PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

The Dying Year.

Farewell, Old Year, thy course is run,
And not for *thee* to-morrow's sun
Will drive the shadowy mists away
That hover o'er the brow of day
And brighten up with dazzling gleam
The frosty vale and ice bound stream;
Ah! no, for ere the dawn is here
We welcome in another year.

Thy fairy spring of perfumed flowers,
That bordered on the summer hours;
Thy golden time of waving grain,
Thy winter with his frosty chain,
Thy sunny morn of rainbow hues,
Thy starry eve and glistening dews,
Thy seasons all, in sweet array,
And ripened beauty passed away.

Farewell, Old Year, thy gathered lore
Is passing to the hidden shore,
The midnight zephyr floating by
Re-echo's back our parting sigh;
And saddening memories, as they roll,
In wave-like surges o'er the soul,
Recall the dream that faded ere
The past had claimed *thee*, Dying Year.

The Old Year.

I lament the old year, whose departure is near,
Whose shattered frame trembles with age,
His eyelids hang heavy o'er orbs dim and blear
So rigid and sharp do his features appear,
So woful and wan is his aspect, 'tis clear
That his life-records fill their last page.

Lay him out by the wall, shroud him o'er with a pall,
From his place in the ages he's passed;
On his white flowing beard let the frost-gems now fall,
And the snow's winding-sheet his dead body enthrall;
Shout we ever so loudly he'll heed not our call,
Though we cry with the tempest's strong blast.

Let us cover him o'er in the grave with his lore—
Ring, ye time-bells, his funeral knell;
He has gone where his six thousand fathers before
Have fled, with the volumes of records they bore,
To blend with successors till time is no more,
And in silence eternal to dwell.

Sir George Moody

We are informed by a gentleman attached to the suit of Sir George Moody, now in this city and *en route* for British Columbia, that he will take his departure for the North by the next steamer. Sir George was lately Governor of the Falkland Islands, where his efforts were conspicuously useful in the construction of roads and opening up that inhospitable region to settlers. His services in that respect were of the greatest value to his government. In casting about for the most available man for the position now held by Sir George, he was found to be better suited than any other person for the place. Possessing a pleasing exterior and conciliating manners, with an intelligent understanding of the peculiar situation of working men in the new gold region, he cannot fail to speedily become popular. The company of sappers and miners, who preceded him some two months, are attached to his corps. He will proceed at once to open roads into the interior, bridge rivers and facilitate travel in every way.

This is a Government arrangement, entirely distinct from the Hudson Bay nightmare which has so long sat astride of prosperity and progress in the North. Mr. Douglas will remain nominal Governor, but the real power will be in the hands of Sir George Moody. On the 29th of May, the Company's charter expires, after which there will be a free and open chance for every industrious man to earn his living, independent of the petty prohibitions, restrictions, annoyances and pompous formalities of the little tyrants of the Company. Every Californian in British Columbia will rejoice at the advent of something representing the true dignity and character of England.

The policy of the Government, we are assured, is to be of the most generous and liberal character; a slight license tax as in Australia will be levied, in return for which, real protection will be afforded the miners; every penny of revenue thus raised will be spent in the Colony for the general benefit, in improvements, &c., &c. England is certainly pursuing the right course. She is evidently determined to give us a fair race for a Pacific Railroad, and means by a liberal and judicious policy to invite emigration into her North-west territory. Sir George Moody will decide the important question as to where the capitol of British Columbia shall be. We are able to state with certainty that this will be *on the main land*. It is a question whether the lately created town of Langley will be adopted as the capitol or some place further up the coast, nearer the upper mining region. The bar at the mouth of Frazer will be a serious obstacle against Langley in deciding the question. The arrival of Sir George Moody will be an important epoch in the prosperity of British Columbia.—*S. F. Times, Dec. 20th.*

ARRIVAL OF THE PANAMA.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Panama* arrived at Olympia on Sunday morning last, four days from San Francisco, with dates from Washington City and New York to the 26th, and New Orleans to the 29th November. We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for files of San Francisco papers to the 21st inst. From our files of papers we clip the following summary of news:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—It is said the President's message and the reports of the Heads of Departments, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Treasury, are nearly completed. The Postmaster General has issued an order for a weekly mail from New Orleans, to connect with the regular coaches of the San Diego and San Francisco line to El Paso, where it will be transferred to the St. Louis Overland Mail to San Francisco.

MEXICO.—Intelligence had been received in New York and Washington, that the city of Mexico had been attacked by the Liberals, and four hundred of the Zuloaga's soldiers killed; also that the whole country was in possession of the Liberals with the exception of the Capitol.

The State Department had received a despatch from Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, stating he had arrived at Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Mr. Forsyth is expected to arrive here in the course of the week, where his presence has been requested by the President, with a view to a conference on matters of public interest touching Mexican affairs.

The contract for the construction of the machinery for the side-wheel steamers now building at San Francisco has been awarded to Peter Donahue, of that city.

The *States* learns from a friend, almost direct from the court of Madrid, that France has taken up Cuban independence, and, with England, is proposing to erect Cuba and Porto Rico into a semi-independent monarchy, on paying a "renta" from that Island. The "renta" is to represent the interest on a national debt, to be assumed by the new monarchy in consideration of her independence, the debt and "renta" to be assured France and England as a bond for the non-annexation of Cuba to the United States.

MOBILE, Nov. 19.—Gen. Walker's arrangements are so far perfected that it is announced the first cargo of emigrants for Nicaragua will leave this port on Saturday. A large number of persons, who have joined the expedition, are collected here in readiness for embarkation.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Col. Lander, Superintendent of the South Pass Wagon Road, arrived at St. Joseph on the 14th inst., and reports that the road was completed to City Rocks, Nebraska, in eight months, at a cost of $40,000. The Government appropriated $175,000 for the purpose, and the time allowed was eighteen months. Col. Lander and his party winter at St. Joseph, and will start out again in the spring. The Cheyennes had burnt the grass along the Platte, causing much suffering among cattle.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, to prevent the use of any Latin phrase in any of the legislative acts of that State. We think this a very good idea. If the laws are printed in plain English, it will not require a classical education to enable those who read them to understand them.

CAPTURE OF MORE SLAVERS.—By advices at Washington to the 14th of October, it has been ascertained that the commander of the United States sloop of war Dale, was informed by the commander of the British steamer Conflict, that the latter had captured three slavers on the African coast, and that the entire British squadron had captured nine during the last six months.

After making a cruise up the coast, the officers of the Dale expected that vessel to return to the United States.

The Postmaster General will recommend in his report an entire change in our postal system, and will urge upon Congress the establishment of a number of new and important lines to connect with various parts of South America.

KANSAS.—The Legislature of Kansas has been requested to fix a permanent seat of Government before any Congressional appropriation for the erection of public buildings could be available. The seat of Government was fixed in 1855, at Lecompton, and the money expended for that purpose. In April last, the Legislature passed a law over the Governor's veto, changing the location to Minnesota. At the request of Governor Denver, a decision has been given by Attorney General Black, namely, that this law is void, and that the seat must be at Lecompton, at least during existing Territorial Government, for the reason stated. The money having been thus conditionally appropriated and expended, the change would be violative of act of Congress, and a fraud on the United States.

TEXAS.—Private advices from Texas state that a fillibustering expedition against Mexico is being organized there. Men of high position are said to be concerned in it.

ADMISSION OF OREGON.—An effort will be made as soon as the session of Congress has well commenced to bring Oregon, as a State, into the Union. Oregon has been for ten years an organized Territory, with steady, healthful growth, and her representatives claim nearly or quite the ratio of federal population for a member of Congress.

Mr. Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, has formally declined to take the editorial charge of the *Union* newspaper.

Charges of a very grave character have been preferred against the Hon. Thomas J. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, and President Buchanan has determined on his removal. Mr. Nugent, the United States Commissioner to the Fraser river country, and editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, will be Mr. Henley's successor.

CONGRESSMAN DEAD.—Hon. T. L. Harris, recently elected to Congress from the 6th District in Illinois, died on the 24th of November.

Saline county, Illinois, at the recent election, gave 1,095 Democratic votes, and not one for the opposition.

The New York packet ship A. Z., bound for Glasgow, from New York, foundered at sea last month, but passengers and crew, after undergoing terrible sufferings, were rescued by the British ship Admiral, from St. John's, for Liverpool. The A. Z. when abandoned, could not live, it was supposed, twenty minutes.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Washington correspondent of the *Alta California* says:

The operations of this department of the government have been most successful during the administration of Governor Brown. The most efficient steam communication has been provided for postal operations with Europe, and this service is now in full and complete order. This is costly, but a substantial connection between the two shores of the Atlantic ocean. This being accomplished, Gov. Brown next turned his eye upon direct overland connection between the shores of the two oceans, and the result has been triumphant. These things, I say, have been accomplished by the present distinguished Postmaster General, and they will be referred to in his forthcoming report.

But Gov. Brown is not the man to stop half way. He will at least aim to complete what he has begun, and hence his report will urge upon Congress the establishment of a line of mail steamships between San Francisco and some port in China. This would give us the control of the whole European mail destined for the East, as it would be the quickest route, and the cheapest. And yet so enormous would be the mail matter which would be thrown upon San Francisco for transportation east and west, by land and by sea, that the postage alone would meet all the expenses, and thus instead of burthening the treasury, this new line would actually relieve it of a heavy load. Gov. Brown seems sanguine of the success of this new enterprize, which he regards as the right arm to be given to the body of our postal system.

The same correspondent says:

"I learn that there will be a favorable report in the Senate on the war debt of Oregon and Washington, but Mr. Faulkner who had charge of the subject on part of the Committee of the House has given no intimation as to his conclusion thereon. He is expected here in a day when he may communicate to the new Senators the result of his examination."

Capt. Chauncey, of the steamship Niagara, writing from Port Grande, Oct. 22, to the Navy Department, says that after landing the recaptured negroes on the African coast, the vessel will stop at Monrovia for coal and return direct to the United States. Her officers and crew are in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Walter Forward has been appointed United States Marshal for the Territory of Oregon.

TIMES IN IOWA.—A letter from the interior of Iowa shows an improvement in money affairs there. It says: Money is plentier than it was six months ago. There have been several cattle and hog buyers through this region, and they have put a considerable quantity of money in circulation, mostly Pennsylvania paper.

TREASURY BALANCE.—The balance now in the Treasury is $7,173,000. The receipts of the week amount to nearly $907,000. The amount of drafts paid during the week is $719,000. Amount of drafts issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, $720,000—which is an increase on the issue of the previous week of $187,000.

Professor Whitehouse writes another letter concerning the Atlantic Telegraph, reiterating his conviction that the cable may yet be made available.

GENERALS HARNEY AND CLARK—COL. WRIGHT.—The St. Louis correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing under date of Nov. 22, says:

"While on the subject of military matters, it occurs to me to state that General Harney will be recalled at an early day from the Pacific coast and assigned to duty in his old department, with head-quarters at St. Louis. As the General is a resident of this city, and in possession of a heavy fortune and a luxurious home here, such an order will not be unwelcome. Gen. Clarke, who was stationed here likewise for many years, numbers many warmly attached friends among us. His able and soldierly conduct in terminating a fierce war in a single campaign, brief and brilliant almost beyond precedent, has earned him their heartiest congratulations, as well as the sincere admiration of the country at large. Col. Wright may be allowed leave to return with Gen. Harney, but I cannot speak of this with as much confidence as I can of Gen. Harney's recall."

We learn that Col. Wright will be appointed chief of the Department of Oregon and Washington.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE FROM LAKE SUPERIOR TO PUGET SOUND.—The same correspondent furnishes the following information concerning a new overland route:

"The Hon. B. B. Meeker, of Minnesota, has addressed a letter to the Postmaster General on the advantages and practicability of an overland route from Lake Superior to the Pacific, diverging on crossing the mountains by two branches, one to Puget Sound and the other toward the mouth of the Columbia, to be styled the Lake Superior and Pacific Overland Mail Route. He thinks a line of eighteen hundred miles would cover the entire distance from Lake to Sound, including all the necessary deflections to turn rivers, ridges or mountains, and enforces the eligibility of the route by reference to the official reports of Gov. Stevens and Lieut. Donaldson The subject is an important one, as the laterals of such a road would supply a vast region of country now entirely shut out from communication. As a means of populating Washington and Oregon Territories, and developing the agricultural and mineral resources of the entire route, the importance cannot be over-estimated. Mr. Meeker urges his scheme with great force, and is likely to succeed in getting some expression of opinion upon it during the coming session of Congress."

Washington letter writers inform us that members of Congress and politicians are gathering in force at that city, and were preparing for the winter's campaign. The present session is expected to be an interesting and important, though we have reason to hope, not an exciting one. Kansas will not come into the arena, and therefore, slavery, which, for four years, has been inevitably connected with Kansas, will be kept out. The subjects that will engage the attention, both of the Administration and Congress, will be the revision of the tariff, the Pacific Railroad, the replenishment of the Treasury, and Central America. It is said that Secretary Cobb's estimates for the next fiscal year foot up $52,378,000.

It is asserted with confidence that the President will, in his forthcomming message, recommend to Congress the extension of such a Protectorate over Mexico as was provided for in Gen. Houston's bill introduced last winter. Whether this be true or not, it is clear that the condition of Mexico is a subject of anxious interest and almost constant attention to the Cabinet, and that it will have to be seriously considered by the coming session of Congress; and the fact that Gen. Cushing, in his speech at Richmond before the National Agricultural Association, boldly declared it to be our duty to interfere in the domestic affairs of our sister republic, taken in connection with the circumstance that leading Southern Democratic journals advocate the same step, would seem to indicate that the Democratic party may take up the measure.

How January first Came to be New Year's Day.

A writer in the *National Intelligencer* reminds us that we do not now celebrate New Year's on the day our forefathers did; on the contrary, that little more than a century ago that festival fell on the 25th of March throughout the British dominions.

The alteration was made in the 24th year of the reign of George the Second, which will appear by the following extracts of the act of Parliament, entitled "An act regulating the commencement of the year and for correcting the calendar now in use:"

Preamble.—Whereas the legal supputation of the year of our Lord—according to which the year beginneth on the 25th day of March—had been found by experience to be attended with divers inconveniences, etc., etc.

Enactments.—That throughout his Majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, the said supputation, according to which the year of our Lord beginneth on the twenty-fifth day of March, shall not be made use of from and after the last day of December, 1751; and that the first day of January next following the said last day of December shall be reckoned, taken, deemed and accounted to be the first day of our Lord, 1752, and so on from time to time. The first day of January in every year which shall happen in time to come shall be deemed and reconed the first day of the year, etc.

The act also further corrects the then existing calendar, thus:

And that the natural day next immediately following the 2d day of September, shall be called and accounted to be the 14th day of September, omitting for that time only the eleven intermediate nominal days of the common calendar.

In connection with this subject the writer states, and we believe truly, that in the island of Rhode Island, to this day, all farm and other leases date from the day of the ancient new year, namely, the 25th of March.

LATER FROM JAPAN.

Treaties with America, Britain and Russia.

GREAT CONCESSIONS---JAPAN THROWN OPEN.

By way of New York we have dates from Simoda to the 3d August, with very important news:

THE TREATIES.—Mr. Harris, U. S. Consul General at Simoda, made a very important treaty with the Japanese Government, and Lord Elgin subsequently made an English treaty.

The American treaty provides:

First: That the tax of six per cent. for coining our money into theirs, now paid by the American purchaser of Japanese exports, shall be dispensed with.

Second: The annual practice of "trampling upon the cross," which has existed at *Yagasakie only*, since about the year 1620, is to be continued no more after the fourth of July next; and our ministers and families are to reside at Jeddo.

Third: The provisions of the treaty to take effect from and after July 4, 1859. The opening of some new ports form an exception to this article.

Fourth: Americans may build churches and worship their God, and religious freedom is also granted to all Japanese.

Fifth: The port of Simoda is to be closed and that of Kanagawa opened in its place. Hego and the great city of Osaca, of which it is the seaport, are also to be opened. At Hego the water is so bold that vessels may moor close alongside the beach, and the back country is the most productive and thickly populated of Japan.

Sixth: A stipulation is made in the article that opens Kenagawa, which is only seventeen miles from Jeddo, the latter still being closed to foreigners. Mr. Harris says, however, that this will not last long. Such a stipulation was necessary, for, by Commodore Perry's treaty, we should have been allowed to ramble around Kanagawa to such a distance that the sight of Jeddo would have been included.

Seventh: Japanese coin may be exported, but in the purchase of it American gold must be weighed against Japanese gold, and silver against silver. The copper ("Tseny") shall be excepted by this article, unless it also be weighed against copper coin.

The Signing of the American Treaty.

The Simoda correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* thus describes some particulars of the making of the American treaty:

Kanayawa is the port at which Commodore Perry signed our last treaty; and now, at daylight of the 27th, we were going there on a similar errand. Daylight came, steam and the anchor up, and away we went at the rate of ten knots. The Vice Governor and suite could scarcely comprehend this speed, and looked with admiring wonder upon the regular working of the ponderous engines. An hour passed, and upon our right we had the smoking volcanic island of Chosima, while upon our left opened the magnificent bay of Jeddo. Turning our back upon Chosima, we steered boldly in between the headlands of the bay, and shortly passed the city of Uraga upon the left hand shore. Off that city we passed swiftly through a large fleet of junks, the crews of which gazed at us in evident wonder and gratification. Not so, however, with the Government officers of Uraga, who, in their swift sculling boats, threw themselves in our path, often at the risk of being run down. They shouted, gesticulated, and did everything in their power to make us stop; but the only satisfaction they got was from our Japanese guests, who, enlivened by frequent potations and our rapid progress, stood upon the hurricane deck with us, waved their fans, and shouted, "American! Yakuhama!" as we dashed closely by.

Arrived within a few miles of Kanayawa, we suddenly found ourselves sticking fast in the mud. Fortunately the tide was rising, and we soon backed off and anchored in seven fathoms, after a run of less than seven hours, and within three miles of our port. One of the Vice-Governor's suite at once went on shore and started for Jeddo. He carried the information of our arrival, and an invitation to several of the Princes, Mr. Harris' friends, to come down and visit him. The next morning our courier returned, and informed us that the letter had been delivered, and that Cinano-no-Kami, and Hingo-no-Kami, would soon follow him. While thus waiting their arrival, several of the officers were anxious to visit Kanayawa, but the Commodore very properly threw cold water upon the plan, as it would have been an infraction of the treaty. He would not even consent to our pulling to a neighboring bank with our fishing lines, so we resorted, as usual, to books, chess or cigars. On the morning of the 29th, we awoke to find that *a Japanese steamer had arrived from Jeddo* during the night, and to be informed that we were to be in uniform at once, as two Kami, or Princes, might visit the ship at any moment. They, however, had the good sense to put off their visit until 9:30 A. M., at which hour we had prepared, leisurely, for their reception.

Now, I want the reader to stop here a moment, and reflect upon the strangeness of such a thing as a *Japanese steamer*. Four years since, Commodore Perry startled their simple ideas with the shrill whistle of the locomotive, and now, here is a Japanese steamer-of-war, manned solely by Japanese, and yet running like any other steamer. Several of us went on board to visit her, after the signing of the treaty, and were really surprised at her cleanliness, warlike look, and at the knowledge of her engineers. At her peak flew the red sun, on a white ground, which is the National Flag, and I really believe that at this moment she could capture any Portuguese man-of-war of her class. Thus has Portugal descended the ladder, while the people who were swindled by her merchants, hundreds of years since, have suddenly taken a spring of several rounds. While upon this subject of our visit, I will say all that I have to mention in regard to it. We were kindly received by the two princes, conducted over the ship, and treated to cake, sweet-meats, sakie and tea, in the unpretending cabin. When we took our leave, we were, according to Japanese custom, presented with a "token of esteem," which in this case was a box of very delicate fruits, sugared. Her name was the Quankomarr, or flying Sea Horse, and she was a present from the Dutch. The name of her captain was Tartabori Keizo, and he was a very fine looking man. In common with his officers, he was allowed to wear the imperial arms as a mark of national confidence. He subsequently returned our visit, when I presented him with a Colt's revolver, to his unlimited joy. This, however, he could not accept, unless it was offered through the Commodore or Consul; the former therefore, removed the difficulty by becoming the nominal donor. Now for the visit of the two princes.

They came alongside in two boats—themselves and immediate suite in the first, and their attendants in the second. Cinano-no-Kami came over the side first. He was an old man, and had been the Consul's daily companion during his month's residence at Jeddo. Of course he was warmly received. Next came Hingo-no-Kami, a man of probably 35 years, of commanding mein, and of the finest Japanese face I have yet seen. He was followed by Moryama Yenosky, the intelligent interpreter, who figures so largely in Commodore Perry's account of his visit.. Finally came the suite, and then the attendants, in another boat. The whole party moved gracefully aft and ascended the ladder leading to the poop-deck, while a salute of 16 guns were being fired in their honor. Moryama speaks English quite fairly, and Dutch perfectly. Mr. Heuskins, the Consul's Secretary, also speaks Dutch and English alike, and thus were ideas interchanged. It seems that the treaty had all been arranged some months back at Jeddo, and so the only thing to be done now was to read it over and sign. After we had shown them the ship, and regaled them with a cold lunch in the cabin, therefore, the latter was given up to Mr. Harris, his Secretary, the two princes, and Moryama, who remained closeted together for an hour or more. Then the doors were opened and the latter returned to their steamer with the understanding that they were to come on board again at 4 P. M., and sign the treaty.

At 3:30 we sent our boat for them, and as the appointed hour arrived they were alongside. Punctual fellows are these Japanese; everything with them is system, and moves like clockwork. The nations of the West might well imitate them in this respect. Another "closeting" now took place, at the end of another hour the doors were again thrown open. Our third treaty with Japan had been signed during that time—a treaty which will accomplish more than everything which has been done heretofore. The signing having been officially announced, the American and Japanese flags were hoisted side by side at the fore, and a national salute of twenty-one guns fired from our heavy shell guns.

"They will hear this salute at Jeddo!" said the Consul, "and it will have its effect." As for the Princes, they evinced the greatest satisfaction at beholding our flags side by side, and finally took their departure in the highest spirits. In the meantime their steamer had been getting up steam, and they were no sooner on board than she tripped her anchor, and paddled away for Jeddo. The next morning we also left, and regained our present anchorage the same afternoon.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The friends of Benedict Butler, a practical printer, and formerly a partner in the proprietorship of the Red Bluff *Beacon*, are anxious to hear from him. When last heard from he was at Portland, O. T., about the middle of August last, *en route* for Bellingham Bay. Any information sent to the *Beacon* Office, Red Bluff, Cal., concerning his whereabouts, will be thankfully received.—*Red Bluff Beacon*

☞ The Post Office Department has issued instructions to send all correspondence for the west coast of Mexico and points in the interior of that Republic by the New York and California route, via Panama and Acapulco. To insure transmission by this route letters and newspapers should be distinctly marked "via Panama and Acapulco." Postage on letters twenty cents for each half ounce, and on newspapers two cents each. In the present disturbed condition of Mexico, and in the absence of steam communication between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, this route offers the safest and most expeditious conveyance for postal matter for all points in the western and southwestern parts of Mexico.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1858.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"Truth crush'd to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

Judge Ed. C. Fitzhugh and his Traducers.

There are certain crimes frequently being committed in the social community, equally flagrant and enormous—as justly entitled to punishment as the greatest laid down in, and recognized by the criminal code. The physical assassin pursues his victim in a stealthy manner, and selects the cover of darkness to strike the cowardly blow, and gratify his murderous purposes and unholy brutish feelings—running the risk of detection to meet the well merited reward of a strong hempen cord. The literary assassin avails himself of a residence *nowhere*, and of an anonymous title, to vent his vile lies and calumnies at what is dearer than life—reputation—and is only subjected to an outraged public opinion for his punishment. It seems that we have some of the latter class within our territorial limits, who, to gratify petty malice, disappointed ambition, or the promptings of a depraved and inhuman heart and nature, are low enough, in this manner, to attack a high-toned and honorable gentleman—a high public official, and to avail themselves of the columns of the New York *Tribune*, and allow that irresponsible sheet to vent its gall and wormwood for the purpose not only of slandering and calumniating the gentleman referred to, but also with an object of throwing filth at the President of the United States, the administration, with which he is associated, and the delegate in Congress for this territory. Fortunately, just at this time, we feel safe in saying, that whatever statements we may make, or may follow, in connection with the subject referred to, living testimony can be found, such as will fully bear us out in the premises; and yet, for the present, we are obliged, necessarily, to be brief.

In the edition of the *Tribune* of Nov. 20th, appears a letter purporting to be written from "WASHINGTON TERRITORY," dated September 30th, 1858, attacking the Hon. E. C. FITZHUGH, and containing a tissue of statements only equalled in their malice by what we are led to regard as their falsity; and we believe that the author or authors of that letter, *knew* that their statements were false. If nothing but *facts* were set forth, why was it necessary to send to *New York*, to have them published for the information of the people of Washington Territory? We certainly must have lost all our self-respect, if we should consent to allow one of the seats in our Supreme Court of Judicature to be held by a murderer, a bully and a blackguard. For the past three months we have heard that intimations have been dropped by the knowing ones—conspirators against the administration and the existing political affairs of our territory and present officials—that attacks might be apprehended; that physical force would be used, if necessary, to carry out certain ends; that if fair means would not avail, foul means would be resorted to; that something terrible and alarming was to be apprehended; that certain men had to be disposed of by some means, &c., &c. Why may not this letter, then, be regarded as a partial lifting of the curtain, behind which a series of covered and iniquitous designs have been matured, awaiting only the hand of time in their full development? But of this again, as the scenes are shifted, and the programme undergoing its regular enactment. This is doubtless one of the "blows" by which it is designed by a small *coterie* of crafty, corrupt, spoils and power loving politicians, to accomplish their end in "taking charge," in the future, of the territory and its interests. But to recur to the letter in the *Tribune*.

The writer or writers of it first state that "some six months before his appointment the matter was talked of," &c., "but the attempt raised such a storm of indignation that his friends formally withdrew his petition, and to quiet the public mind, gave out that he was no longer an applicant for the office." This statement is totally and unqualifiedly false. Judge FITZHUGH was not *himself* an *applicant*. His name was started to fill the position which he now holds, with so much credit, without his knowledge. It was well known that he was in charge of the "Bellingham Bay Coal Mines," and carrying on extensive operations, which caused a doubt whether he would accept office at all or not; and the matter was allowed to slumber until he was heard from, for that reason, and for that only. The howl was only in the writer's imagination, or stealthily carried on in the same manner as his correspondence.

It is there stated that, "among the crimes committed by E. C. FITZHUGH, since he came into the territory, might be mentioned, as specimens, his deliberate and cold-blooded murder of ANDREW WILSON," &c. This is as false as it is malicious; and equally so, the pretended statements of the facts. Judge FITZHUGH has committed *no crime*. It is true that he had an encounter with a man named WILSON, in which the latter was mortally wounded. Judge FITZHUGH lives on the verge of civilization—in a part of the territory frequently, at that time, threatened by northern Indians, and has a tribe of our Indians constantly around him. As was natural, he was then generally armed. WILSON, somewhat under the influence of liquor, attempted to make a disturbance with some of the miners, and was ordered off the premises. This led to an altercation, in which WILSON sprang upon Judge FITZHUGH, and in the melee, while the former had hold of the pistol, it went off, inflicting the wound which caused his death. Judge FITZHUGH at once surrendered himself to the nearest magistrate—the matter was investigated, and he was discharged. At the succeeding term, he appeared at the District Court to abide the action of the Grand Jury, but no bill was found. He appeared at the term after that, with the like result—no bill was found. The third term came about. He was present for five days, at that, and during that time no bill was found, and he left for his home with the assurance from both the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney, that none would be. A short time after his back was turned—without a particle of evidence before it, (no witnesses being present,) the Grand Jury returned an indictment, and the *Court adjourned*, before Judge FITZHUGH could be apprised of the facts and return, then and there to demand a trial. What was the cause of this extraordinary action? E. C. FITZHUGH had been appointed *a Judge of the United States District Court* for the Territory of Washington, and evil, malicious and disappointed minds thought they could inflict a wound by holding an indictment for murder over one of the President's appointees.

Of a similar flagent character is the account of his proceeding to Port Townsend, "armed to the teeth, raving like a madman," &c. He did have an interview with Judge CHENOWETH on board the Revenue Cutter, and was justly indignant at the manner in which he had been treated, and had no hesitation in saying so. No violence was offered either to him or the clerk of the court afterwards, as is alleged—facts that can be proved, not only by these gentlemen themselves, but by all who were present—officers of the army and the revenue service—members of the bar and citizens generally. Moreover, Judge CHENOWETH, (his predecessor,) did not hesitate to act as prosecuting attorney before him, on the trial of some Indian murderers, which shortly afterwards took place.

The object of the author or authors of this villainous communication is apparent from some of the concluding remarks. He or they ask, "how could a man of this description get friends to recommend him to the President? The question can easily be answered. E. C. FITZHUGH served under GOV. STEVENS, our present delegate in Congress. At the time he committed the outrages, he did it under cover of what he called Martial Law. FITZHUGH was on his staff, with the rank of Colonel, and gave STEVENS all the support he could for Congress, and naturally looked to him for some lift." Here the low design is manifested—not only through gross falsehoods, inflicting injury upon the reputation of a gentleman, but at the same time in that despicable manner to strike a political blow. Judge FITZHUGH has *plenty* of friends, and we are much mistaken in the character of our people, if every honest heart does not look with detestation and contempt upon that communication and its miserable authors. It is natural that such persons should have selected the columns of the *Tribune* for their purposes—a paper which, like a prostitute, talking about her virtue, is continually harping upon truth, justice and humanity, and giving the lie by its actions to its own sentiments—which is well known to be so deeply sunk in moral degradation that it is easily purchasable to attempt to give a wrong direction to the popular mind." It is not surprising that mendacity, malignity and cowardice should find a sympathy with hypocrisy, corruption and dishonesty.

GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS FOR WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—We neglected to notice at the proper time, that the four chartered Lodges in this Territory held a convention at Masonic Hall in Olympia on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst., and organized a Grand Lodge, in regular form, for the Territory of Washington. The following officers were elected and duly installed:

T. F. MCELROY, Grand Master;

JAS. A. GRAHAME, Deputy Grand Master;

JAS BILES, Senior Grand Warden;

LEVI FARNSWORTH, Junior Grand Warden;

T. M. REED, Grand Secretary;

J. M. BACHELDER, Grand Treasurer.

THE NEW REGISTER OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Col. WILLIAM B. RANKEN, the newly appointed Register of Washington Territory, late a member of the Philadelphia bar, arrived on the steamer *Panama* on the 26th instant. We have long been of the opinion that these appointments should be conferred on our own citizens; but if "*foreign talent*" is needed and *must* be supplied, we submit gracefully when so clever a gentleman as the Colonel is the *importation*. Our new Register comes among us highly recommended for his ultra and healthy National Democracy, ability in his profession, and for his fine social qualities. Our first impressions are decidedly favorable, and we hazard but little in the prediction that he will make a very excellent and popular officer. He is accompanied by WM. H. RANDALL, Esq., a young and prominent member of the Philadelphia bar. We heartily welcome these gentlemen to our territory, and let us hope that their new homes will prove so pleasant that in a few short months we shall *register* the arrival of their families.

NEWS FROM OREGON.—The latest exchanges we have received from Oregon bear date December 22d. The local news is unimportant, and would not be interesting to our readers in this direction.

From the *Times* of the 18th we learn that the Territorial Legislative Assembly had assembled at Salem on the 6th—a permanent organization of both branches having been effected on the 7th—in the Council, by electing Charles Drain, from Linn county, President; Noah Huber, of Portland, Clerk; W. L. White, Assistant Clerk; H. H. Howard, Enrolling Clerk; D. J. Herren, Sergeant-at-Arms; and J. L. Steward, Door-Keeper.

In the House, the organization is as follows: N. H. Gates, of Wasco, as Speaker; James M. Pyle, of Douglas, Clerk; H. W. Allen, of Polk, Assistant Clerk; J. D. Porter, of Linn, Enrolling Clerk; E. C. McLane, of Linn, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Jas. H. Brown, of Marion, as Door-Keeper.

The Council and House were appropriately addressed by the President and Speaker.

The message of Gov. CURRY is an excellent document, and affords another evidence of the enlarged intelligence and ability of that gentleman.

The editor of the *Standard* has returned from a visit to San Francisco.

TO-NIGHT.—"New Year's Eve" is to be celebrated to-night by two "Fancy Dress Balls"—one to be given at the "Washington Hotel," and the other at the Dancing Academy, Masonic Hall, by Mr. BACH. The probability is that they will both be well attended, as extensive preparations are being made in order to make each attractive and the company happy. When we reflect that but a few "New Year's" ago even *one* dancing party could not be raised in this locality without the *fair* were brought from considerable distance, we are forcibly struck with the growing importance of Olympia and vicinity, and the improvement in our social relations by the increasing residents amongst us of families of "mothers and daughters."

THE LADIES' FAIR.—This "institution" of the *fair ones* "panned out" beautifully at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening last—the proceeds, as we learn, amounting to between $100 and $500—to be applied to the building of a Presbyterian Church in this place. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion, who had thus an opportunity of passing an agreeable hour in social converse and innocent hilarity. Many of the purchasers, we are told, received their "full money's worth," whilst others were rather badly "sold;" but amongst the latter it does not become us to be *personal*.

☞ Two weeks ago, we copied a paragraph from the Puget Sound *Herald*, announcing the suspicion that Mr. L. A. SMITH, an old resident of Pierce county, had committed the act of suicide at his residence, and at the time designated. Full particulars regarding his untimely fate, has since reached us through the same source. The paper containing the particulars of this melancholy occurrence is not at hand, but from recollection we will briefly try to state them.

It is now certain that "Old SANDY SMITH," as he is familiarly known, is really dead, but not with a design on his part of producing that result. It was purely accidental. Being annoyed by some hogs in his dooryard for some time, he had determined to shoot some of them, and being naturally excitable—on the occasion referred to in the *Herald*—he took down his gun for that purpose; and in the act of hastily turning round to leave the house—somewhat angry, perhaps, he appears to have stumbled over something and fell, and by some means the gun went off, the contents entering the back part of his head, blowing it entirely away. He had, perhaps, cocked the gun in advance; and the position in which he had fallen caused the destruction of his life instantaneously. He leaves a family and considerable property—was well known amongst the early settlers, and was highly esteemed amongst his neighbors.

☞ By a note from Maj. Van Bokkelin, we learn that the ship *Leonore*, Capt. Mitchell, put back to Port Townsend in distress, on the 27th inst., having lost sails and bulworks in a gale encountered about 40 miles off Cape Classet.

The Old and the New Year.

If spared after midnight our readers and ourselves will have outlived the year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. Only twelve months ago it stretched before us, seemingly an interminable vista, to be toiled and labored through with diligence, if not with anxiety and care. The cloud of an inscrutable futurity rested upon it, and we neither knew the path before us, nor could see the goal whither it might lead us. We felt sadly that we might step aside and be no more seen, and others occupy our places in life's course. Joy and sorrow, laughter and sadness, good and evil, we knew were blended in our destiny, whether we reached the end of the year or not; but how much of either, or which should preponderate, we knew not. Had we known, perhaps we had been less happy than we were in our ignorance. The shadows cast by coming events might have damped our hopes, and discontented us with our lot. There is true philosophy in the declaration, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." And so perhaps is the good. The year would be comparatively profitless that had no trials. Monotony does not suit humanity.

We have nearly reached the end of 1858. Pardon us, reader kind, if still we moralize for a moment. It is a momentous leap, this stepping from year to year, however lightly and easily we may seem to effect it. With the race it ought to beget feelings akin to those which are awakened in the mind of the thoughtful individual when the anniversary of his birthday arrives. It is another stage in life's journey. The silence and even the continuity of the steady progress are broken for a few brief moments. The man refreshes himself, converses briefly with the bystanders, looks hastily up and down the road, springs again into Time's car, and with irresistible certainty is again hurried onward. So with the masses. They "take no note of time" until the end of the year, and then the holiday and the social greeting of friends, break for an hour the monotony of the journey. But with to-morrow's close all will be again hurrying on their way with the same apathy respecting the speed at which they travel and the goal they are to attain. And how few *reflect* upon either the past or the future? Query, is there wisdom in this? Would not the past counsel the future, did we but give it opportunity?

But a truce to this vein. New Year's day will dawn upon us to-morrow, and we heartily wish that it may be to each of our readers one of pure and abiding happiness. The Infinite Wisdom has decreed that time once spent can never be redeemed. Were it otherwise, life would be but a series of experiments and blunders, for, man's finite capacity would be altogether incapable of restraining his natural appetites were he allowed the privilege of recalling and obliterating the past, and commencing anew. The wisdom of the Creator has given boundaries to each year by creating the Seasons, which compel man to suit himself to their requirements, enforce his reflection and exercise his understanding. The wisdom of man has divided Time into epochs, each epoch embracing the Seasons, and enabling him to stand still, as it were, and take a retrospect of the past, as his only guide for the future. Experience is the fruit of opportunity, and wisdom is the daughter of experience. Wisdom, understanding, reason, are the qualities which alone ally us to the Creator: which give us dominion over the fowl and the brute: which make us lords of the creation: enable us to plumb the ocean's depths, to measure the glorious firmament, and analyze all material objects within the scope of our capacity. Let us then pause upon the threshold of the opening year, arraign ourselves before the tribunal of conscience, and hearken to its "still, small voice." Before rushing headlong into a dark, uncertain future, let us revise the past, and gather wisdom from its experiences. We possess no gifts that are not the property of the Holy One. We are but the custodians of His bounty, the servants to whose care He has consigned certain talents, and it is His commandment that we wrap them not in a napkin. The last footfall of the retreating year has sunk into silence; it is lost amid the mazes of eternity; but we have been permitted to witness the refulgent dawning of another, with its untold hopes, its fears, its aspirations, its regrets for the past, its stern resolves for time to come. This, then, is the season to throw off the shackles of former error, and free us from the yoke of folly. Let us begin life afresh. Separated as we are from many we love and who love us, it is glorious to know that the heart's affections, borne on the wings of the immortal mind, can still maintain communion with theirs; no boundaries can stay them, no limits restrain their exercise.

Our first endeavor should be to "love one another," and this injunction obeyed, there remains but little else to make a Paradise of earth. The commencement of a new year presents a most favorable occasion for a revision of our past deeds, and the custom of civilized man, at this season, affords a happy opportunity to profit by the occasion. If error has been committed in the past, let it be corrected in the future. If wrong has been inflicted, let it be magnanimously acknowledged and atoned for. If good has resulted from any act, strive to repeat, and carry it to still greater perfection. Eradicate whatever is vile, and cultivate with assiduity whatever is commendable, for, in this alone, true happiness consists, and the happiness of individuals creates that of the State or nation they compose. Objects exist in abundance for the exercise of every noble attribute of our natures; they appeal to our sympathies from all sides, and it is precisely in alleviating the miseries of others that the true man finds the greatest satisfaction, the most lasting enjoyment. The remembrance of bad actions yield pleasure to none—not even the vilest; but the memory of good deeds afford the purest of delights. It is customary among civilized nations to wish one's friends a "happy New Year" at this season, and as this expression is equivalent to hoping that they will pass well-spent lives in the time to come—lives that will insure happiness both to themselves and their fellow-beings, we unite most cordially in the salutation, and sincerely wish our readers a happy New Year.

ARRIVAL OF THE SANTA CRUZ.

Latest News from Frazer River.

The steamship *Santa Cruz*, Capt. FAUNTLEROY, arrived here yesterday morning from Victoria, via Bellingham Bay.

We are indebted to Purser WYMAN and WILLIAM O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., for files of late Victoria papers.

Mr. WYMAN has kindly furnished us the following memoranda:

Since last trip to Fort Langley, Frazer river has become free of ice, and communication has again been resumed. The steamer Maria, which for the past few weeks has been aground below Harrison river, has been floated off by an unexpected rise in the river, and is now safely moored at Fort Langley. The steamer Enterprise is to commence her trips up the river to Forts Hope and Yale about the 3d prox. Large quantities of goods are in waiting at Fort Langley for transportation. Those remaining upon the river seem sanguine that the raining portion of the winter will prove favorable for mining. The *Santa Cruz* brought down about 60 passengers this trip, a large portion of whom intend spending a few weeks in Victoria and returning again to the mines.

The steamers *Pacific* and *Panama* brought up some 70 or 80 passengers destined for Frazer river, with a large amount of freight.

Capt. DAVID MCLAUGHLIN, who went out in command of a company from the Dalles to Frazer and Thompson's river last summer, came passenger on the *Santa Cruz* on his return to Oregon. Capt. McL. is direct from the Forks, having left there on the 15th inst., and reports that much suffering exists amongst the miners along Frazer, in consequence of the extreme cold weather and scarcity of provisions. He has gained a knowledge, from report, that some ten or fifteen deaths have occurred from freezing, and how many more have occurred will probably never be known. He thinks that there has been more suffering between Forts Hope and Langley than above. Many had their feet and other parts frozen to an extent which would render them helpless for life. At one time the thermometer at the Forks stood at 25° below the freezing point, in doors. When he left, however, the weather was moderating, and it was thought the worst was over. He thinks that about one-half of the miners that were on the river in October and November, are still in the mining region. Everything was quiet, both among the Indians and miners, and most of those who had taken claims have determined to hold them until the spring opens. Provisions were very high. At the time he left the forks, flour and bacon was selling at wholesale for 80 cts, and retailing at $1 00 per pound. Most of the miners have plenty of dust, and have high expectations of doing well the coming season. All the waters were low, but of course everything being frozen forbid operations, consequently all were idle. For some ten days the river was entirely blocked up with ice—forbidding all communication from the month up, or navigation upon it. When Capt. McL. came down, however, (in a boat) all obstructions from point to point, were removed. Capt. McL. heard from La Fountaine, (about 80 miles above the forks) the day before he left, and reports from there represent the miners as doing remarkable well. Gen. PARMER, who drove a band of stock from Oregon last summer in that direction, is there—has built a house—gone into winter quarters, and is disposing of his provisions to good advantage. Drowning and smashing up of canoes, was, as heretofore, of almost daily occurrence.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE—SIXTH SESSION.

IN COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1858.

The bill referring to the estates of minors and insane persons was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill from the House, extending the provisions of the Wreck-master's Law over the counties of Pierce, Kitsap and Clalm, read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Denny referred to Committee on Judiciary.

House Memorial, relative to light-house at Gray's Harbor and surveying and buoying out the bar and channel of said harbor, was taken up, read a second and third time under suspension of rules and passed.

House memorial relative to light-house at Point Roberts, taken up and passed after being read a third time.

House memorial relative to light-house on Hood's Canal, taken up and read three times under suspension of rules and passed.

(Message from the House announcing the passage of sundry memorials and bills.)

On leave, Mr. Maxon introduced a joint resolution relative to a line of military posts from the Missouri river to Fort Walla-Walla, which resolution, under a suspension of the rules, received its three several readings and passed.

On motion of Mr. Maxon, House memorial praying the confirmation of Indian Treaties, was taken up. The rules being suspended it received its three several readings, and on the final passage, the ayes and noes being demanded, the following is the vote.

AYES—Messrs. Fales, Maxon, Miller, Phillips and Mr. President—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Denny, Wallace and Woodard—3.

Absent—Mr. Wiley.

The House memorial, praying that Washington Territory be created a seperate Indian Superintendency, was taken up, received its three readings under suspension of the rules and was passed.

House bill locating a territorial road from Skookum Bay to tide water on the Chehalis river, was read and referred to Committee on Roads and Highways.

House bill relative to the sale of spirituous liquor to Indians, read and referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Council memorial relative to the establishment of a coal depot at Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, was taken up, read a third time and passed.

Council memorial, relative to military road from Gray's Bay on the Columbia river to Fort Steilacoom, read a third time and passed.

Council bill, locating a territorial road from Monticello to the Upper Cascades, read and referred to Committee on Roads and Highways.

House Joint Resolution, relative to Whatcom being made a port of entry, read and referred to Committee on Commerce.

Memorial relative to military road from Baker's Bay to Port Townsend, read and referred to Committee on Memorials.

Then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23, 1858.

The Committee on Commerce (Mr. Fales) reported the Joint Resolution referred to them, as to creating Whatcom a port of entry, recommending its passage, and said resolution was read a third time and passed.

The House memorial praying for a grant of land for the construction of Northern Pacific Railroad, was taken up and passed.

A message from the House communicated the passage of resolution relative to employment of an Enrolling Clerk. Under a suspension of the rules said resolution was taken up, read twice and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Claims, to whom had been referred the bill providing an appropriation out of the Territorial Treasury, to meet the expense of care and cleaning territorial arms, reported back said bill, and recommended its passage. Mr. Maxon asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Denny.

On motion of Mr. Maxon Council adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Messrs. Phillips and Fales were announced as the committee on the part of the Council, on the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Mr. Wiley, on leave, introduced a Joint Resolution extending thanks to the National Administration, and to our Delegate in Congress, expressing full confidence therein.

Rules suspended, resolution read three times, and the vote on the final passage being taken, by ayes and nays, the following is the result:

AYES—Messrs. Fales, Maxon, Miller, Phillips, Wiley, Woodard and the President—7.

No—Mr. Wallace—1.

Absent—Mr. Denny.

Mr. Phillips, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled, a number of memorials; for list of which see proceedings of House of Representatives.

The Judiciary Committee, having reported back the resolution as to employment of Enrolling Clerk, said resolution was read a third time and passed.

The bill assigning the District Judges was then taken up, read three times under a suspension of the rules and passed.

Then adjourned until Tuesday, January 4th, 1859.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1858.

The Clerk of the Council communicated to the House, that the Council had passed the House Resolution as to adjournment over the holidays; and the passage of Council Joint Resolution relative to the establishment of a chain of military posts on the emigrant road from Fort Benton to Fort Walla-Walla.

Mr. Gove, of Pierce, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom had been referred certain portions of the Governor's Message, reported two memorials as follows:

Memorial praying for the confirmation of the Indian Treaties, and one praying the creation of the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Washington, and seperating the Territory from the Oregon Superintendency.

These memorials, under a suspension of the rules, were read three several times and passed.

Mr. Rutledge, of Thurston, introduced a bill to encourage the destruction of Cougars and Wolves. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Hawk, of Thurston, introduced a bill, an amendment to law relative to assessing and collecting territorial and county revenue. Also a bill amending the law relating to County Assessors.

Mr. Shead, of Thurston, introduced a bill providing a change of time for holding the sessions of the County Commissioners' Courts.

Mr. Henness introduced a bill relative to Roads and Highways, and defining the duties of the Road Supervisors. This is a general law revising and defining the various laws on the subject of roads. If the bill should pass, its main features will be given in a subsequent issue.

The bill defining the northern boundary of Pacific county was read a second time and referred to Committee on Counties.

The bill relative to real estate escheating to counties, was read a second time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Judson's bill, providing for the election of Road Supervisors by a plurality vote, was read a second time and referred to Committee on Roads and Highways.

Joint resolution relative to establishing a port of entry at Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, was read a third time and passed.

Joint memorial relative to military road from Baker's Bay via Shoalwater Bay and Gray's Harbor to Port Townsend, was read a third time and passed.

Under a suspension of the rules, the House passed "memorial relative to the extinguishment of the rights of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies," and "resolution relative to the establishment of a chain of military posts from Fort Benton to Fort Walla-Walla."

Then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23, 1858.

A message was received from the Council announcing the passage of several memorials heretofore passed by the House, and a Council memorial asking appropriation for military road from Gray's Bay, on Columbia river to Fort Steilacoom."

Mr. Lewis, of King, introduced a memorial praying an appropriation to complete the military road from Fort Steilacoom to Bellingham Bay.

Mr. Carter, Chairman of the Committee on Education, to whom had been referred the subject of revising the School laws, reported that they had requested Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth to complete a revision of said laws, and report on the 15th January 1859.

The resignation of Wm. H. Dillon, Esq., as Commissioner of the Penitentiary, was received and read.

Mr. Caples introduced a memorial praying for a donation of lands to the Territory of Washington for railroad purposes. Under a suspension of the rules, this memorial was read three times and passed.

On leave, Mr. Henness introduced a bill entitled "An act to provide for the collection of County and Territorial Revenue." Bill read a first time.

Mr. Caples introduced a Joint Resolution relative to the employment of an Enrolling Clerk. This resolution, under a suspension of the rules, received three several readings and was passed.

The bill incorporating the Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A message from the Council announced the passage of certain memorials, etc., which had heretofore passed the House, and of Council Memorial relative to the establishment of a coal depot for U. S. vessels at Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, and Council Memorial relative to military road from Gray's Bay, Columbia river, to Steilacoom. These memorials were subsequently taken up, and, under a suspension of the rules, received three several readings and passed the House.

On motion of Mr. Caples, the House, when it adjourns, shall meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the rules were suspended and House took up and passed the memorial praying for an appropriation to complete the military road from Fort Steilacoom to Bellingham Bay.

Then adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Messrs. Carter and Tennant were appointed on the part of House on the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, the Council appointing, on their part, Messrs. Phillips and Fales. (The Speaker being severely indisposed appointed Mr. Henness Chairman, and retired from the Hall.)

Message from the Council informing the House of the passage of Council Joint Resolution, expressing confidence in the present National Administration, thanks to the Departments of War, Post Office, &c., and gratitude to the Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, the Delegate in Congress.

Resolution read a first time. Mr. Caples moved that said resolution lie upon the table and be printed, on which motion the ayes and nays were demanded, and the following is the vote:

AYES—Messrs. Biles, Caples, Carter, Cline, Goddard, Judson, McCall, Purdy, Smith, Stiles, Tennant and Weed—12.

NAYES—Messrs. Briscoe, Cathn, Gove, Hawk, Henness, Longmire, Rutledge, Savage, Shead and Sylvester—10.

Absent, Messrs. Chapman, Daniel, Howe, Lewis, Manning and Mr. Speaker—5.

So the said Resolution was ordered printed.

Mr. Carter, of the Joint Select Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported the following as correctly enrolled and ready to receive the signatures of the presiding officers. We give the report in full, as presenting a full statement of perfected legislation, up to the adjournment.

Memorial relative to the establishment of a military road from Fort Vancouver to Fort Simcoe.

Memorial relative to the estinguishment of the rights of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies.

Memorial asking an appropriation for completing the military road from Fort Walla-Walla to Fort Benton.

Memorial relative to the establishment of a coal depot at Whatcom, Bellingham Bay.

Memorial asking an appropriation for a military road from Gray's Bay to Fort Steilacoom.

Resolution as to line of military posts on wagon road from Fort Benton to Fort Walla-Walla.

Memorial relative to military road from Cowlitz river to the Dalles.

Memorial relative to erecting light-house at Gray's Harbor.

Memorial for grant of land for Northern Pacific Railroad.

Memorial as to confirming Indian Treaties.

Memorial as to erection of Light-House at Point Roberts.

Memorial as to separate Indian Superintendency for Washington Territory.

Memorial as to erecting Light-House on Hood's Canal.

Joint Resolution as to making Whatcom a Port of Entry.

Which Memorials, we understand, have been duly signed and deposited with the Secretary of the Territory. The House then adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1859.

Much business has been introduced, and considerable progress has been made in usual legislation. Twenty-three bills, and some eight joint resolutions, introduced in the House and not included in the above, are now pending in one or other of the branches of the Assembly, besides some five bills introduced in Council; and several memorials and joint resolutions of interest. The school tax and road laws are now the subjects of legislative revision, and there will be much work occupying the Legislature when the compiler of the laws, (BUTLER P. ANDERSON, Esq.,) shall submit his revised code of the 20th January, 1859. The Legislature appear to be working thoroughly; and very little, in fact not any, time has yet been spent in talking.

The New Year.

The Year 1858, with all its train of events, goes to-day to its reckoning. The book in which its records were written is closed; but still within reach and subject to the perusal of every one who has helped in producing the events and shaping the results that make up the history of the period. As individuals, acting in the spheres to which we respectively belong, the responsibility for our conduct rests with ourselves. No one, we fancy, can close the volume without reflecting that there is a large and accumulating balance against us, when we compare the talents committed to our charge with the use we have put them to, and what has been effected. How many shall we find rolled in a napkin, and bringing forth no benefit to the possessor or the community in which the unprofitable steward is called to act? The review of the year is a useful exercise for every one—irksome to many, who put off until the time when the great domes-day book is about to close, the ballancing of the account current between Time and Eternity. Within the twelve-month past, according to the ordinary estimate, thirty-three million five hundred thousand of the population of the Globe have seen the last of earth. Many thousands of these met death unexpectedly, and went to their graves without warning. The army annually marshaled on the other side of Charon's river, by the dread King of Shadows, would circle the Globe, with columns of thirteen hundred to every mile. What a motley crowd! There are those who have sunk peacefully to their rest, yielding up this life with resignation and hope; others have died as the soldier dies, amid the clouds and clamor of battle; some have gone down in deep waters, with the sinking ship, their last thoughts of the far-off home and friends; many have approached their end along a thorny road, beset with troubles and trials, without a ray of christian light in their souls to guide and cheer them; how many have gone like "dumb driven cattle" into the charnel-house, and looked on death with glaring, hateful eyes. All find the grave an equalizer. Dust to dust, ashes to ashes. And as they came into the world alike, so must they go from it—whatever the funeral pomp and circumstance, or the squalor and wretchedness, neglect or crime that attend the departed to the long home.

These are serious thoughts; but not too morose or morbid. Are they not peculiarly useful at this time, when the poetic injunction should come to each one with fresh force:

"So live, that when thy summons come to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou goeth not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

The sounds of gladness that attend the opening of the New Year are already heard in very many mansions. Let's live while we live, is the Epicurean philosophy; and if rightly construed, it is just and proper. Be happy, serene and confident; using all the faculties of your nature for some good end, and apply your hearts unto wisdom—so you shall have a Happy New Year!

☞ In our notice last week of the arrival of the *Santa Cruz*, we omitted to acknowledge that we were indebted to Mr. MOLTHROP, (Purser of the *Constitution*,) for files of late San Francisco papers; by which we were enabled to give our readers two day's later news from the Atlantic side than had previously appeared. We now make the "*amende honorable*."

FURNITURE STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW IN THE RECEIPT, at his old stand one door north of Gallagher's Tin Shop and Hardware Store, of a large assortment of

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF
COMMON AND DRESSING BUREAUS, BREAKFAST, DINING AND CENTER TABLES, ASSORTED BEDSTEADS, &c.,
Chairs of nineteen different varieties, from the cheapest up to the finest Mahogany.

The low prices for which the above articles will be sold makes it necessary that the terms should be payment on delivery of the goods. Furniture of all descriptions made to order.

D. C. BEATY.
Olympia, W. T., Dec. 29, 1858. 6ly

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE HIS property situate on the corner of Fourth and Adams streets, opposite the Methodist Church, in the town of Olympia, consisting of two good lots, with an excellent well of water thereon, a good dwelling house 1½ stories high, and a choice variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. For terms apply to Albert Hall, Esq., Esq, or

F. W. SEALY.
Olympia, Dec. 31, 1858. 6tf

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute will be held in the M. E. Church in this place on Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

AGENT.

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.7y.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF TOWN LOTS IN WEST OLYMPIA, WILL BE held on

Monday, January 17, 1859,

commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., and continuing from day to day as circumstances may require, subject to the option of the Proprietor.

West Olympia is situated from 1½ to 2½ miles below the old town of Olympia, on the western shore of Budd's Inlet, at the head of ship navigation, having a depth of from 12 to 30 feet water at extreme low tide, at a distance of only from 300 to 500 feet from shore. The town is eligibly situated for a commercial city, being at the head of Puget Sound, and the natural terminus of a Railroad from the Columbia river, and probably of the Northern Pacific Railroad, whenever constructed. The site is abundantly supplied with never-failing springs of excellent water, and connects by a level and direct route with the roads leading from the Columbia river to the Sound.

The title has been secured by a four years' residedce of the proprietor under the duration law.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase money down, and title bonds given, conditioned on the payment of the remainder in equal payments of six and twelve months.

BENJAMIN F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Dec. 29, 1858. 3w6

PIONEER BOOK STORE.

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT
Wholesale & Retail,
BOOKS &c.,

RELIGIOUS,
SCIENTIFIC,
EDUCATIONAL,
AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL,
MISCELLANEOUS.

STATIONERY:

BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUMS,
DIARIES,
PAPER,
PENS,
TOYS,
PUZZLES,
INK, &c.

WALL PAPER AND BORDERING.

ALSO, SEEDS—
GARDEN,
FRUIT,
FLOWER,
FIELD,
GRASS, &c.

They are also agents for the New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry Seed—warranted genuine. A limited supply on hand. Price 50 cents per package.

Orders from abroad are solicited, and will meet with prompt attention.

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1858. 3tf

A PURE ARTICLE OF CREAM TARTAR AND Soda, (warranted), for sale at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PROF. WOOD'S AND JONES' HAIR RESTOSatives, Bachelor's and Alexander's Hair Dye, and Lyon's Kathaicon, for sale by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

CUMMING'S TOILET SETS, BALM 1000 FLOWers, Shaving Soaps, Wash Balls, Toilet Soaps, Bazin's Cologne, and Lumbin's Extracts, can always be found at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, AND CHINA Nut Oil, for sale at all times by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

HAIR, TOOTH, CLOTHES, FLESH, NAIL AND Shoe Brushes, Combs, Hair Pins, Razors, Razor Strops, and Ladies' and Gents. Pen Knives, constantly for sale at
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE, McLANE'S Liver, Brandreth's Moffat's, Blood Root, Holloway's, and Japanese Life Pills, for sale cheap by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

THE GRAEFENBERG REMEDIES CAN BE purchased at New York prices at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

DR. J. AYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES AT MANUfacturers prices—for sale by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

SANDS' AND GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK, Townsend's, Corbett's, Shaker's and Bull's Sarsaparilla, constantly on hand at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYRES' CHERRY PECTORAL, WISTAR'S BALsam of Wild Cherry, Grindle's Magic Compound, and Burnett's Cod Liver Oil, for sale by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PURE WHITE LEAD, RAW AND BOILED LINseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Alcohol and Varnishes, at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PAINTS—ASSORTED COLORS—PAINT, VARnish and Whitewash Brushes, Graining Tools, Diamonds, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Bronze, Putty, Window Glass and Sash, at the lowest rates, by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

JUST ARRIVED FROM
Oregon,
A Lot of
APPLE,
PEAR,
PLUM and
CHERRY TREES,
ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD,
Which will be sold Low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

SAMUEL COULTER, Main st.,
One door North of Barnes & Ayers Storehouse.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 9, 1858. 3

E. H. WILSON, *San Francisco.* | W. G. DUNLAP, *Olympia.*

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,
CAPS AND CLOTHING.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,
And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel.

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

One of our firm will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting, expressly for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel.

With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers.

March 13, 1857. 16tf

Powers of Attorney

For the transfer of Scrip, neatly executed, for sale at the office of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.
Oct. 15, 1858.

New Advertisements.

MAIL PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1859, to the 1st of July, 1862, on the following routes in the Territories of OREGON and WASHINGTON, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department until 3 P. M. of the 15th of April next, to be decided by the 18th of the same month.

OREGON TERRITORY.

12715 From Salt Lake City, in Utah, by Klamath Lake and Jacksonville, Oregon, to Roseburgh, 750 miles and back, twice a month, in covered wagons or in post coaches.
Leave Salt Lake City on the 1st and 15th of each month at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Roseburgh in fifteen days;
Leave Roseburgh on the 1st and 15th of each month at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Salt Lake City in fifteen days.

12716 From Salt Lake City, in Utah, by the most direct road, to Wascopum, (the Dalles,) in Oregon, 750 miles and back, twice a month, in covered wagons or post coaches.
Leave Salt Lake City on the 1st and 15th of each month at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Wascopum in fifteen days;
Leave Wascopum on the 1st and 15th of each month at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Salt Lake City in fifteen days.

12717 From Roseburgh, by Looking Glass Prairie, 10 Mile Prairie, Camas Swail, and Coquille Valley, to Empire City, 100 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Roseburgh every other Monday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Empire City next Wednesday, by 4 P. M;
Leave Empire City every other Thursday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Roseburgh next Saturday by 4 P. M;
Bids for weekly trips will be considered.

12718 From Astoria, along the military road, to Salem, 110 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Astoria every other Monday at 6 A. M;
Arrive at Salem next Wednesday by 5 P. M;
Leave Salem every other Monday at 6 A. M;
Arrive at Astoria next Wednesday by 5 P. M;
Bids for weekly trips will be considered. Bidders for this route to specify the intermediate offices they will supply.

12719 From Salem, via Fort Yam Hill, to Grand Round Reservation Agency, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Friday at 6 A. M;
Arrive at Grand Round Reservation Agency by 6 P. M;
Leave Grand Round Reservation Agency every Saturday at 6 A. M;
Arrive at Salem by 6 P. M;

12720 From Salem, by Santiam City, to Franklin Butte, in Linn county, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Monday at 6 A. M;
Arrive at Franklin Butte by 6 P. M;
Leave Franklin Butte every Tuesday at 6 A. M;
Arrive at Salem by 6 P. M.
Proposals to run only between Santiam City and Franklin Butte are invited.

12721 From Salem to Tillamook Bay and back, once a week. Bidders to state distance and schedule of arrivals and departures.

12722 From La Fayette, by McMinnville, Muddy, and Wilhelmina, to Grand Round Reservation Agency, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave La Fayette every Tuesday at 6 A. M;
Arrive at Grand Round Reservation Agency by 6 P. M;
Leave Grand Round Reservation Agency every Monday at 6 A. M;
Arrive at La Fayette by 6 P. M.

12723 From Jacksonville, by Mansaneta and Frederick, to Westgate, in Jackson county, 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Wednesday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Westgate by 5 P. M;
Leave Westgate every Thursday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Jacksonville by 5 P. M.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

12758 From Olympia, by Miami, Willams's, (near mouth of Black river,) Scammon's, Lee, (Grey's Harbor,) Oysterville, Pacific City, and Chenook, to Astoria, 140 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Olympia every other Monday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Astoria next Thursday by 4 P. M;
Leave Astoria every other Monday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Olympia next Thursday by 4 P. M.
Bids for the part between Olympia and Oysterville are invited. Bids for weekly trips will be considered.

12759 From Astoria, by Job Lamly's and Fort Willopa, to Williams's, near the mouth of Black river, 55 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Astoria every Wednesday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Williams's next day by 4 P. M;
Leave Williams's every Monday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Astoria next day by 4 P. M.
Bids to run but once in two weeks are invited.

12760 From Oysterville, by Bracepot, Fort Willopa, and Roundtree's Prairie, to Bois Fort, 70 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Oysterville every other Thursday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Bois Fort next day by 7 P. M;
Leave Bois Fort every other Monday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Oysterville next day by 7 P. M.
Bids to run only between Fort Willopa and Bois Fort, and make weekly trips, are invited.

12761 From Steilacoom City to Camp Montgomery, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Steilacoom City every Wednesday at 1 P. M;
Arrive at Camp Montgomery by 5 P. M;
Leave Camp Montgomery every Wednesday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Steilacoom City by 11 A. M;

12762 From Olympia, by Chambers' Prairie and Tenalquit Prairie, to Coal Bank, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Olympia every Saturday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Coal Bank by 4 P. M;
Leave Coal Bank every Friday at 8 A. M;
Arrive at Olympia by 5 P. M.

12763 From Fort Colville, by Antoine Plante's, to Cœur D'Alene Mission, 140 miles and back, twice a month, in covered wagons.
Leave Fort Colville on the 10th and 25th of each month;
Arrive at Cœur D'Alene Mission in one week;
Leave Cœur D'Alene Mission on the 1st and 15th of each month, or on arrival of the mail from St. Paul;
Arrive at Fort Colville in one week.

12764 From Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) to Fort Colville, 300 miles and back, once a fortnight.
Leave Whatcom every other Monday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Fort Colville in ten days;
Leave Fort Colville every other Monday at 7 A. M;
Arrive at Whatcom in ten days.

12765 From Port Gamble to Sebec, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Port Gamble every Monday at 8 A. M;
Arrive at Sebec by 4 P. M;
Leave Sebec every Tuesday at 8 A. M;
Arrive at Port Gamble by 4 P. M.

12766 From Cathlamet to Bois Fort, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cathlamet every Monday at 8 A. M;
Arrive at Bois Fort next day by 12 M;
Leave Bois Fort every Tuesday at 2 P. M;
Arrive at Cathlamet next day by 6 P. M.

12767 From Port Townsend, by Port Discovery, to New Dungeness, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Port Townsend every Monday at 8 A. M;
Arrive at New Dungeness by 4 P. M;
Leave New Dungeness every Tuesday at 8 A. M;
Arrive at Port Townsend by 4 P. M.

12768 From Steilacoom City, by the Puyallup and Duwamish rivers, to Seattle, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Steilacoom City every Wednesday at 6 A. M;
Arrive at Seattle by 7 P. M;
Leave Seattle every Tuesday at 6 A. M;
Arrive at Steilacoom City by 7 P. M;
Bids for two trips a week are invited.

12769 From Vancouver, by Cathlapoodle, to Pekin; 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Vancouver every Wednesday at 6 A. M;
Arrive at Pekin by 7 P. M;
Leave Pekin every Tuesday at 6 P. M;
Arrive at Vancouver by 7 P. M.
Bids for two trips a week are invited.

12770 From Steilacoom City to Fort Walla-walla, 250 miles and back, twice a month.
Leave Steilacoom City on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at Fort Walla-walla in ten days;
Leave Fort Walla-walla on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at Steilacoom City in ten days.

12771 From Seattle, by Cœur D'Alene Mission, Hellgate, Fort Benton, and Fort Union, to St Paul, in Minnesota, 1800 miles and back twice a month, in covered wagons or post coaches.
Leave Seattle on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at St. Paul in 25 days;
Leave St. Paul on the 1st and 15th of each month;
Arrive at Seattle in 25 days.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be embraced in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. No pay will be made for the trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

2. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

3. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a post office; and for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

4. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

5. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever in his opinion the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

6. Payments will be made for the service by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

7. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point;* and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay based on such grounds can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehensions as to the degree of services; nor for bridges destroyed, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract time. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

8. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address,) and those of each member of a firm where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horse back be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid*." When a "star bid" is intended no specific conveyance must be named.

FORM OF PROPOSALS.

I, ——, of ——, county of ——, State (or Territory) of ——, propose to convey the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1859, to June 30, 1862, on route No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated 15th of October, 1858, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:

for the annual sum of ——— dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to the advertisement.

(Dated.) (Signed.)

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State (or Territory) of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1859, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

(Dated.) (Signed by two guarantors.)

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State (or Territory) of ——, certifies, *under his oath of office*, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good the guarantee.

(Dated.) (Signed.)

9. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "Mail Proposals, Territory of ——," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent; and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

10. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st of July, 1859, but the service must be commenced on that date, whether the contracts be executed or not.

A. V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 15, 1858. 4w4

A CARD.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, FOR THE WINTER TRADE! AT PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.'S STORE, OLYMPIA, W. T.

WE ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIZENS OF Washington Territory, that we have just received and are now offering for sale a complete assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, FURNITURE,
And a very large assortment of Men's
HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHING.

Our stock having been purchased by one of the firm thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, we flatter ourselves that they cannot fail to suit, and ask that every person visiting Olympia will give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing at other stores.

N. B.—We can't be undersold!

Terms.—Pay in hand on delivery of goods, and we will take in exchange for our goods, Gold, Silver, *Frazer River Dust*, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.
Olympia, Nov. 26, 1858. 1tf

S. BETTMAN, M. 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.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

THE Undersigned, having discontinued one of the two branches of business in which they were heretofore engaged, are now devoting their entire attention to the BAKERY department. They now design to keep constantly on hand

PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.

Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steamers on the most reasonable terms.

Private and Wedding Parties furnished with anything necessary on such occasions, at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES
Kept constantly on hand.
A choice lot of
CHILDREN'S TOYS,
suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.

MITCHELL & STEWART.
Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-ylv.

DANCING ACADEMY!

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN —AND— CHILDREN!

MR. LOUIS BACH,

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, TAKES PLEASURE in informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a

DANCING ACADEMY,
For Gentlemen, Ladies and Children,

AT MASONIC HALL, (first floor,) at which, all Ball-Room and Fancy Dances are taught.

The following dances are taught:

Schottish,	Polka,
Polka-Mazucka,	Highland Polka,
Waltz,	Waltz,
Spanish Waltz,	Fivestep Waltz,
Vassouviana,	Quadrille,

Lance Quadrille, and a number of other dances.

Days of Tuition—Mondays and Thursdays, from 3 to 5 o'clock, for Ladies and Children, and from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening, for Gentlemen.

For Terms, and other details, apply at the Hall, on the days and hours as above.

N. B.—*Soiree* parties for Ladies and Gentlemen will be given on Friday evening of each week, free to all scholars. To others, an admission fee of $2 00 wil be charged.

Olympia, Nov. 19th, 1858.—n52-tf

NEW GOODS!

—AND MORE—
COMING,
AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"
CORNER OF MAIN AND 2d ST.'S, (WEST SIDE,)
OLYMPIA, W. T.

WHERE WILL BE FOUND A LARGE AND well selected stock and assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HARD-WARE, &C.,

AND a large assortment of other goods, just received and will be sold cheap, by

KENDALL CO.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

PER PANAMA!

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND best selected stock of Goods ever brought to this market, and would call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to the fact, in order that their wants may be supplied at an early day.

Our stock consists of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS;
MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;
BOOTS AND SHOES;
HATS AND CAPS;
GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

Hardware, Matting, Oil Cloth, Blankets, Domestics, and 1000 other things too numerous to mention, but which can be seen by day and candle-light free of cost.

We particularly invite the Ladies to try our nice Bonnets, Cloaks, Mantillas, Capes, Ribbons, Merinoes, Thibets, all wool De Laines, French Calicoes, and last, but not *least*, those

BATCHELOR'S HOOPED SKIRTS,

all of which improve the person, and make glad the soul.

One of the firm being permanently located at San Francisco, we are enabled to take advantage of the market and bring forth something new by every steamer.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, Olympia.
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1855. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned is prepared to let

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

My horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.

Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.

Having also several teams on the LINE, I stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

A. J. BURR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

WILL REPAIR ANY WORK left with him in the most durable manner and quickest dispatch, and warrant the same.

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.

Aug. 13, 1858. 3-tf.

PORT TOWNSEND BAKERY.

J. F. BLUMBERG HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the above-named Bakery, is ready to supply all demands for

HARD BREAD, SWEET CAKES, SODA CRACKERS,

And all other kinds of Crackers and Bread that may be called for in his line, and on such terms as will meet the wishes of his customers.

Orders from all parts of the country solicited and attended to in such manner as to give satisfaction.

Terms invariably Cash.

J. F BLUMBERG.
Port Townsend, Nov. 8, 1858. 3m51

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.,
Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the well known Establishment formerly occupied by Hurd & Weed, will continue to furnish the public with every thing usually kept in a well regulated market. Farmers and others having Produce for sale, are solicited to give us a call.

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.
Olympia, Sept. 01, 1858. n42-ly.

WEST OLYMPIA NURSERY.

20,000

FRUIT TREES, OF SUITABLE SIZE FOR transplanting, consisting of the varieties most in demand, and from one to four years growth, are now ready for sale at the West Olympia Nursery.

Particular attention paid to orders from a distance.

B. F. BROWN.
Sept. 15, 1858. 6m43

The Washington Nursery.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPectfully inform his friends, patrons, and intending purchasers, that notwithstanding all the great excitement about Frazer river, Passes, Roads and Trails he has withstood the temptation, for the purpose of supplying the wants the of people with as good a selection of

FRUIT TREES,

and the largest trees, ever offered to the public on the Pacific coast. I say the best trees—no guess about it—FORTY THOUSAND TREES, from one to three years' growth from the graft. For particulars see catalogue. So now have your orchard ground ready; if you have not, you had better begin, for I intend to open the sale of trees on the first day of November. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the undersigned by post-paid letters, or at any of the stores in Steilacoom.

N. B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTISON,
Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.
Sept. 20, 1858. 6m44

B. F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR CALIFORNIA.
WHATCOM, W. T.,

WILL ATTEND TO PROFESSIONAL BUSIness in all the courts of Washington Territory.
Sept. 3, 1858. 41

LETTERS OF ADMININSTRATION

HAVE been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Cowlitz County, in the Territory of Washington, upon the estate of NICHOLAS THOMPSON, deceased, of said County. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned, at his residence in said County, within one year after the date hereof.

W. OSTRANDE, Administrator.
December 13th, 1858. 6

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

SIZES DOORS,	2-6 x 6-6,
	2-8 x 6-8,
	2-10 x 6-10,
	3 x 7.
	8-10 WINDOWS.
	9-12 "
	10-12 "
	10-14 "
	10-15 "
	10-16 "
	12-16 "

For sale by FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

Matthew P. Burns,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OCULIST.

OFFICE IN THE NEW DRUG STORE, NEXT DOOR TO THE PACIFIC HOUSE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

DR. M. P. BURNS returns grateful thanks for the liberal patronage he has received from the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, for the last five years, and takes this opportunity of informing them that no pains will be spared on his part to serve faithfully those who may employ him or consult him in his office.

Dr. Burns pays particular attention to all persons who consult him for chronic diseases of Eyes, Ears, Bladder, and Urethra, and for that formidable disease, Stricture of the Urethra, and all chronic diseases of the system and blood.

Dr. Burns will give consultations gratis, every Monday and Saturday, from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. Burns offers the following

DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES

cheaper than ever sold in Olympia:

Thorn's Compound Extract Copava and Sarsaparilla;
Risley's Compound Extract of Buchu;
Nerve and Bone Liniment;
Mexican Mustang Liniment;
Green Mountain Ointment;
Ayres' Cherry Pectoral;
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
Graefenberg Pile Ointment;
Ayres' Pills; Holloway's Pills;
Galatine Capsules; Barry's Trichoparous;
Batchelor's Hair Dye;
Davis' Pain Killer; Harlem Oil;
Payson's Indelable Ink;
Thurlington's Balsam of Life;
Graefenberg Pills; Lees Pills; Wright's Pills;
Sand's Sarsaparilla; Bull's Sarsaparilla;
Graefenberg do; Townsend's do;
Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla;
Powder Puffs;
Rice Powder;
Breast Pipes—Glass;
Breast Pipes—India Rubber;
Shoulder Braces—male;
do do female;
Hull's Patent Trusses;
Suspensary Bandages—male;
Dr. Matterson's Patent Injection Instruments;
Patent Self-injecting Syringes, in boxes;
Castile Soap;
Nursing Bottles;
Glass Syringes—male;
do do female;
Eye Syringes;
Ear Syringes—India Rubber;
Sweet Oil; Rose Water;
Balsam Copayia;
Sweet Spirits of Nitre;
Nitrate Potash;
Hops—in 1 lb packages;
Strychnine—pure;
Lunar Caustic—sticks;
do do crystals;
Powdered Elm Bark;
Flax Seed—clean;
Flax Seed—ground;
Epsom Salts;
Sassafras Bark; Sarsaparilla Root;
Dr. Burns' Solid Extract of Cubebs, Copavia and Sarsaparilla;
Dr. Burns' Eye Water;
Dr. Burns' Ear Wash.

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1858. 50tf

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Denmark, for the discontinuance of the Sound dues, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the eleventh day of April last, which convention is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Denmark, being desirous to terminate amicably the differences which have arisen between them in regard to the tolls levied by Denmark on American vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound and Belts, and commonly called the Sound dues, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States, Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Majesty the King of Denmark, Torben Bille, Esquire, Knight of the Dannebrog, and decorated with the Cross of Honor of the same order, his said Majesty's charge d'affaires near the government of the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their full powers in due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I. His Majesty the King of Denmark declares entire freedom of the navigation of the Sound and the Belts in favor of American vessels and their cargoes, from and forever after the day when this convention shall go into effect as hereinafter provided. And it is hereby agreed that American vessels and their cargoes, after that day, shall not be subject to any charges whatever in passing the Sound or the Belts, or to any detention in the said waters, and both governments will concur, if occasion should require it, in taking measures to prevent abuse of the free flag of the United States by the shipping of other nations which shall not have secured the same freedom and exemption from charges enjoyed by that of the United States.

ART. II. His Danish Majesty further engages that the passages of the Sound and Belts shall continue to be lighted and buoyed as heretofore without any charge upon American vessels or their cargoes on passing the Sound and the Belts, and that the present establishments of Danish pilots in these waters shall continue to be maintained by Denmark. His Danish Majesty agrees to make such additions and improvements in regard to the lights, buoys, and pilot establishments in these waters as circumstances and the increasing trade of the Baltic may require. He further engages that no charge shall be made, in consequence of such additions and improvements, on American ships and their cargoes passing through the Sound and the Belts.

It is understood, however, to be optional for the masters of American vessels either to employ, in the said waters, Danish pilots, at reasonable rates fixed by the Danish government, or to navigate their vessels without such assistance.

ART. III. In consideration of the foregoing agreements and stipulation on the part of Denmark, whereby the free and unincumbered navigation of American vessels through the Sound and the Belts is forever secured, the United States agree to pay to the government of Denmark, once for all, the sum of seven hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine rix dollars, or its equivalent, three hundred and ninety-three thousand and eleven dollars in United States currency, at London, on the day when the said convention shall go into full effect, as herein afterwards provided.

ART. IV. It is further agreed that any other or further privileges, rights, or advantages which may have been, or may be, granted by Denmark to the commerce and navigation of any other nation at the Sound and Belts, or on her coasts and in her harbors, with reference to the transit by land through Danish territory of merchandise belonging to the citizens or subjects of such nation, shall also be fully extended to, and enjoyed by, the citizens of the United States, and by their vessels and property in that quarter.

ART. V. The general convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, concluded between the United States and his Majesty the King of Denmark, on the twenty-sixth of April, 1826, and which was abrogated on the fifteenth of April, 1856, and the provisions contained in each and all of its articles, the fifth article alone excepted, shall, after the ratification of this present convention, again become binding upon the United States and Denmark; it being, however, understood, that a year's notice shall suffice for the abrogation of the stipulations of the said convention hereby renewed.

ART. VI. The present convention shall take effect as soon as the laws to carry it into operation shall be passed by the governments of the contracting parties, and the sum stipulated to be paid by the United States shall be received by, or tendered to, Denmark; and for the fulfilment of these purposes, a period not exceeding twelve months from the signing of this convention shall be allowed.

But if, in the interval, an earlier day shall be fixed upon and carried into effect for a free navigation through the Sound and Belts in favor of any other power or powers, the same shall simultaneously be extended to the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, in anticipation of the payment of the sum stipulated in Article III.; it being understood, however, that in that event the government of the United States shall also pay to that of Denmark four per cent interest on the said sum, from the day the said immunity shall have gone into operation until the principal shall have been paid as aforesaid.

ART. VII. The present convention shall be duly ratified, and the exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington within ten months from the date hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the eighty-first year of the independence of the United States.

LEWIS CASS. [L. S.]
TORBEN BILLE. [L. S.]

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twelfth instant, by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and W. de Raasloff, his Danish Majesty's charge d'affaires and consul-general in the United States, on the part of their respective governments:

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

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

Done at the City of Washington, this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hun-
[L. S.] dred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

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

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, [illegible] n31-tf

C. C. FRENCH, E. H. WILSON, W. G. DUNLAP.

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINE Custom made clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.

Orders from the country attended to with care.

115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.

December 25, 1857. 5tf

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining tools, &c.

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

THE undersigned having erected at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large and commodious warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain, merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.

Also, being extensively engaged in the business of TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are further prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandize, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

Grand Mound and Olympia

NURSERIES,

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,

PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE above named Nurseries take pleasure in offering to the public the following varieties of

FRUITS, FLOWERS,

AND

Ornamental Shrubbery,

And hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a portion of the patronage:

APPLES—60 varieties, from a Golden Sweet to a Newtown Pippin.

PEARS—16 varieties, from a Summer Beauty to a Winter Nellis.

CHERRIES—22 varieties, from a Black Morrello to a Bigarreau.

PLUMS—9 varieties, such as the Washington, Jefferson, Green Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, &c., &c.

MINOR FRUITS.

ENGLISH RASPBERRIES—5 varieties.

ENGLISH STRAWBERRIES—6 varieties.

CURRANTS—2 varieties for sale: White and Red Dutch. Five varieties more under propagation.

Also, 3000 two year old trees—Apple, Cherry and Plum—for sale at the lowest market price. Old fruits will not be dressed up in new names in this establishment.

FLOWRING.

In this department we are making preparations to offer to the public a larger and better lot of articles than has ever before been offered in this Territory. We have now for sale 40 varieties of Double Monthly Roses, all colors. Three varieties Dahlias. Irish and Chinese Chrysanthenums, Queen's and Brompton stocks. Scotch Laburnum or Chain of Gold. Four varieties of English Pansies, Daffodils, Narcissees, Gladiolus, Carnations 5, Verbenas 7, and many other flowers under cultivation, such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Lillys, Iriss, Babianas, Cilias, &c., &c., &c.

Purchasers are requested to notify us of any mistakes. All mistakes rectified.

Mr. THOS. MERCER is authorized to receive and receipt for us at Seattle.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

R. W. MOXLIE, 1 Mile South-east of Masonic Hall, Olympia. | A. GANGLOFF, Grand Mound Prairie

Aug. 13, 1858. 6m38.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF ELLIS BARNES, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERsigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against ELLIS BARNES, deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at the office of B. F. Dennison, Esq., (the undersigned's place of business), in the town and county of Whatcom, Washington Territory.

HENRY ROEDER,
Administrator of said Estate.

November 12th, A. D. 1858. 6w52

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY.

JOB B. SEAMANS,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

STEILCOOM, W. T.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewelry of all kinds. These articles are also made to order and repaired in the best possible manner, and with dispatch in all cases. 40tf

---

To Whom it may Concern.

WM. L. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell & Stewart, is my authorized agent to receive and receipt for me and in my name, on all accounts due the undersigned.

Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call on him and make immediate payment. His receipts will be good in all cases.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46 tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA and Ranier, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, takes this method to inform the travelling public, that he is at all times prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, with—

HORSES AND MULES, Wagons, CARRIAGES, &c.,

For their Accommodation and Conveyance to any practicable portion of the Territory.

PERSONS traveling to Oregon, or from that Territory to this, can obtain ANIMALS or CONVEYANCES, at either—

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

IN passing up or down the Cowlitz River, persons can have their choice of performing the journey either with *HORSES* or in *CANOES*—Mr. WINSOR having in readiness at all times, at both Cowlitz Landing and Monticello, a number of—

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

WHICH can at short notice be manned to order, with crews of safe and experienced boatmen—well acquainted with the navigation of the river.

TERMS:

PASSENGERS will be conveyed from Ranier to Olympia, and from Olympia to Ranier, at the following rates:

From Ranier to Olympia,.....$16 00.
From Olympia to Ranier,.....$15 00.

Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. n17-tf

BATHING,

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV

OLYMPIA, W. T.

N. B. Hot and cold Baths at all hours.

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-ly.

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. 4th, 1857 n2ly

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c

TUMWATER, W. T.

AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood, load, and leave on the ebb tide.

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Undersigned keep on hand a number of excellent HORSES and BUGGIES for hire at reasonable rates.

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for travelers and business men, in times past, the undersigned has fitted up, in good style and comfortable manner, a *first class HOTEL and boarding house*, for the convenience of travelers from the American side, and residents of the Island in general.

It shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the subscriber to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seeking parties—to which the scenery of the Island especially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow his particular attention.

The public are therefore requested to cal on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.

CHARLES BAYLEY.

Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

THOS. J. HANNA,

Commission Merchant.

FORWARDING AND RECEIVING.

HAVING AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR the display, sale, and storage of all kinds of merchandise, and having had considerable experience in mercantile business, would respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends.

Port Townsend, W.T. 21tf

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NO. 171½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the

PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
Tuolumne Courier;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and Newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G COLLIER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage. Watches and Jewelry left with Williams' express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders for goods per Williams' Express, will meet prompt attention; and all watches repaired at this establishment are warranted to keep time. On hand and for sale,

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

☞ Remember—"G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. apl 3-n19.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1858. 9tf

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

NOTICE.

I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPARS on the shortest notice, at the lowest cash price. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. My facilities for procuring spars cannot be surpassed in Washington Territory. Give me a trial.

MOSES HURD.

Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

D. PHILLIPS, San Francisco. | D. HORTON, Seattle. | D. L. PHILLIPS, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &C, &C.,

Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [ap. 17-ly.

L. Q. WASHINGTON,

Agent for the Prosecution of Claims at Washington, D. C., before the Executive Departments, Congress, and the Court of Claims.

WILL attend to the settlement of the accounts of Marshals, District Attorneys, and other Federal officers, and of contracts with the Post Office and other Departments.

Also to the procuring of Patents for Land, Land Warrants, to claims growing out of Indian hostilities, and other business of a General Agency.

REFERS TO

Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Delegate for Washington Territory.

Gen. JOSEPH LANE, Delegate for Oregon.

JUDGE M. M. MCALLISTER, U. S. Circuit Court San Francisco.

Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Judge U. S. District Court, San Francisco.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Louisville Kentucky.

Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, and to the officers generally of U. S. Treasury and Interior Departments.

Address

L. Q. WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C.

Feb. 5, 1858. 11y

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graeffenburg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

AT

Point Roberts and Whatcom!

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES!

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK has now on hand and offer for sale, cheap for cash or gold dust, (which will be taken in exchange for goods at the highest cash value), a large, complete, and choice assortment of

MINERS TOOLS & SUPPLIES,

purchased in San Francisco "just before the late rise," and designed expressly for this trade.

Among the goods on hand may be found

PICKS, SHOVELS, MAGNETS, &c.;
FLOUR, PORK, BACON, BEEF;
TEA, COFFE, SUGAR, RICE, APPLES;
WOOLEN CLOTHING—SHIRTS, &c.;
BOOTS AND SHOES;
BLASTING POWDER, &c.

These things we will sell at prices that defy competition, either at Whatcom or Point Roberts, at both of which places a constant assortment will be kept on hand.

May 13, 1858. 25tf

Story Bro. & Co. DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES ECT. 105 CLAY ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.

ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO

Adams' Boston Brushes.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.

FOREST RIVER DO.

TIEMANN'S and other Colors.

GLUES, BRONZES

GOLD LEAF, &C.

San Francisco, March 20th, 1858. n19-ly

ALTA HOUSE.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEARS, have this day by mutual consent dissolved copartnership. The house will hereafter be conducted under the style of SPEAR & MAYHEW, whose whole desire will be to please, and make the weary traveler feel himself entirely at "home." No pains will be spared to accommodate, and all we ask is a call to insure your patronage.

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE FAST SAILING A NO. 1 SCHOONER "I. I. STEVENS" is offered for sale or charter. She is a new vessel, a fast sailer, and well furnished. Her measurement is about forty tons.

As a sailer, the "I. I. Stevens" probably has not her equal on the Sound—behaves well in rough weather, and sails well with light winds.

She will be sold at a bargain for cash.

For terms apply on board, or to

W. FITZPATRICK,
Bellingham Bay.

May 13, 1858. 25tf

G. A. BARNES. W. N. AYERS.

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-yly.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. 33tf

Graefenberg Company · Redington & Co. Agents ·

Family Medicines

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

THIS INSITUTION, (Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, Capital $100,000,) was founded for the purpose of supplying the public with the celebrated GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES. The series comprises remedies for nearly every disease adapted to every climate. For Families, Travelers, Seamen, Miners' use they are unequaled. All the Medicines are PURELY VEGETABLE, and warranted to cure the diseases for which they are severally recommended.

The Graefenberg Company does not profess to cure all diseases with one or two medicines. Our series consists of ELEVEN different kinds, adapted to the various diseases incident to the temperate and tropical climate. The following comprise the series of Graefenberg Medicines:

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are considered the standard Pill of the day, and are infinitely superior to any Pill before the public.—They operate without irritation on all the excretions, purging the blood by the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin.

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

An infalible remedy for all diseases of the womb and urinary organs, weakness in the back, pain in the breast, nervousness, debility, etc. In California and Oregon, out of more than a thousand cases where this medicine has been used, it has in no single instance failed to give permanent relief or to effect a certain cure.

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

A powerful extract. One bottle equal to ten of the ordinary Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood. A sure cure for scrofula, rheumatism, ulcers, dyspepsia, salt rheum, mercurial diseases, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

Invaluable for burns, wounds, sprains, chilblains, sores, swellings, scrofula, etc. As a Pain Extracter it cannot be excelled, affording immediate relief from the most excruciating pains.

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

This extraordinary article is a speedy and infallible remedy in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and the Asiatic Cholera, if taken with the first symptoms of the disease. It is purely vegetable in its compound.

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

For summer Complaint, and most diseases to which children are subject. Its true worth can never be set forth in words, but it can be felt and appreciated by parents whose children have been saved. No Mother should be without it.

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

Warranted a certain cure for this painful disease.—With the Ointment there are very few cases which cannot be radically and permanently cured. A surgical operation for Piles and Fistula should never be resorted to until this Ointment has been thoroughly tried. It never fails.

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

For diseases of the eye this Lotion has no equal. It is a positive cure for inflamation of the eyes, weaknesses, dimness and failing of sight. It will always be beneficial in acute inflammation of the eyes and also as a wash on inflamed surfaces.

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

A speedy and positive cure for this distressing complaint. These Pills are composed principally of Quinine, with other vegetable tonics, anti-spasmodics and febrifuge articles. Thousands have been permanently cured by their use.

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

Sovereign in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Diseases. It is, beyond all question, true that Consumption is a curable disease, and the Consumptive's Balm is the best curative ever used.

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

These Bittors are skilfully and elegantly prepared from a number of invigorating healthy roots, barks, herbs and vines. An invaluable tonic and health restorer.

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

A handsomely printed volume of 300 pages, concise and extremely plain descriptions of all manner of diseases, their symptoms and treatment. Every family should have one. Price only 25 Cents. It will be sent, post paid, to any post office in California or Oregon, on the receipt of 25 cents by mail or express.

Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

The Graefenberg Medicines are for sale by all Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the country.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

Agents for Olympia.

General Agents for California and Oregon
REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 107 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

January 15, 1858.-n8-ly.

United States District Court.

THE regular sessions of the United States District Court, as fixed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows:—

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.

—Associate Justice O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

The duration of the terms are limited to a period of three weeks, but may be adjourned before the expiration of that time.

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf-no.15.

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.

Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854, FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PRIVATE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, AND THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

Attending and Resident Physician,
L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,

Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, and the late Lecturer on the Diseases of Women and Children.

Communications strictly confidential.

Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

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

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his institute for the cure of all forms of Private Diseases—such as Syphilis, Gonorrœa, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences of self-abuse. In the first stages of Syphilitic or Gonorrœal diseases he guarantees a cure in a few days, without inconvenience to the patient or hindrance to his business. When a patient by neglect or improper treatment has developed the secondary symptoms of Syphilis, such as bubces or painful swellings on the groins, or ulcers in the throat and nose, which, if not checked, destroy the soft parts and cause the bones to mortify, separate and come away, leaving the sufferer an object hideous to behold; or when blotches and pimples break out upon the skin, or when he has painful swellings upon the bones, or when his constitution is injured so as to pre-dispose to consumption or other constitutional disease, the Dr. guarantees a cure or asks no compensation.

In RHEUMATISM, chronic or acute; in DYSENTEY or DIARRHŒA, he has safe and effectual remedies. For the treatment of the consequences of self-abuse, such as nocturnal emissions, nervousness, timidity, headache, pains in the back and limbs, with general weakness, loss of appetite, loss of memory, injury to the sight, restlessness, confusion of ideas, dislike for society, and a feeling of weariness of life; with the nervous system so excitable that slight noises shock or startle the patient, making his existence miserable. For the above maladies the Doctor will guarantee a cure or ask no compensation. He can be consulted free of charge, and invites all to call, as it will cost them nothing, and may be much to their advantage. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted where permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to publicly express his sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practices of uncontrollable passions in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed upon the daily 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, the symptoms became more alarming in their torture, and being finally told by one that the disease, being principally confined to the brain, medicines 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, 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 this result, I resolved to place myself immediately under his care, and, by a strict obedience to his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pains in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous re-action 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, the exciting, and at times the pleasurable dreams at night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and, in fact, in two months after consulting the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life, that life which, but a short time ago, I contemplated to end by my own hand.

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snare of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merit 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.

B. F. FILLMORE.

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

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby, that Dr. L. J. Czapkay has served during the contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance—whereof I have given him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self-sacrifice and undeserved misfortune.

KOSSUTH LAJOS,
Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, Jan. 6, 1852.

SPERMATORRHŒA

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 of society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples in the face, sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail, 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.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!!!—Great Blessing to Mankind!—Innocent but potent! Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum, (self-disinfecting agent), a sure preventative against gonorrhœa and syphilitic diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all venereal, scrofulous, gangrenous and cancerous ulcers, fœted discarges from vagina, uterus and urethra, and all cutaneus eruptions and diseases. As innoculation is a preventative against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum a preventative against syphilitical and gonorrhœal diseases, harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. Czapky's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found very convenient to use, being used as a soap. Price $5. For sale at Dr. Czapkay's Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite P. M. S. S. Co.'s office, San Francisco.

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHŒA.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY would ask especial attention to Syphilitic and Gonorrhœal diseases. In the first stages of either of these complaints he guarantees a perfect and effectual cure in a few days, without hindrance to business or the slightest inconvenience. The Dr.'s method of treating them combines all the latest improvements by the Medical Faculty, with discoveries made by himself, more effective than anything yet known, which secures the patient from the possibility of secondary symptoms, and removes the disease in the shortest possible time.

Secondary Syphilis, which appears in consequence of the absorption of the poison into the system, and produces Buboes, Ulcerations in the throat and nose, which destroys the soft parts, and cause the bones to mortify, separate and come away, disfiguring the patient horribly; Nodes, or painful swellings in the bones; Blotches upon the skin, cases of which the Doctor sees daily in his office, and which are the result of improper treatment. Also, Ulcers, Sores, and Pimples, and injuries to the constitution, which, after a long period of suffering destroy life. It will also be remembered that these disorders are hereditary, passing from parent to child, and entailing upon the offspring a ruined constitution. For a cure of all these forms of disease the Doctor guarantees a cure or asks no compensation. The Doctor can be consulted by letter or otherwise, free of charge, and invites all those who are afflicted to call upon him, where he will give such satisfaction as they can obtain no where else. His office is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, nearly opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. 3m45

SARSAPARILLA—Sand's, Townsend's, Gugrott's Yellow Dock, and Graeffenberg's Sarsaparilla, for