lights; the clustering shells illuminated the sky above it; the balls clattered thick as hail upon its sides; our citizens, aroused to a forgetfulness of their fatigue through many weary hours, rushed again to the points of observation; and so, at the break of day, amidst the bursting of bombs, and the roar of ordnance, and before thousands of spectators, whose homes, and liberties, and lives were at stake, was enacted this first great scene in the opening drama of what, it is presumed, will be a most momentous military act. Fort Moultrie has fully sustained the prestige of its glorious name. It fired very nearly gun for gun with Fort Sumter. We counted the guns from eleven to twelve o'clock, and found them to be 42 to 46, while the advantage was unquestionably upon the side of Fort Moultrie. In that fort not a gun was dismounted, not a wound received, nor the slightest permanent injury received by any of its defenses; while every ball from Fort Moultrie left its mark upon Fort Sumter. Many of its shells were dropped into that fort, and Lieut. John Mitchell, the worthy son of that patriot sire who has so nobly vindicated the cause of the South, has the honor of dismounting two of its parapet guns by a single shot from one of the Columbiads, which at the time he had the office of directing.

One of our special reporters to Fort Moultrie brought a trophy of the war, in the shape of a 32 pound ball, which Anderson had fired at Moultrie, and which lodged in the sand bags.

Another of our reporters has calculated the number of pounds of balls fired by both sides up to 7 o'clock, the hour at which Fort Sumter ceased firing. He gives as a total 75,000 pounds, or over 36 tons of iron.

Two members of the Palmetto Guard paid $50 in cash for a boat to carry them to Morris Island, to join their company.

DOINGS OF THE SECOND DAY—THE FORT ON FIRE.

In the *Courier* of the day following, I find the second day's proceedings, which brings affairs down to the evacuation of Fort Sumter by Maj. Anderson and his little garrison:

The morning of Saturday dawned beautifully and clear. The air was balmy and refreshing, and the streets were soon again filled with citizens, male and female, white and black, young and old, thronging the battery, wharves and steeples. A few random shots were fired from the Confederate batteries, Sumter only occasionally replying. It then became apparent that the fortress, on which all eyes were rivited, was on fire. A dense mass of smoke was seen gradually to rise above the ramparts. Some supposed it merely a signal from Anderson to draw in the fleet to his aid, which were in the offing quietly riding at anchor.—Four vessels could be clearly distinguished ranged in line directly over the bar, and apparently blockading the port completely. Their long black hulls and smoke-stacks proved them to be Federal steamers. Every one anxiously awaited the issue, and the suspense was very exciting. Will they come in and engage the batteries? was the query of every one. Poltroons if they do not, was the response of every person. The batteries fully expected the engagement to become general, and by the aid of glasses it was thought that a movement was made to this end by two of the war ships. All on shore soon thought to see the sand flying from the Morris Island batteries.

About 10 o'clock all attention was rivited on Sumter. Beyond doubt a fire was raging in the fort. The flames soon burst through the roofs of the houses within the walls, and the densest smoke and flames issued in volumes. At this time Anderson scarcely fired a shot. The continual bursting of shells and showers of grape over the guns on the ramparts drove the soldiers under cover. From the iron battery on Cumming's Point, a continuous fire was kept up. Its rifled cannon played sad havoc on that portion of Sumter facing it. The firing from the floating battery and from Fort Moultrie was very regular.

Standing on Charleston battery and looking seaward you have, on the right, the mortar battery and Fort Johnson, nearest the city, and two miles and a-half off. A mile and a-half from Fort Johnson is Cummings' Point battery, mounted three 10inch Columbiads, three 64-pounders, three mortar and one rifled cannon. Cummings' Point is only 1500 yards from Fort Sumter, and it can be readily imagined what havoc a regular fire created. The men working the guns were perfectly protected by the sand redoubt, which was scarcely injured by the weak fire which Major Anderson kept upon it. The battery was commanded by Major Stevens, with the Citadel cadets under his direction. Each shell from this battery found its destination within Sumter, and during the entire bombardment scarcely one missile of this character missed its mark.

On the other side of the harbor, directly opposite Sumter, on one of its strongest sides, lay Fort Moultrie, which during the past three months had been strengthened by every appliance which military art could suggest. Its merlons, moat, glaciers, embrasures, etc., perfectly protected the weak walls of the old fort, and made the gunners secure while at work from this point.—Throughout the engagement vast numbers of hot shot and heavy balls were discharged. Behind the point on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, the floating battery was situated with two 64-pounders and two 42-pounders, and its impenetrable sides of iron and palmetto logs rendered the men so secure that they indulged during the contest in pastimes with cards, etc.

Mount Pleasant battery, 500 yards from the floating battery, mounts two mortars within excellent range of Sumter, and from here the shells were thrown with the greatest precision.

Thus you now have all the positions of the works bearing directly on Sumter.—Through Friday morning all these batteries were actively engaged. Three times Anderson's barracks were set on fire, and twice his men extinguished the flames; but to do this it was necessary to employ all the force in drawing water.

More effectively to do this, it was necessary that some men should go outside the walls and hand buckets through the portholes, being meanwhile exposed to the terrific fire of the batteries. This expedient for obtaining water was not resorted to until the third time the quarters were on fire, and the fire an flames had increased to such an alarming pitch. Meantime Major Anderson's guns were silent, and his enemies active. By noon the flames burst from every quarter, and from many of the portholes, and it soon became evident that the destruction of the fortress was complete.

INCIDENTS OF THE SURRENDER.

A Charleston dispatch relates the following incidents:

Major Anderson stated that he surrendered his sword to Gen. Beauregard, as the representative of the Confederate government. Gen. Beauregard said he would not receive it from so brave a man. He says Maj. Anderson made a staunch fight, and elevated himself in the estimation of every true Carolinian.

During the fire, when Major Anderson's flag-staff was shot away, a boat put off from Morris Island, carrying another American flag for him to fight under—a noteworthy instance of the honor and chivalry of the South Carolina Seceders and their admiration for a brave man.

During the raging of the flames in Fort Sumter the officers and men were obliged to lay on their faces in the casemates to prevent suffocation.

Major Anderson expresses himself much pleased that no lives have been sacrificed, and says that to Providence alone is to be attributed the bloodless victory. He compliments the firing of the Carolinians, and the large number of exploded shells lying around attest their effectiveness.

The number of soldiers in the fort was 70, besides 25 workmen, who assisted at the guns. His stock of provisions was almost exhausted, however. He would have been starved out in two days more.

The entrance to the fort was mined, and the South Carolina officers who visited it after the surrender were told to be careful, on account of the heat, lest it should explode.

The scene in the city after the raising of the flag of truce and the surrender is indescribable; the people were perfectly wild. Men on horseback rode through the streets proclaiming the news, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

The forces of Major Anderson were entirely inadequate to effectually work the guns, and attend to the incidental requirements. It is not to be wondered at, under the circumstances, that Fort Sumter surrendered. The men were on duty thirty-six hours, with balls or shells striking the casemates and guns of the fort constantly. Competent military men state that the intense vibration or shock produced on the brain and nervous system of those in the vicinity is terribly exhausting.

At the siege of Sebastopol the men who worked the guns were relieved every twenty minutes, and groomed with whisky and flannel to enable them to endure the concussion produced by the firing of their own guns and the shock of the enemy's balls and shells striking the fortification. The concussion attending the firing of a columbiad in the enclosed casemate of a fort is said to be terrible.

In contrast with the inaction of the war fleet, it is stated that an old slave passed through the hottest fire, with a sloop load of wood, on Friday evening, and came safely to the city. Somebody told him he would be killed in the attempt. "Can't help dat," said he, "must go to de town to-night. If anybody hurt dis chile or dis boat, massa see him about it shuah." His sloop received four shots.

It is reported that Major Anderson sent in his resignation, to take effect on the inauguration of the Lincoln government, but no notice was taken of it.

The fort is burned into a mere shell; not a particle of wood work can be found. The guns on the side of the parapet are entirely dismounted, others split, while the gun carringes are knocked into splinters.

Major Anderson says the accuracy of the firing surprised him, and that if he had 200 more men, one-half would have been killed for want of suitable protection.

Major Anderson says it is preposterous to fight such a people. One of the officers in the fort remarked that they had endeavored not to fire on exposed individuals. "Yes," said Major Anderson, "I gave orders not to sight men, but to silence batteries."

Both men and officers were begrimmed with smoke and powder. The batteries which have done the most mischief are the Dahlgren battery, Stevens' battery, and the rifled cannon.

As regards harbor defense, the fort is just as good as ever. The casemates are perfect, the guns are in prime condition, and bear on both sides. Major Anderson was obliged to throw overboard a large quantity of powder, to prevent explosion, and it was floating around the fort to-day.

One of the aids carried brandy to Maj. Anderson in a boat, after the fire, and the latter said it was very acceptable, as the men were completely exhausted by their labors. I mention this to show the kind and chivalrous relations between the officers.

Before going into action, Major Anderson sent word by an aid of Gen. Beauregard to the Governor, thanking him for kind attentions during the past two months, and very solemnly said, "Farewell, gentlemen. If we do not meet again here, I hope we shall meet in a better world."

The fort has been garrisoned by the Palmetto Guards and put under command of Lieut. Ripley, who commanded Fort Moultrie after the departure of Major Anderson.

The city is resuming its usual quiet. Everybody is exchanging congratulations over the successful termination of the fight, but soldiers are itching for a hand-to-hand brush. The Confederate flag and the Palmetto flag was hoisted on separate spars simultaneously.

Dr. S. Wylie Crawford, the surgeon at Fort Sumter, who was slightly wounded, is a son of the Rev. Dr. Crawford, of Philadelphia.

W. Porcher Miles, of Charleston, telegraphs to Mrs. Doubleday, at Washington, that a report of her husband's insanity is without foundation. It is believed that Capt. Doubleday, who is a strong Republican, refused to obey Major Anderson's command to surrender, and was consequently placed in irons.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

One may now consult the other side of the story. Major Anderson and his command reached New York yesterday on the steamship *Baltic*, carrying at her mainmast the flag of Fort Sumter, and at her foremast the old flag of Fort Moultrie. Capt. Doubleday, who also arrived in that steamer, gives an interesting account of the fight.

The following is Major Anderson's dispatch to the Secretary of War:

SIR—Having defended Fort Sumter 34 hours until quarters were entirely burned, main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from effects of heat, four barrels and three cartridges only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted terms of evacuation offered by Gen. Beauregard, being the same offered by him on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the Fort Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., with colors flying, drums beating, bearing away company and private property, and saluting the flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major First Artillery.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The only casualties in Fort Sumter during the action were a few slight wounds that did not disable the recipient. At the time of the evacuation of the fort, and while the salute was being fired by the command, a premature discharge of the cannon killed two men and wounded four. The Charleston *Courier* of Monday (14th April) gives the names as follows:

Killed Instantly—Daniel Howe.

Wounded Mortally—(and died at the Hospital)—Edward Galway.

Severely Wounded—James Hayes, Geo. Fielding, John Irwins and Geo. Pritchard.

All were soldiers of the First Artillery.

The Charlestonians, when Sumter was surrendered, were for a while jubilant over a report that that "damned Doubleday" was killed, who has all along been the most obnoxious member of the garrison because he was believed to be a Republican in sentiment.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO APRIL 26th!

By the stage on Sunday evening we received the Portland *Times* of the 11th inst., from which we clip the following special dispatch to that paper:

ST. LOUIS, April 26.

The Portsmouth *Trranscript* of Tuesday says that dispatches received that night state that Fort Pickens was taken by the Southern troops with a loss of 2500 men.

Arrangements were made to convey troops from Charleston to Richmond.—Two thousand men were on the way.

A gentleman from Washington via the Relay House, reported that the Secessionists had planted a battery of four guns at Harper's Ferry, commanding the bridge.

Trains are stopped and examined, all the roads for a mile are lined with soldiers.

At Wheeling a strong Union feeling prevails. 2500 men are under arms.

All is quiet in Baltimore. All the wholesale houses are closed. All the clerks over 14 years of age are required to enlist, and many have left in consequence.

Five cars arrived at Chambersburg filled with families from Baltimore.

Baltimore money is five per cent. below par.

Pennsylvania currency is being exchanged for gold and silver.

The schooner Lucas was fired into in Chesepeake bay by two schooners, which had no colors, but escaped.

Andrew Talbot, of the U. S. Engineers, a native of Connecticut, has gone to Richmond to superintend the manufacture of arms for the Confederate government.

The New York Union Committee have purchased sixteen rifled cannon of West Point, for the use of the volunteers.

Engraved notes for the bonds and banks of the Confederate States, have been ordered in two bank note engraving establishments in Wall street.

The Cunard steamer *Kedar* has been chartered by the government; also the steamer *Champion*.

[At this point the telegraph line was working so badly, it was impossible to obtain any more of the report.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.

Col. Davie's Battalion of California militia in San Francisco, are unanimous for sustaining the Administration in putting down rebellion.

The rates of passage on the Panama steamers have been increased to $258 50 to first cabin outside; $223 25 first cabin inside; $180 75 second cabin, and $138 25 in the steerage.

The 1st California Guards pledge themselves to sustain the Government in putting down rebellion.

In Kentucky, speeches were made by Guthrie, Nicholas, Bullock and Brown. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that as the Confederate States commenced the war with the Federal Government, Kentucky had a right to choose her own position, and acknowledges her loyalty until the Federal Government becomes the aggressor; opposes the call of the Government for volunteers for coercion, and the raising of troops here to co-operate with the Southern Confederacy, when the acknowledged intention of the latter is to march on Washington; that secession is a remedy for no evil; that Kentucky will not take part against the Federal Government; that Kentucky shall maintain an independent position with the Union against the administration and the seceded States, declaring her soil sacred against the hostile tread of either; and that Kentucky be armed in accordance to law.

At Washington, the clerks of the State Department have been formed into a guard for the protection of that building. Those of the Treasury have received orders immediately to repair to the depot on the first invasion of the city. The clerks of the other departments are directed to be similarly watchful.

On Saturday, the largest Union meeting ever known in this country was held in New York. Business was entirely suspended, and the whole city turned out. Speeches were made by Robert J. Walker, Fernando Wood, John A. Dix, Senator Baker, Washington Hunt, John Cochrane and many others. New York is a unit for the Union.

At Philadelphia a letter has been received from Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, offering $8,000 to the patentee of the bullet mould. The reply was that no money can purchase it for use against the country.

A resident of Kent county, Maryland, has received information that the negroes were burning the houses of the whites.—Two of his buildings had already been destroyed.

☞ "There is no antagonism whatever," says Prentice of the Louisville Journal, "between the Kentucky interests and the Indiana and Illinois interests upon the subject of slavery. But there is a very serious antagonism between Kentucky interests and the Cotton States interests upon that important subject."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

THURSTON COUNTY.

For Representatives,
U. G. WARBASS, OLIVER SHEAD,
B. F. RUTH, A. S. YANTIS.

For County Commissioners,
C. B. BAKER, JOSEPH CORNELL.

For County Treasurer,
ABRAHAM FRANKEL.

LEWIS COUNTY.

For Representative,
T. R. WINSTON.

For County Commissioner,
J. C. DAVIS.

For Sheriff,
JAMES A. NEWLAND.

For Assessor,
CHARLES VAN WORMER.

ISLAND AND WHATCOM.

For Joint Councilman,
COL. B. F. SHAW.

MISSOULA COUNTY.

For Joint Councilman,
CALEB E. IRWINE.

For Representative,
CHRYSTY P. HIGGINS.

For County Commissioners,
M. W. TIPTON, H. VAN DORN.
GRANVILLE STUART.

For Sheriff,
DAVID PATTEE.

For County Auditor,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

For County Treasurer,
ALBERT J. BATCHELDER.

For Probate Judge,
HENRY CLOVEN.

SAWAMISH COUNTY.

For Representative,
EDWARD A. WILSON.
[Other nominations not known.]

COWLITZ AND WAHKIAKUM.

For Joint Representative,
JAMES B. LA DU.

COWLITZ COUNTY.

For Judge of Probate,
JAMES CATLIN.

For County Commissioner,
GEO. BARLOW.

For County Auditor,
WILLIAM KING.

For Assessor,
JAMES REDPATH.

For Coroner,
CRUMLINE LA DU.

PIERCE COUNTY.

For Councilman,
FRANK CLARK.

For Representatives,
JOHN A. PACKARD, JOHN H. SETTLE,
[Other nominations not known.]

The News.

We give large space this week to the war-like news from the States. Nothing is thought or talked of except war. Both parties are arming to the teeth. In answer to the Proclamation of the President for 75,000 troops, the North rises as one man and offers an unlimited amount of men and money. The question now is not one of slavery in the Territories, but a struggle to maintain the existence of the government itself as an escape from anarchy and despotism.

Much as we have deplored war, much as we have counseled peace and compromise, much as the two great parties of the North have differed in the past, now that war has been formerly inaugurated by the Confederate States, there remains but one course for the patriot: to stand by the Government.

Accordingly, we see such men as B. F. Butler and Caleb Cushing, the strongest Breckinridge Democrats in the United States, leading troops to battle in defense of the country.

The voice of our people is unanimous for the Government. What is to be the result no one can foresee, but that the North will maintain itself as a unit there can be no doubt. A few decisive battles may settle the trouble, or it may not be settled in this generation. There would seem no solution at present but by the sword.

☞ We have no definite advices from the Vancouver Convention, but it would seem that everything does not go "as merry as a marriage bell." Governor Stevens has withdrawn from the Convention entirely.—There are no particulars from which we can form an idea of the action of the Convention. Stevens, Lancaster, Strong and Clark made speeches. Judge Lander was also in attendance. The permanent President is J. W. Bagley. Secretary, F. C. Leamans.

☞ The Republican Territorial Convention meets here on next Monday. The most of the Delegates from below arrived here in the *Anderson*.

Office Seekers.

The falling out of the California office seekers at Washington was not without good effect, as it had a tendency to reveal the hidden character of several of those influential in making appointments. The charges of the worst character are made by Republicans against Republicans. Simonton, in his protest and address to the President, on behalf of the anti-Baker wing of the Republican party thus speaks of Butler, the right hand man of Senator Baker and intimate personal friend: "Butler is a professional gambler. For years in California, he has sat at the gambling table and dealt the cards or thrown the dice to rob weak men of their money."

The following paragraph will strike our readers as strictly true, although it does no less than impeach the honor and veracity of a United States Senator:

"I will only refer to another transaction: that in which Mr. Baker, upon the floor of the Senate, pledged his sacred honor that the charges of intemperance preferred against Mr. Dryer, whom he recommended for a responsible foreign mission, were untrue; and in which pledge he so sullied his honor that no waters of Lethe can ever eradicate the stain, in the estimation of his own colleague from Oregon, and every other man who knows anything of Mr. Dryer's habits."

What has the toad-eating editor of the *Oregonian* to answer to this? Perhaps he will pledge *his* honor that Mr. Dryer is a temperate man. He takes occasion to assail the private character of prominent Democrats, but is very tender towards Baker, who, according to a Republican authority, deliberately tells a falsehood.

The Mails.—The contractors for carrying the mails between Portland and Monticello have put the steamer *Jennie Clark*—a first class boat—on the route. She is able to make the schedule time, and we hope hereafter to obtain our mails all right and in good time. Mr. Henry Winsor, the contractor at this end of the line, deserves commendation for the regularity and speed of the daily coaches. Capt. Hoyt, of the Columbia River Line, in contradiction of a communication last week in our paper, says that his contract will not change hands.

Lieut. Mullan.—Lieut. Mullan in a recently published letter, takes occasion to re-affirm his loyalty to the Union. He says that the position of the Southern officers in the army is an unpleasant one, being surrounded with suspicions and coldness, sometimes from those in authority. Mr. Mullan says: "My own convictions, from the beginning to the present stage of this political revolution, is, that it is a fraud upon the people, the reaction of which will sink its aiders and abettors into eternal infamy."

The Militia Organizing.—A company was organized at Port Madison on the 14th inst., called the "Port Madison Union Guards." The following gentlemen were elected officers: Wm. Fowler, Captain; H. B. Manchester, 1st Lieutenant; E. D. Kromer, 2d Lieutenant; A. J. Tuttle, Orderly Sergeant; Noah Falk, 2d Sergeant; William Clendenin, 3d Sergeant; Edgar Brown, 4th Sergeant; S. F. Coombs, 1st Corporal; R. J. May, 2d Corporal; J. M. Guindon, 3d Corporal; John Taylor, 4th Corporal.

Japan.—The latest advices from Japan indicate future trouble; the country is torn up by internal dissension, and in this civil war, foreigners are apt to be treated badly. The Secretary of the American Legation had been assassinated. Upon receipt of this news the foreign ministers, with the exception of the American Minister, Mr. Harris, fled precipitately, but afterwards returned. The utmost precaution is used by foreigners in that unhappy country, to preserve themselves from being murdered. This does not speak favorably for the prospects of our future trade with Japan. It is thought by many that the question of the introduction of foreigners has divided the people and thus thrown the nation into political convulsions.

☞ Hon. G. Hays, of Thurston county, and Hon. J. G. Hyatt, of Whatcom county, have been appointed Aids to the Governor.

☞ Hon. F. A. Chenoweth has tendered to the Governor his resignation of the office of Prosecution Attorney for the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, to take effect on the second Monday in July next.

☞ Hon. Thomas J. Dryer, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and wife, arrived at San Francisco on the last steamer.

☞ There seems to be nothing especially new from the Nez Perces mines. The emigrants and miners are flocking into the country in great numbers from California, Oregon and Washington.

☞ The California Southern Boundary Commission has been suspended and the employees discharged from service.

Lieut. Mowry has resigned his position as Commissioner of the Survey.

War in California.—A serious civil war of much more formidable proportions than the operations of the Vigilance Committee, is threatened in California, between the State on the one side and about two thousand settlers in Santa Clara county on the other.

It seems that the land upon which the settlers are located has been determined to be the property of one Chobolla, and in consequence they are required to buy the land of him or pay its rent. The settlers hold that the Chobolla claim is a fraudulent one, and are prepared to resist the enforcement of the law by armed force. Gov. Downey has asked $100,000 from the Legislature to pay the troops that he may call out to suppress the rising.

It is hoped that something may be done to avert bloodshed. If the settlers resist, blood must certainly flow,—the laws must be enforced, and especially at this time, when they seem in danger from every side. If there is to be no legal authority respected in the land, then we had better have war.

☞ The corner stone of the Territorial University at Seattle, will be laid next week with appropriate ceremonies.

☞ Dr. John Evans, who made a geological survey of Oregon and Washington, died recently in Washington City, of pneumonia.

☞ Messrs. Yantis, Blankenship, Shead, and others, left here this week for the Wenatchee mines.

☞ The Columbiads are capable of throwing a ball weighing one hundred and twenty pounds.

☞ Insurance on shipments of treasure to the State is very high in San Fancisco.

☞ We learn from the *Times* that about sixty men came up on the last steamer bound for the Nez Perces Mines.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of Washington Territory.

Whereas, The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, stating that the laws of the United States have been, and now are opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, and therefore calling for the militia of the several States.

Now, therefore, deeming it expedient that the militia of the Territory of Washington should be placed in readiness to meet any requisition from the President of the United States or the Governor of this Territory, to aid in "maintaining the laws and integrity of the National Union," I do hereby call upon all the citizens of this Territory, capable of bearing arms and liable to militia duty, to report immediately to the Adjutant General of the Territory, and proceed at once to organize themselves into companies, and elect their own officers, in the manner prescribed by the act of Jan. 26, 1855, and the amendatory act of Feb. 4, 1858, to organize the militia.

The organization of each company will be immediately reported to Adjutant General Frank Matthias, at Seattle, W. T., and through him to the Governor, when the commissions will issue to the officers elected.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the
[L. S.] Territory to be affixed at Olympia, this tenth day of May, 1861, and of the Independence the eighty-fifth.

HENRY M. McGILL,
Acting Governor Washington Territory.

Loss of the Woodpecker.—The British schooner *Woodpecker*, Capt. I. Henderson, was wrecked on Peacock Spit at 3 o'clock, 10th inst. She left Baker's Bay at 1 o'clock, with a N. W. wind, supposed it ebb tide, but found after leaving that the tide was still making flood. Just inside of the first buoy tacked ship and mistayed, let go the anchor and slipped it, but was too near in. Struck in 10 feet of water. Bilged in 15 minutes. Ship and cargo total loss. All hands saved. The vessel was in charge of pilot Capt. Crosby.

The *Woodpecker* was built of Puget Sound lumber, in England. Her cargo consisted of 8000 qr sks of flour, 104 head of cattle, oats, wheat, &c., &c., valued in all at $11,700. Mr. Wm. Moulthrop, son of Capt. Moulthrop of this city, is a heavy loser.—*Oregonian.*

There is no certain news from Fort Pickens since the 17th of April. The secession forces in front of it numbered 12,400 men on the 12th of April. They had ordered the U. S. war vessels out of the harbor.—Fort Pickens was undoubtedly reinforced by 4 or 500 men, about the 14th of April. On the same day, the Confederate troops made preparations to storm it that night. A forlorn hope of 550 men was told off for that purpose, but their minds underwent a change. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 22d of April has information from Memphis to the effect that Lieut. Slemmer had ordered the Confederate troops to cease throwing up batteries to attack him, or he would open fire on them, and as they did not do it, he kept his word, killing 300 the first day. It is only necessary to say, that Lieut. Slemmer was not in command on that day, he having been superseded by Major Tomer, of the 3d Artillery. A dispatch was received at Newport, Ky., on the 20th, stating that the ball opened at Pickens, on the 17th, and the Secessionists had met heavy losses. There is no doubt a fight is going on there, and it is not to the advantage of the traitors or we would have news of it.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO APRIL 28th!

WASHINGTON FORTIFIED AND GARRISONED BY TEN THOUSAND MEN!

Baltimore in the hands of a Mob!

Tremendous War Excitement in the North!

MAGNIFICENT TENDER BY ASTOR!

Miscellaneous Items.

St. Louis, April 22d.

Major Albreger, of Buffalo, who has been several months at Baltimore, arrived in New York yesterday with several other gentlemen, having chartered a canal boat. He reports a frightful state of things—streets barricaded, shutters up, houses loopholed for musketry, and every gun employed.

It is believed a Northern man's life was not worth an hour's purchase, when the next gun of war is fired. It is said the Union men were fleeing for their lives.

Richard Suthers, who avows himself for the Union and the flag, says there were nothing but Secession flags flying in Baltimore. No man dare proclaim himself in favor of the Union.

A Vigilance Committee had permanent possession at Barnum's Hotel, and spot every stranger. Armed men were stationed to prevent the rebuilding of the bridges.

A bearer of dispatches from the President to Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, arrived this morning. He says the Capital is safe from any attack that can be made.

This messenger traveled part of the way on foot, passing himself off as a Methodist preacher. He says Baltimore was quiet on Sunday morning.

No cannonading had been heard. There was a perfect reign of terror there, and the Union men were obliged to succumb to the mob.

Hon. Morris Lowery, special messenger from Washington, says that he witnessed the scenes after the fight at Baltimore, and history will record that, although a hundred Massachusetts troops were assailed with missiles, and arms wrested from them, they did not fire until commanded by the Mayor of Baltimore.

Mr. Lowry went to Washington and communicated with Cameron and Gen. Scott, who were totally unprepared for such news.

A Cabinet meeting was called, and he told the President that Gov. Hicks was in the hands of the mob.

An officer, just arrived at Harrisburg, says, up to Sunday morning there was no firing at Baltimore; it was said they had twelve brass pieces, and were fortifying the neighboring heights.

It is generally believed that a rencontre has taken place between Fort McHenry and Baltimore, but to what extent is not known.

In New York a corporation has been formed by leading citizens, creating a permanent National Patriotic Fund, for the care and support of the families of those who go for the defence of the country.

Advices from Washington state that the Government had planted cannon on all the points overlooking the city. There are about 10,000 men under arms.

Wm. B. Astor offered to give the Government $4,000,000 and loan it $10,000,000.

One thousand barrels of powder were seized yesterday, at New York, bound to New Orleans; also a lot of blank registrations of vessels for the Confederate States.

All vessels bound to sea are strictly watched.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has enlisted as a private in the battalion of Volunteers from Massachusetts.

Senator Baker of Oregon has been chosen Colonel of a regiment of Californians; they raised $20,000 for their equipment.

Throughout Vermont regiments are being raised and money given freely to support the Government. Cities and towns are in a blaze of excitement.

At Bridgeport, Conn., $2,500 was subscribed to equip the three companies organizing for the Connecticut regiment, and $60,000 for the support of the families of the soldiers who volunteer.

At Albany the banks of the city have tendered $35,000 for war purposes.

At Concord, N. H., this morning, ex-President Pierce made a speech, conjuring the people to uphold the old flag, and be true to their country.

At Louisville, Ky., seven companies of the State soldiers, 650 men, under Col. Tilghman, have organized at Paducah.

A great Southern meeting was held at Osceola, Missouri, on Saturday. The southern flag was hoisted, and speeches were made by Col. W. A. McCain and others. They seemed to be unanimous for secession.

St. Louis, April 26th.

An immense mass meeting was held in Van Buren, Arkansas, on Saturday.

The Union men all turned Secessionists.

The flag of the Confederate States was raised.

Active preparations are being made for war.

Western Arkansas is a unit for Secession.

A Convention called for the 6th May.

Great Southern Rights meeting held in Warsaw, Missouri, 22d April, resolutions were passed favoring immediate Secession. Resolutions were also passed censuring the Convention for asking the members to resign.

A Vigilance Committee had been formed.

The United States troops of Fort Smith, Arkansas, evacuated the fort on the 23d, and left for the Indian country. The State troops occupy the fort.

The flag of the Confederate States was raised, cannon fired, etc.

The enrolling of recruits for the protection of the St. Louis Arsenal is going on rapidly in St. Louis.

Companies are being formed in every Ward.

Up to the 25th, 2,700 volunteers had tendered their services to the United States Government to occupy the Arsenal.

Other companies are being formed to go to Washington.

Jeff. Davis, at Montgomery, on Saturday last, received a letter from Pensacola, which says that Major Tower, of Massachusetts, was in command of Fort Pickens, and that reinforcements had arrived.

Ben McCullough has been reported at Alexandria, Va., with 2,000 Virginians.

The Massachusetts regiment reached Annapolis on Sunday, and found the United States ship *Constitution* occupied by the Secessionist, and engaged in converting her into a battery.

The Secessionists were driven out of the ship.

There is a report of a negro insurrection in Anne Arundel, County, Maryland. General Butler, of Massachusetts, had offered his forces to subdue it.

General Beauregard was reported to be at Richmond on Monday. It is believed that he is reconnoitering Washington.

The citizens of Baltimore were fleeing in all directions, to escape the violence of the mob. The Union men were crushed out.

The Virginians talk of storming Fortress Monroe.

It is reported that five thousand Virginia troops were about Norfolk, and more arriving.

General Beauregard, it is reported at Richmond, on Thursday, sent a note to Lincoln, recommending the removal of the women and children from Washington before Saturday.

All the Northern States have responded to the call of the President to furnish troops, and will furnish double the quantity wanted.

All the Northern banks make loans to the Government to carry on the war.

Vanderbilt will loan the Government, free of charge, his fleet of steamers.

Southern news is difficult to obtain, the means of communication being cut off.

Lincoln informs the authorities of Baltimore if the course of the troops be obstructed any more, he will order the soldiers to fight their way through.

Senator Douglas spoke in Columbus, Ohio, on the 23d, and Springfield, Ill., on the 25th. He took strong grounds in favor of the Administration, and says that the authority of the Government must be maintained at all hazards. The North must not invade Southern rights, but the South must not trample on the rights of the North.—Rebellion must be put down, or the Government be destroyed. It would be better to sacrifice life and property than to have tyrants and traitors to rule over us.

All Northern Legislatures that were in session have passed military appropriation bills.

Every town North has raised military companies.

Women are enlisting as nurses.

It is reported that an army of 150,000 can be raised in the South.

Southern men are still confident they can maintain the Government of the Confederate States, and say they can take Washington and will do it. They keep their own secrets; but little is known in the North of what Jeff. Davis intends doing. He says he will let them know when he gets ready.

The latest despatches from Philadelphia represent the greatest excitement in Baltimore. Everybody was arming, all business suspended. Northern troops reported as having arrived safely at Washington, and other troops are on the way.

Beauregard, at Fort Sumter, according to latest advices, was repairing damages.—He did not contemplate coming North to make an attack.

The bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are being repaired for public travel.

It is said that the *Constitution* was to sail to the mouth of Petapsco to blockade Baltimore.

Baltimore dispatches from Havre de Grace of the 25th, say: Southern troops hourly expected on Georgetown heights.

Large numbers of persons arrived at York, Pa., yesterday from Baltimore, from whence they fled.

It is reported that Gen. Harney was arrested at Richmond, while traveling.

St. Louis, April 26th.

The latest news from Annapolis states that the road is open to Washington.

The Baltimore *Sun* says, on the authority of a private dispatch, that the report of fighting at Fort Pickens is incorrect. The latest mail advices from there were to the 17th of April. Passengers who arrived at Harrisburg yesterday by the Northern Central Railroad, say all is quiet in Baltimore.

A gentleman who passed through Wilmington, North Carolina, on Saturday, learned from the railroad conductor that arrangements were being made to convey troops from Charleston to Richmond. Two thousand were then on the way.

A Philadelphia dispatch of yesterday, says General Lamon, from Washington, reports the reply of Lincoln to the Baltimore Committee, asking for peace, concluding thus: "Gentlemen, now go home and tell your people if they don't attack us we won't attack them; if they attack us we will retaliate severely. Troops must come to Washington and that through Maryland, and they *shall*."

In Boston over $12,000 has been raised for Fletcher Webster's regiment. They will be ready to march in a few days.

Lieut. Brown, who resigned from the *Niagara*, has been arrested for uttering seditious language, and confined in the receiving ship *Ohio*.

The citizens on the coast of New Hampshire are putting their harbors in a state of defence, and from the White Mountains to the ocean in New Hampshire, they are ready for duty.

The Legislature of Vermont unanimously appropriated $100,000 for military purposes, and throughout the State enrolling and organizing is going on.

The steamers *Massachusettes* and *South Carolina* have gone to the Navy Yard to be razeed and constructed into war vessels.

The New Orleans dispatches of yesterday say the steamer *Catawba*, of the New Orleans and New York line, was seized at one o'clock yesterday morning, but was subsequently released by order of the Montmery government, and sailed at six o'clock in the evening.

Accounts from the upper parishes say that the military excitement is increasing and volunteer companies are forming rapidly.

The planters are offering money freely.

Rumors from an authentic source have reached Brazos that the Mexicans are getting up another guerrilla warfare against the citizens on the Rio Grande about Brownsville. The town of Roma has been pillaged and burnt, and many families have been murdered. Brownsville, also, has been threatened.

The number of Federal troops left in Texas is about 1,000. They are abundantly supplied with provisions and means of transportation. The number in the vicinity of Indianaola is about five hundred.

There is no doubt that Gosport Navy Yard was blown up, the ships scuttled, and the U. S. troops withdrawn. The Virginians also intended to carry Fort Monroe by surprise, but it was reinforced.

In consequence of the telegraph and mail communications from the South being in a great measure interrupted, by order of the Confederate authorities, it is impossible to get any important Southern news.

There are every day reports and contradictions. Reliable information cannot be obtained until free communication by the telegraph is restored.

The Illinois Legislature had under consideration yesterday a bill for the organization of six regiments, as called for by the President. The bill passed and was signed by the Governor.

At the assembling of the Illinois Legislature, Senator Douglas addressed both Houses in the Representatives' Hall, last night, and was enthusiastically received. He said a war of extermination and oppression is now being waged against the Federal Government. Walker boasts, that on the 1st of May the Confederate flag will wave from the dome of the National Capitol, and on the 4th of July the army will occupy Independence Hall. Already, their piratical flag is unfurled against our commerce, and the navigation of the Mississippi is obstructed, and we are required to pay tribute at its mouth. The question is, shall we allow this to proceed, or meet the oppression. He said there was no cause for this rebellion, that no evidence had been presented that their institutions were insecure, that the Fugitive Slave Law was never executed with more firmness than recently, at Chicago. Are we to inaugurate the Mexican system in the United States? Had the candidate of the Disunionsts been elected, and the Republicans of the North rebelled, I would have used my best efforts to crush them. The first duty of American citizens is obedience to the Constitution and the laws. In my opinion it is our duty to lay aside all party creeds and platforms, until you have secured the country from our assailants. I will never acquiesce in a warfare upon the Constitutional rights or institutions of the South. If an attempt be made to invade these rights, or incite servile insurrection against them, I would be the first to rush to the rescue, yet they must distinctly understand that I will never acquiesce in their invasion of our Constitutional rights.

It is clearly against Constitutional freedom to attempt to crush the United States out of the map of Christendom. He appealed to the men of all parties not to allow their passions to get the better of their judgment, and not to attempt to manufacture partisan capital out of the miseries and struggles of their country. To the Democrats he would say, don't allow party considerations to make you traitors. The most stupendous and unanimous preparations for war is the shortest way to peace. The greater the unanimity the less blood will be shed. Every friend of the country must feel that this cause is his own. The Seceded States have proceeded to obstruct our most inalienable rights of navigation of the Mississippi River. The people of the Mississippi Valley can never consent to be excluded from free access to the Gulf of Mexico. I will never cease to urge my countrymen to take up arms and fight to the death in defence of their rights. It is a war of self defence, and I believe it is a duty we owe to ourselves, our children, and our God, to protect and sustain the Government and flag from every assailant.

He was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

Douglas remains here about one week, and then goes to Chicago.

The Indiana Legislature convened yesterday. Governor Morton delivered his message in the afternoon. He recommends

the appropriation of $1,000,000 for military purposes, and recommends the passage of a law defining and punishing treason

Lincoln has issued a proclamation ordering the blockade of the ports of Virginia, North Carolina, and the Southern States.

Virginia announces she has united herself with the Southern Confederacy.

Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation ordering all vessels to be restored to their owners except the steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, and discountenances all secession except by legal authority.

The Branch Mint at Charlottsville, North Carolina, was seized April 23d, by order of Gov. Ellis.

There is an excitement in diplomatic circles, in consequence of the President's Proclamation declaring the blockade, as a blockade, to the respected by foreign nations, must not only be effective, but a notice of ninety days should be given. This has not been done, for fear that trouble may arise with South American powers(?).

Gen. Lee has ordered the release of General Harney.

St. Louis, April 28, 1851.

Gen. Scott said, April 26th, Washington was safe. There are 13,000 troops arrived; 8,000 more expected.

It is said that 6000 troops are at Richmond, ready for service. A battery is being erected at Yorktown, and another 30 miles above Rchimond.

There were 4000 men at Harper's Ferry, and 35000 at Norfolk.

The Baltimore *Sun* indicates that the conservative feeling is gaining ground at Baltimore.

Telegraphic communication between Baltimore and Washington is resumed, and dispatches between Annapolis and Washington are without interruption. There are road guards all the way.

It was reported at Harrisburg, Pa., that ex-President Buchanan had disposed of his farm and fled to Canada, for fear of a mob. He had been threatened.

John Sherman had joined the volunteers as a private.

Gov. Barton had declined to call out troops to defend the Union. People were fleeing from Virginia to the free States.

Gen. Beauregard was at Fort Sumpter last week repairing damages, expecting an attack.

Troops which left Kentucky for the Southern Confederacy went against the wishes of the Governor.

Col. Johnson and son, were mobbed at Lynchburg, Va., last week, on their way to Tennessee.

The Washington *State and Union* (secession) has suspended; the people having threatened to demolish the office if it continued to advocate a Southern Confederacy.

It is said there is a strong Union feeling at Fredericktown, Va.

Washington, Alleghany county, Maryland, declare they will rebel against the State if the State secedes.

Gov. Letcher, of Va., has issued a proclamation prohibiting exportations of flour to Northern cities.

Negroes in Maryland are rising and burning the houses of their masters, also in Louisiana. There is a great apprehension among the Union men in New Orleans.

A gentleman who left New Orleans, Friday, April 26th, says the whole country between Jackson and New Orleans is in arms. At every station along the road companies were seen drilling, but appeared destitute of arms, using old muskets, shot guns and rifles.

The telegraph lines were in the hands of the secessionists, and not permitted to give intimation as to the movements of troops in secession States.

The Southern expectation was the capture of Washington. The information was that the North should have war until the Treasury at Washington was in the hands of the Confederate troops, and President Lincoln and Cabinet officers were prisoners.

No troops except at Fort Pickens were being moved north, but those originally destined for that fortress have been withdrawn.

It is not believed at New Orleans that any attack will be made on Fort Pickens for weeks to come.

A secret meeting was held at Memphis on Saturday night. It was believed their purpose was to march on Cairo, cut the levee, and make an attack.

21,000 stands of arms were taken from St. Louis Arsenal on the night of April 26th, and sent to Springfield, Ill.

A gentleman who has just returned from a business tour through Alabama and Mississippi, left Mobile on Tuesday last, and reports that hundreds of men who had gone to Pensacola to take Fort Pickens, were returning home daily, disgusted and satisfied that it was impossible for the Confederate army to capture the fort. Large numbers of the troops at Pensacola were sick and dying in the hospital, from the effect of fever, exposure and hunger.

Our informant reports people in Alabama and Mississippi almost crazy from excitement. The mob spirit is rampant everywhere, and rendered daily more desperate, in some localities, by threatening families with starvation.

Despatches from Philadelphia, April 27th, say there is no doubt about the reaction in Baltimore; that a bold movement by the Government will secure the earnest support of all Union men, if properly conducted.

Gen. Scott, in answer to a statement of Gen. Harper that Virginia will never suffer an attack from her soil on the Capitol, said he would be happy to have it confirmed; would not advise the Government to desist from the present course of proceedings for its safety.

The Virginia ordinance of secession, just published, is received, accompanied by a schedule appointing the 4th Friday in May for a ratification by the people; also providing for the election of Congressmen.—The ordinance takes effect when it is ratified by a majority of the votes.

John A. Dix will be appointed Major-General of the New York forces.

I. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, has invited Ex-Presidents Buchanan, Fillmore, Pierce, Van Buren and Tyler, to arbitrate between the two sections. Little good is expected to come from it.

Advices from Sayanah, April 27th, report that several vessels were awaiting privateers commissions, which were expected hourly.

Recruits are puring in, to join the army for Washington. All Union men South are overawed.

The surveying schooner *Howell Cobb* landed troops and four cannon, at Fort Carroll, below Baltimore. It is reported that heavy firing was heard Friday afternoon in the direction of Fort Monroe. The N. Y. *Herald* says the British Minister has sent out a secretary to Montgomery, who carried the information as to the course England will pursue towards the Confederate States.

The *Herald's* correspondent has high authority that Gov. Letcher notifies that no Virginia troops will be permitted to march to Washington. His purpose is to defend the soil of Virginia from aggression by the North. He further says he will not permit the Confederate troops to attack Washington.

Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation, saying that in consequence of the number of troops coming to Richmond without notice, before their services were required, he prohibits more being sent; but tells them to return home till they are required.

It is said Jeff. Davis had ordered troops to start on the 28th from Montgomery.

At Lynchburg, Va., there was great disappointment among the secessionists in consequence of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

There was a great fire at Leavenworth, April 20. Loss, $50,000.

A Cairo dispatch this morning says that the steamer *Westmorland*, from New Orleans, arrived last night. Capt. Evens relates the following story: That coming up the Mississippi Thursday night, he directed the pilot to cross the river to Napoleon, Arkansas, who did so. As they approached the captain asked if there was any freight, and was answed that there was. A line was put out and the clerk went on the wharf. Immediately returning, he said the wharf master informed him that a mob was ready to take the boat. Immediately there followed a volley from guns, pistols and stones. All efforts were made to shoot the captain of the boat. In the crowd of passengers the balls flew around in all directions. One ball struck Henry Handy, of Memphis, in the left breast, who died immediately. A fireman was wounded severely. Capt. Evans had his boat started, broke the line, and got off.

At Helena, Arkansas, a mob seized the steamer *Mary*, of Cincinnati, and took 400 barrels, of molasses, sugar, rice, turpentine, &c., and tied the boat up. They planted cannon on the shore, and said it should not leave.

Five thousand additional troops arrived at Cairo yesterday.

Yesterday efforts were making at Washington, to have Cassius M. Clay and N. P. Banks, appointed Major Generals in the United States Army.

Olympia Market Review.

BY CHAS. E. WILLIAMS.

FRIDAY, May 17, 1861.

We note some improvement in trade since our last. Some small lots of fresh butter have been sold at prices averaging from 35 to 40 cents per lb, with a tendency favoring the buyer. Eggs 25 cts. ℔ doz; Bacon (hog round) 17 cts. ℔ lb; Chickens, in coops, for the Victoria market, $4 50 @ $6 per doz; Wheat 80 cents per bushel. The latter has been coming in slowly for some time past. We quote Tumwater retail prices for Extra Family flour at $6 per bbl; Superfine, $5; Reindeer, $4 50; Chopped feed $2 per cwt.; Shorts $1 25; Bran 87½ cts; Corn Meal $5; Buckwheat flour $5.

Mrs. Winslow,

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

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
3m 14] San Francisco, Cal.

DIED,

At his residence, on Whidby's Island, W. T., on the 29th ult., ISAAC B. POWERS, aged 49 years.

At Victoria, V. I., on the 8th of May, 1861, MRS. S. D. HALL, consort of J. K. Hall, of this place, aged 27 years.

For Delegate to Congress.

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

New Advertisements.

Washington Territory Militia.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Seattle, W. T., May 14th, 1861.

To facilitate the enrollment and organization of the Militia, in accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor, the following named gentlemen are respectfully requested to open muster rolls in their respective counties, for the enrollment of all persons liable to militia duty, and forward said rolls semi-monthly to the Adjutant General. They will also report the organization of each company, with the names of the officers elected.

All persons capable of bearing arms and liable to militia duty, will immediately forward their names to one of the gentlemen designated in their respective counties:

Missoula County—H. M. Chase, —— Tipton.
Spokane County—Post Master at Colville.
Shoshone County—John M. Cannady.
Clickatat County—John B. Dickerson, Wm. Wright.
Walla Walla County—A. J. Simms; J. M. Cannady, —— Ledgard.
Skamania County—J. L. Ferguson.
Clarke County—W. G. Langford, J. D. Biles, H. L. Caples.
Cowlitz County—A. R. Burbank.
Wahkiakum County—W. H. Harris.
Pacific County—John Briscoe.
Chehalis County—T. J. Carter.
Lewis County—Henry Miles.
Thurston County—Gilmore Hays.
Sawamish County—F. C. Purdy.
Pierce County—John A. Settle, John M. Chapman.
King County—T. J. Hinkley, Martin Givler.
Kitsap County—Wm. Renton, H. C. Wilson, M. Blinn.
Jefferson County—Fred. A. Wilson, Paul K. Hubbs.
Island County—S. D. Howe, J. T. Turner.
Clalm County—Maj. Boswell.
Whatcom County—J. G. Hyatt.
Snohomish County—J. D. Fowler, E. C. Ferguson.

By order of the Governor.

FRANK MATTHIAS,
Adjutant General.
By J. W. JOHNSON,
Assist. Ad'jt. Gen.

26-tf

PETER G. & L. Q. WASHINGTON,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES FOR THE PROSEcution of claims on the Government at Washington, D. C. They attend promptly to collections as well as pre-emption, donation and other land claims, &c. Their charges will be moderate and proportioned to the nature of the service rendered.

Congress, in adopting the report of the Third Auditor, fixing rates of allowance for supplies and services in the late Indian War, has authorized him to increase the former, upon proper proof of the actual cash value of the articles. It will save time for claimants to advise us what they consider and can prove to have been the value of the articles supplied at the time they respectively furnished them.

References—Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington Territory; Hon. J. W. Nesmith, Hon. Lancing Stout and Gen. Jo. Lane, Oregon; and Hon. Milton S. Latham, of California.

Address—
PETER G. & L. Q. WASHINGTON,
3m25 Washington, D. C.

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

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW STYLE

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

NO LEATHER PAD USED ON NEW STYLE MACHINE!

THE NEW STYLE HEMMER

AND

TRANSPARENT CLOTH PRESSER!

ARE ATTACHED TO THE

IMPROVED MACHINE!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

THE MISSION

WOOLEN MILLS

USE

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES

IN MAKING UP OVER SHIRTS,

COATS AND SUITS, &c.

They now use from 40 to 50

Constantly, and are Turning

out the Finest Goods in the

MARKET.

☞ Send for a Circular.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery street,
25tf San Francisco.

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

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—On Fourth Street, one door below Main.

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,
3m21 San Francisco.

NOW LANDING,

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

Brown Drills and Sheetings.

30-Inch Shirtings.

ASSORTED WIDTHS.

BLANKETS,

ALL GRADES AND COLORS.

PRINTS AND DELAINES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

DRESS AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

ALEXANDER'S GENUINE KID GLOVES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS.

FLANNELS, HOSIERY, &c.

House Furnishing Goods.

Brussels and 3-Ply Carpets,

NEW PATTERNS.

Paper Hangings.

DRUGGETS.

MATTINGS, HOLLANDS, HEMP CARPETS.

AGENCY FOR

Jewett's and Comon's Oil Cloths.

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

FRANK BAKER,
6m21 110 and 112 Clay Street.

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

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

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

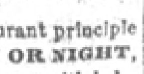
Groceries, Hard-ware, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,

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

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Oct. 31, 1860. 50tf

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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISSUED by the Clerk of the District Court for the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, in favor of Wm. E. Miles and against James Flin, defendant, and John C. Carroll, garnishee, I have levied upon and seized and taken into execution the following described property, to-wit:

Three hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less, situated on the Grand Prairie, in Lewis county, W. T., bounded on the east by Geo. Drew, and on the north and west by Fred. A. Clarke, and on the south by Joseph Mannen.

I shall proceed to sell the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, and accruing costs, (subject to a mortgage of about one hundred and forty-nine dollars, held by F. Dauln) at the court house door in Lewis county, Washington Territory, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 3d day of June, 1861.

M. D. ROUNDTREE,
Sheriff of Lewis County, W. T.

Cowlitz, April 30, 1861. 4w25

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 35 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

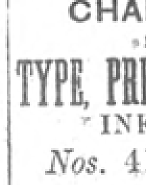
At less than Cost Prices

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

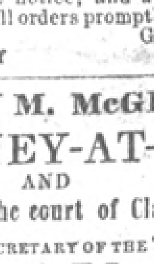
WATCHES, CLOCKS,

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

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.

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

HENRY M. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,
3-y Olympia, W. T.

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

OLYMPIA, - - - - - - - W. T.

THE undersigned having leased, for a number of years, the above well-known and deservedly popular house, wishes to inform the former patrons of the Restaurant, and the traveling community in general, that having

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

the above establishment, and furnished the same with entirely new furniture, from basement to garret, she is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than can be done by any other house in the place.

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT.

A limited number can be accommodated with lodgings, good, clean beds, and well ventilated rooms.

Give her a call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above.

REBECCA HOWARD.

Olympia, May 16th, 1860. 26-m6.

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 have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

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

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

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

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

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

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

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

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

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

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

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

PRICE THREE DIMES.

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

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

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

CHILDREN
TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

Details of Late News.

Lieut. Jones was at Carlisle barracks yesterday. He stated that hearing the day before that six hundred Virginians were approaching by the Winchester road to seize the arsenal, they put piles of powder and straw in all the buildings, and waited quietly the approach of the picket guard. He gave the alarm and the garrison was set on fire in the outhouses, carpenter shop and powder fuses, and then began to retreat. The citizens at Harper's Ferry, who were evidently in league with the party advancing to seize the arsenal, were instantly in arms, pursued and killed two regulars. Others deserted before the troops reached Hagerstown. They marched all night, missed the railroad train at Hagerstown, and took omnibuses to Chambersburg.

The latest from Norfolk, received at the Navy Department yesterday afternoon, is that when Capt. Pendegrast ascertained that the channel was obstructed, he placed his ship broadside to Norfolk and Portsmouth and demanded that the obstructions in the river be removed, else he would level both places, and it is added that the citizens complied with the demand.

Virginia is rapidly assembling men at Harper's Ferry—5,000 are expected. The supposed destination is Washington City.

The railroad bridges between Harrisburg and Baltimore were destroyed.

The State Department possesses important information about the plans of the Secessionists of Virginia and Maryland. The troops will not move until 6,000 are assembled.

A New Orleans dispatch of April 20th, says the steamer *Star of the West* has just arrived at the bar from Indianola. She was taken there as a prize to the Confederate States by the Galveston Volunteers, on Wednesday night, who captured her without resistance. She had on board 800 to 900 barrels of provisions.

Boston is greatly excited by the news from Baltimore and the attack on her soldiers.

The following dispatch was sent to the Mayor of Baltimore:

"I pray you cause the bodies of our Massachusetts soldiers, dead in battle, to be immediately laid out, preserved in ice and tenderly sent forward by express to me. All expenses will be paid by this commonwealth. JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

In reply to Governor Andrew's dispatch Mayor Brown of Baltimore replies: "Owing to communication being stopped between here and Philadelphia, I cannot send the bodies of the men killed in the riot here, but shall embalm and keep them, subject to your order. I and the governor regret the affair as any one; our people viewed it as an invasion. The authorities exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent it, but it was impossible. When are these scenes to cease? Are we to have war of section? Baltimore claims the right to pay all expenses." Gov. Anderson replies: "I am overwhelmed with surprise that the peaceful American citizens on march over the highway to defend the common country, be deemed aggressive to Baltimoreans."

An attempt has been made to purchase the new steamer *Mersedita* for the Confederate States, but the reply was that there was not money enough in the seceded States to do it.

At Boston, Collector Beach has orders from Secretary Chase not to grant clearances to any vessels for any port south of Maryland. The project for a coast guard for Massachusetts will undoubtedly be carried out.

The New York Custom House refuses clearance to the ports of the seceded states.

A private dispatch from Baltimore says the Union men have no hope unless the Government occupies the city with an overwhelming force.

A Recipe worth Twenty Dollars to Every Farmer.—To kill squirrels, rats, mice and gophers: Take white glass and beat it as fine as meal. Then mix up one quart of corn meal with milk till it is in a proper state for baking. Add to that one-half tea cup full of this fine pounded glass, stirring thoroughly through. Place portions of this mixture in barns, around gardens and in the mouth of their dens, and then *bid them farewell*.

This recipe has proved infallible with me. It will cost you nothing. Make the experiment, as I have, and you will be satisfied.

I. M. Evans.

Exterminating the Black Weevil.—The black weevil is an insect which attacks and destroys wheat in granaries. Most persons apply the name of weevil to the wheat-midge which attacks the grain in the field, but this is a mistake. The weevil may get among a bin of wheat and destroy the most of it before their ravages are noticed, because they penetrate through the hull of the grain by very minute holes and eat out the whole interior of the kernels, leaving the outside as perfect in appearance as it had been before. Their ravages are carried on without cessation, so that, when they get among a bin of stored wheat, they usually destroy a large quantity of it. Any sure and safe plan for destroying them, or for preventing their attacks, would be of great benefit. In a late number of the *Country Gentleman*, a correspondent gives the following experience respecting these insects: "I built a granary, I think in August, 1857, and made some strong salt brine, with which I wet the sides and bottom of the granary, and sprinkled some among the wheat; and never, to my recollection, have I seen a black weevil in my granary. I think it an excellent plan for farmers to salt their wheat in the straw as they haul it to stack or barn, so the salt would strike through the wheat and straw, and cattle would eat the straw more readily."

Sensation Correspondence.—The following correspondence in the Chicago *Times*, is a most excellent take off on the many frightful stories of ill treatment of Northern men at the South, with which Abolition papers abound:

About ten o'clock at night we heard one of the most terrific conflicts ever listened to on the lower deck. Very shortly after, the captain came in and informed us that half a dozen Southerners had been butchered in a free fight over a game of poker.—About eleven, a man came on board at a wood yard, whose image haunts me still. It seems he was a sort of Judge among the tribe known as the Rackensacks. He was about six feet and a half high, and without hat, shoes or shirt. His sole garments were a pair of blue cotton pants and a green blanket overcoat, which was buttoned up to the throat, but so riped and torn as to show his tawney hide in a dozen places.—His beard had never been shaved, or his hair combed, nor his face washed from his infancy. His pants were held up by a leathern belt, in which were hung four revolvers and a two foot bowie knife. On his shoulder he carried a rifle, and in his hand a singular looking cane, which he took early occasion to inform us was made from two thigh bones of a Northern preacher, spliced together, whom he had killed for having said a negro had a soul! My very flesh crawled on my bones as he went on to boast of his deeds of blood. He declared that he had never been enabled to get office till he had knifed or hung seven Northern men with his own hands. He never went to bed the whole night, but kept drinking whiskey and reciting his murders and hunts for runaway negroes with blood hounds, until daylight. Early in the morning we passed a place called the "Devil's Suck." What would I not have given to have never, never seen that place? It is a species of eddy or whirlpool in the river, that gathers and retains for days together matter floating into it. As we passed it, I counted fifty odd human bodies twirled to the surface by the surging and muddy waters!—But imagine my sensations when I saw the pale corpse of a young and lovely woman thrown upon the surface, and as she sank again in the ugly waters, I read upon a kind of streamer that floated around her, the letters "A-b———!" I clasped my hands in agony, and held my breath, as I heard immediately behind me a voice exclaim—"Death and thunder! If that aint the pretty school marm we drowned for teaching a nigger the Lord's prayer!" I turned my head and came face to face with the Rackensackian—my very heart froze with fear and horror! Looking at me a moment, he said, in the most drawling and impertinent voice, "whar did you come stranger—whar you gwying, and what's your politics?" Pardon me, my dear *Times*, I was so scared that I forgot all my certificates and letters, and verily believe that I told him I was from South Carolina; that I had just been North after a fugitive slave and shot four Abolitionists, who had attempted a rescue, and that all I had lost in the combat was my secession cockade, which I wore as captain of my troop of Knights of the Golden Circle! The Judge at once shook me by the hand, and proposed incontinently to "liquor," saying that he would forgive me for having been North of the line, for the handsome manner in which I had peppered the nigger thieves!" We took a drink of regular rifle whiskey just as our bell rung for the Memphis landing.

Yours, truly, Zach.

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

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

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

CAIN & BRIDGES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WALLA-WALLA, W. T.

☞ Particular attention given to land and collection business.

April 19, 1861. 22ly

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf.

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

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.

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 TROCHES,

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

A. B. GOVE.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40tf

New Goods!

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

100 Cast and Steel
Plows of various sizes.
50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking
STOVES,
25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;
A general assortment of Tin-ware;
Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;
AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;
200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup, in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.
250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;
—Also—
Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Checks, Cambrics, Linens, Selecia, Amr'cn Stripe, Blue Denims, Allen's Long Cloth, Towlen Cloth, Bleach'd Cottons and Drills, Turkey Red, Fancy Hdkfs, &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

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

CARD.

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

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer,

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

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

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

SPERMATORRHOEA,

Or local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eye, pimples on the face, sexual or other infirmities in man, are cured by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new (unknown to others) and hence the great success. All consultations by letter or otherwise, free.

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