PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

JAMES LODGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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☞ Job work neatly executed at this office.

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

Agricultural.

From the California Farmer.

Cultivation of the Hop.

As we have continual inquiries relative to the cultivation of the Hop Vine, we feel that we can do our readers a favor by publishing the following circular, which we have received from Mr. Ray of Sacramento, who has given considerable attention to the growing of Hops, and has studied their habits and character for two or more years in California. We learn from Mr. Ray that he planted a lot of Hop roots, as late as May last, upon quite a dry piece of land, and although not expecting but a small return in growth, yet they grew well and made strong vigorous plants.

In an article which appeared recently in a Horticultural work in this State, a very erroneous notion was put forth advising *trellising* the Hop. This was a new idea; and any one, on trial, will find that the Hop will not change its native habit of growing *upwards* and grow horizontally on a trellis, any more than a man will bend and grow in that direction. The idea was absurd; they require strong and long upright stakes or poles, even to the hight named by Mr. Ray. We saw a pole at the last State Fair, 25 feet long, covered to the very top. Poles should not be less than fifteen, eighteen and twenty feet, surely.

The circular of Mr. Ray is a business one, and contains much of interest to all Hop-growers:

EDITOR FARMER—Allow me to call your attention to the cultivation of the Hop as a lucrative branch of Horticulture.

Our own, and the numerous experiments of others, many of whom have purchased roots from us, fully establish the peculiar adaptedness of the soil and climate of the whole Pacific coast to its growth; and our Brewers, by paying fifty per cent. more for them than for the best brought around Cape Horn, fully establish their superior character.

Since we have numerous inquiries, often by those who know but little of the Hop plant, we have thought it best to publish this circular, appending some brief remarks respecting its character and mode of cultivation.

CHARACTER OF THE HOP.—The root of the Hop is perennial, continuing to throw out its annual vine, and produce its flowers, abundantly, for twenty or more years. In common with a small class, it has its stamens and pistils on different plants. The Hop of commerce, is the flower of the pistilate or female plant; the office of the male or staminate flower, being merely to impregnate the female flower by its fecundating dust, or pollen, causing it to mature, seed, and, perhaps, in a slight degree, contributing to the development of the flower.—Hence, but few male plants are wanted in a Hop yard, one hill to 100 of the female plants being sufficient.

PROPAGATION.—Plants may be obtained from seed, but they cannot be set out till they have been proved, for like apples, or many other fruits, they are seldom like their parent, and at least one half will be males; while of the females, probably not one in fifty will be worth saving. The proper way to propagate, is by the employment of cuttings from old and well tested bearing roots. These are dropped in hills, six feet apart, each way, and covered to the depth of five inches. Twelve hundred roots will plant an acre, if one cutting only be planted in a hill, and this is enough, if they strike well. They may be planted from January to March, or even April; but January and February, where it is practicable, are the best months for planting. It is often the case that a Hop Yard, in this country, will produce a small crop the first season, and if the plants promise well, it may be best to set poles and allow them to run. The poles should be 18 to 24 feet in hight, and strong enough to resist the force of the wind, when loaded with vines.

GATHERING—The Hop matures in our climate in September. When it is ripe enough to pick, the color has slightly changed to lighter shade, and the seed has become hard and firm.

Picking should be pursued with as much dispatch as possible, and it is best conducted by removing the pole carefully from the ground, after cutting off the vines near the surface. The Hops may then be picked, the vines stripped or cut off, and the poles returned to their former position for future use.

CURING—Consists merely in drying, and may be effected by spreading in the shade, having a care that the pollen be not dissipated or lost. But a far more expeditious and cheaper plan, if the quantity be considerable, is to employ a kiln made of brick or stone, or even wood might answer. A good size for the kiln is twelve feet square at top, two feet at bottom, and eight feet high; across the top are laid slats for the support of cloth on which the green hops are placed. The heat is applied from a furnace of charcoal placed at the bottom. In a kiln of this size, fifty pounds may be dried at a time.

☞ Henry Dexter, the sculpter, is now engaged upon a bust of Gov. Banks. This head will complete his collection of Governors of all the States of the Union, except those of Oregon and California.

DUTCH ANNEXATION IN SUMATRA.—It is reported that the Dutch intend to make all Sumatra tributary to them.

A Day Dream.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

A day dream by the dark-blue deep;
Was it a dream, or something more?
I sat where Posilipo's steep,
With its gray shelves, o'erhung the shore.

On ruined Roman walls around
The poppy flaunted, for 'twas May;
And at my feet, with gentle sound,
Broke the light billows of the bay.

I sat and watched the eternal flow
Of those smooth billows toward the shore;
While quivering lines of light, below,
Ran with them on the ocean floor.

Till, from the deep, there seemed to rise
White arms upon the waves outspread,
Young faces, lit with soft blue eyes,
And smooth, round cheeks, just touched with red.

Their long, fair tresses, tinged with gold,
Lay floating on the ocean streams,
And such their brows as bards behold,
Love-stricken bards, in morning dreams.

Then moved their coral lips; a strain
Low, sweet and sorrowful I heard,
As if the murmurs of the main
Were shaped to syllable and word.

"The sight thou dimly dost behold,
Oh, stranger from a distant sky!
Was often, in the days of old,
Seen by the clear, believing eye.

"Then danced we on the wrinkled sand,
Sat in cool caverns by the sea,
Or, wandered up the bloomy land,
To talk with shepherds on the lea.

"To us, in storms, the seaman prayed,
And, where our rustic altars stood,
His little children came and laid
The fairest flowers of field and wood.

"Oh woe, a long, unending woe!
For who shall knit the ties again
That linked the sea-nymphs, long ago,
In kindly fellowship with men?

"Earth rears her flowers for us no more,
A half remembered dream are we.
Unseen we haunt the sunny shore,
And swim, unmarked, the glassy sea.

"And we have none to love or aid,
But wander, heedless of mankind,
With shadows by the cloud-rack made,
With moaning wave and sighing wind.

"Yet sometimes, as in elder days,
We come before the painter's eye,
Or fix the sculptor's eager gaze,
With no profaner witness nigh.

"And then the words of men grow warm
With praise and wonder, asking where
The artist saw the perfect form
He copied forth in lines so fair."

And thus they spoke, with wavering sweep
Floated the graceful forms away;
Dimmer and dimmer, through the deep,
I saw the white arms gleam and play.

Fainter and fainter on mine ear
Fell the soft accents of their speech,
Till I, at last, could only hear
The waves run murmering up the beach.

☞ We take the following notice of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession by South Carolina, from the Charleston *Mercury*, now before us:—

"The Convention was called to order.—The scene was one profoundly grand and impressive. There were a people assembled through their highest representatives—men most of them upon whose heads the snows of sixty winters had been shed—patriarchs in age—the dignitaries of the land—the High Priests of the Church of Christ—reverend statesmen—and the wise judges of the law. In the midst of deep silence, an old man, with bowed form, and hair as white as snow, the Rev. Dr. BACHMAN, advanced forward, with upraised hands, in prayer to Almighty God, for His blessing and favor in this great act of his people, about to be consummated. The whole assembly at once rose to its feet, and with hats off, listened to the touching and eloquent appeal to the All-Wise Dispenser of events. At the close of the prayer the President advanced with the consecrated parchment upon which was inscribed the decision of the State, with the Great Seal attached. Slowly and solemnly it was read unto the last word—"*dissolved*"—when men could contain themselves no longer, and a shout that shook the very building, reverberating, long-continued, rose to Heaven, and ceased only with the loss of breath. In proud, grave silence, the Convention itself waited the end with beating hearts."

GOOD ADVICE.—Men should learn to be attentive to their health, and keep the body as much as possible the fit medium of the mind. A man may be a good performer, but what can he do with a disordered instrument? The inhabitant may have good eyes, but how can he see accurately through soiled windows? Keep, therefore, the glass clear and the organ in tune. We do not wish you to be finical and fanciful; to live in the shop of an apothecary, or to have a medical attendant always dangling at your heels; but be soberly and prudently attentive to the body. Rise early; take proper exercise; beware of sloth; observe and avoid whatever disagrees with your system; never overburden nature; be moderate in your table indulgences; let not appetite bemire and clog the mind.

☞ Men often blush to hear what they are not ashamed to act.

Exemption Law.

AN ACT exempting certain property from execution and attachment.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That all real and personal estate belonging to any married woman at the time of her marriage, and all which she may have acquired subsequently to such marriage, or to which she shall hereafter become entitled in her own right, and all her personal earnings, and all the issues, rents and profits of such real estate, shall not be liable to attachment for, or execution upon any liability or judgment against the husband, so long as she or any minor heir of her body shall be living; *Provided*, That her separate property shall be liable for debts owing by her at the time of her marriage.

SEC. 2. The following property shall be exempt from execution or attachment, except as is hereinafter specially provided:

1. A homestead, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, to include the dwelling house and other buildings, and the land or lots upon which they stand.

2. All wearing apparel of every person and family.

3. All private libraries, family pictures and keepsakes.

4. To each householder, one bed and bedding, and one additional bed and bedding for every two members of the family, and other household goods and utensils and furniture, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars in value.

5. To each householder, two cows with their calves, five swine, two stands of bees, twenty-five domestic fowls, and provisions and fuel for the comfortable maintenance of such householder and family for six months; *Provided*, That in case such householder shall not possess, or shall not desire to retain the animals named above, he may select from his stock and retain other animals not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars in value.

6. To a farmer, the tools, impiements and farming utensils actually used about the farm. Also, two yoke of oxen with yokes and chains, or one span of horses with harness, and one wagon.

7. To a mechanic, the tools and implements used to carry on the trade, occupation or business in which he is engaged for his support, or the support of his family.—Also, material not exceeding in value one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

8. To physicians, their libraries, and medicines to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

9. To attorneys, clergymen, and other professional men, their libraries.

10. All fire-arms kept for the use of any person or family.

11. To any person, a canoe, skiff or small boat with its oars, paddles, sails and rigging not exceeding in value fifty dollars.

12. To a person engaged in lightering for the support of himself and family, one or more lighters, barges or scows, and a small boat, with oars, sails and rigging, not exceeding in value, in the aggregate, two hundred dollars.

13. A sufficient quantity of hay or grain, or feed for keeping for six weeks the animals mentioned in the several subdivisions of this section as exempted from execution and attachment.

But no article of property mentioned in this section, shall be exempt from an execution issued upon a judgment for its price, or upon a mortgage thereon, or for any tax levied thereon; *Provided*, That no mortgage made by a married man of any property exempted from execution and attachment in this act, shall be of any validity, unless the wife shall join in said mortgage, and the same be witnessed and acknowledged by her as is required in case of a deed conveying her interest in real estate.

SEC. 3. This act shall not be so construed as to prevent any single man, or a married man, his wife joining him in the waiver, from waiving, by agreement in writing, to any person or persons the benefit of this act; *Provided*, That any agreement of waiver made by a married man and his wife, shall be witnessed and acknowledged by them in the same manner required in case of a deed made by them conveying real estate.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed January 30th, 1861.

HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH.—Medicine will never remedy bad habits. It is utterly futile to think of living in gluttony, intemperance, and every excess, and keeping the body in health by medicine. Indulgence of the appetite, indiscriminate dosing and drugging, have ruined the health and destroyed the lives of more persons than famine or pestilence. If you will take advice, you will become regular in your habits, eat and drink only wholesome things, sleep on a mattress, and retire and rise very regularly. Make free use of water to purify the skin, and when sick take counsel of the best physician you can obtain, and follow Nature.

TRUE ART IN WAR.—Col. Peard, "Garibaldi's Englishman," says of rifle shooting in battle: "Mind, if ever you go rifle shooting, use your rifle in a scientific manner. Recollect always not to kill your man but to wound him; then it takes two men to carry him off, and those two men never by any chance come back the same day.—With a double-barreled rifle, therefore, you may get rid of six men at every discharge."

SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS.

From the San Francisco Evening Bulletin.

FORT CHURCHILL, Feb. 8, 1861.

The Pony Express arrived here this morning at half past 4 o'clock. The only news reports received by it are the annexed telegrams from St. Louis via Fort Kearney We learn that the railroad east of St. Joseph was blocked up by snow, which probably accounts for the non-arrival of the regular news report from St. Louis, and also for the lateness of the Pony.

ST. LOUIS, *via.* Fort Kearney, January 18.

The Pacific Railroad bill has been several times up in the Senate, and is not yet disposed of. An effort was made by Mr. Rice of Minnesota, to have the bill indefinitely postponed; but it failed, more than two-thirds having voted against the postponement. The bill was amended so as to require the consent of the States and Territories through which the road passes; and Congress to have time to satisfy or reject such legislation.

There are no further hostile proceedings in the South to report. Matters are more quiet in the country.

The U. S. Senate has adopted Clarke's amendment to Crittenden's Compromise resolutions, declaring that the Constitution is amply sufficient for the preservation of the Union—by a vote of 25 to 23. The Senators from the seceding States did not vote. Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania moved a reconsideration of this vote, which, upon doubtful authority, is said to have been rejected. The failure of Crittenden's compromise resolutions will be a heavy blow to the hopes of peace. The secession leaders immediately telegraphed to the Southern States to go ahead, as all hope of compromise was at an end.

Alabama is said to have telegraphed to her representatives in Congress not to withdraw, as the delegates from northern Alabama refuse to sign the Secession Ordinance.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* had no orders to cross the bar at Charleston, and has returned to Norfolk.

Col. Hayne, the representative from South Carolina at Washington, was at first resolved to demand the surrender of the Charleston forts; but he is now understood to be more moderate. His reception by the President was cold.

Major Anderson is not in need of reinforcements. No further attempt at present will be made to reinforce him.

The Georgia Convention has organized.

Nothing yet has been done by the House Committee of Thirty-three, but several reports have been and others will be made by the Committee. Adams withdraws his assent from the majority report, for the reason that the Southern members generally retired from the Committee.

Lieut. Hall has returned to Charleston from Washington, with instructions to Major Anderson.

The South Carolina Legislature is in session, trying to put the State on a war footing. A resolution has been passed declaring that any attempt to reinforce Maj. Anderson, will be regarded as an act of war.

The reports of a mutiny in Fort Sumter are all false.

A. Dudley Mann and T. Butler King are about to leave for Europe, as Commissioners for South Carolina and Georgia.

The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a law submitting the question of a Convention to the people.

Both branches of the Missouri Legislature have passed Convention bills by large majorities. The bills, however, differ in details. Both provide for submitting the action of the Convention, in case the relations of the State with the Federal Government are changed, to the people for ratification.

The Massachusetts Legislature has a bill under consideration relative to the increase of the active military force of the State.

New Jersey is taking measures to place the State brigades on a war footing.

The New York Congressional Delegation intend to call on the President in a body and urge strict enforcement of the laws.

Senator Davis of Mississippi has forwarded a letter to Gov. Pickens, urging the abandonment of any policy which would involve hostilities.

The Governor of Virginia communicated the Union resolutions of the State of New York to the Virginia Legislature in a message, in which he expressed the utmost disdain for the resolutions.

The Virginia House had adopted resolutions for a National Convention, to meet at Washington on the 4th of February; also, approving of Crittenden's Compromise resolutions.

A Convention bill was being debated in the North Carolina Legislature.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, in his Inaugural Message, speaks strongly for Union and against Secession; and favors the repeal of any laws to obstruct the execution of the Federal laws.

The Inaugural Message of the Governor of Indiana treats Secession as a treasonable assumption.

The Message of the Governor of Kentucky recommends a convention of the Border States, to meet at Baltimore early in February, and opposes hasty and inconsiderate action; submits the propriety of calling a State Convention, but would leave no effort untried to restore fraternal relations between the States; advocates the Crittenden Compromise, and opposes the employment of force against a State in any form.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.

The Pony Express of the 2d January has arrived.

The Georgia Convention has appointed a Committee to draft a Secession Ordinance.

The motion of Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, in the U. S. Senate, to reconsider the vote on Clarke's substitute for Crittenden's resolution was not lost, for on the 18th it was carried by 3 majority; and the resolutions were postponed till Monday [21st January.] Petitions still pour in favoring it.

The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Tuesday next, [22nd January.]

The House, on the 18th, passed the Army bill.

There is nothing of an exciting character in the latest news.

The telegraphic lines are once more all right. The snow has cut off all communication by railroad with St. Joseph, and no Pony left there on Thursday last [the 17th January.] This telegraphic news and your General Summary are taken by an extra Pony from Fort Kearny only.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22—1 A. M.

The California War Debt bill of $500,000 passed the House on Saturday, the 19th.

The Georgia Secession Ordinance passed on the 19th, by the following vote: Yeas, 208; Nays, 89.

The State troops of Florida, to the number of 2,000, have taken possession of the United States Navy Yard at Pensacola.—The gunboat *Wyandotte* was not permitted to enter the harbor, though out of coal.

Col. Hayne, the representative of South Carolina at Washington, does not insist on the surrender of Fort Sumter.

The Hon. Mr. Reis has returned to Virginia, greatly encouraged by Northern men with the prospect of an adjustment of national difficulties.

Lieut. Talbot returned to Charleston on Friday night [18th January.] The Governor and Council of South Carolina were in consultation during the greatest part of the night.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 24.

The Legislature has appropriated $40,000 for carrying on the postal arrangements, if the Federal Government secede from the present system. Lieutenant Mead has returned to Fort Sumter. The military services extended to the State by the Catawba Indians, of South Carolina, have been accepted by the Governor.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 24.

Gov. Brown, at the head of 700 State troops, this morning, demanded the surrender of the United States Arsenal. His demand was complied with. The troops in charge saluted the United States flag before hauling it down. The United States troops are to be sent to New York.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 24.

Volunteers are engaged in mounting and arranging cannon; carpenters are making scaling ladders, and the utmost bustle prevails. The United States steam-sloop *Wyandotte* is anchored westward from Fort Pickens, and under the guns of the fort.—It is supposed she will assist Lieut. Slimmer. Pilots have been notified that they may bring United States war vessels inside the harbor if they carry a flag of truce.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.

The Virginia proposition for a Convention of the States at Washington on the 4th of February, now monopolizes attention. Ex-President Tyler is at Washington, in connection with this subject, and has had a friendly interview with the President. The latter considers that there will be no collision during his administration.

The Rhode Island Senate, by a vote of 21 to 19, and the House, by a vote of 49 to 18, have repealed the personal liberty law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The Union men are much encouraged by the prompt response to the invitation for commissioners to meet here on the 4th of February, and it is believed that its action will command the support of a large majority of Congress. The repeal of the personal liberty bill by Rhode Island, and the action of the Ohio Legislature are hailed as harbingers of peace. Affairs wear a more hopeful appearance.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.

The House of Representatives (Washington) concurred in the Senate amendments to the Kansas bill, which is thus passed.

The Louisiana Convention passed the Secession Ordinance, and the Legislature directed their Senators and Representatives to withdraw from Congress.

South Carolina proposes to send volunteers to the assistance of Florida.

The Louisina Secession Ordinance is reported not to have been adopted by the Convention. Resolutions sustaining the seizure of U. S. forts have been adopted. There is a strong opposition in the Louisiana Legislature.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* sailed from Norfolk on the 25th January, under sealed orders, having on board two companies of soldiers for the South.

Latest News from Europe.

The steamship *Ætna* arrived at New York on the 28th January, bringing European news to January 17:

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Edwin James applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Anderson, the fugitive slave in prison in Toronto. The motion was founded on an affidavit of the secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The court, after consultation, granted a writ. Chief Justice Cockburn admitted that doing so might be regarded as incompatible with Colonial independence, but still the Queen's Bench had jurisdiction, Anderson being regarded as a British subject.

It is stated that several rifled cannon have been shipped from Liverpool for Charleston.

The weather was again quite severe throughout England.

Count Persigny had ordered the free circulation of all foreign journals throughout the French Empire.

Hostilities were suspended at Gaeta. Part of the French fleet had already left, and all would leave on the 19th.

Prince Carigan had arrived at Naples and was warmly received.

Victor Emanuel had issued a proclamation, calling on the people to show towards Carigan that they desire a unity of Italy.

It is asserted that King Francis wrote to the Emperor of Austria, declaring his intention to defend Gaeta to the utmost.

The Prussian Chambers were opened by a speech from the King. He said that the friendly relations between the great Powers were being strengthened by the recent meetings.

A plitical amnesty had been proclaimed in Prussia.

☞ The eastern politicians who were astonished at Henry S. Lane's westernism, will be astounded at Old Abe's. He is unmistakably "western all over." No amount of courtly training can ever make anything else out of him than a westerner. His receptions of foreign ambassadors will confound the martinets of polite society at Washington. * * * *

The man has a terrible penchant for story telling. He seemed to forget, at times, his position as President elect in his reception room, and to feel that he was again "on the circuit" in some country county seat, court adjourned, attorneys, judges, and clients around the bar-room fire whiling away the evening hours with amusing reminiscences and ludicrous anecdotes. I verily believe he would crack a joke at the crack of doom. He is unquestionably a fellow of infinite wit and most exquisite humor, and one who will set the table in a roar, even though the gloomy countenance of Toombs glowers over the board, or the wrathful visage of Wigfall frowns at the merry company.

Lincoln in conversation is very apt to take what the *garcons* of the *cafes* of Paris term, "*ze tru positione d'Amerique*"—the true American position; that is, his feet, enormous feet too, are very apt in the excitement of conversation, to become elevated to a position on a stove or convenient table, some ten inches higher than his head. Through the space between his elevated heels the American statesman is supposed to be gazing speculatively at future fields of conquest and annexation, while at the same time *sternly* bidding the rest of mankind defiance. If the French interpretation of our American posturing is correct, I am happy to be able to say that I know Lincoln takes the true American position—takes it often and readily.

☞ At the age of thirty, most men's characters experience a revulsion. The common pleasures of the world have been tasted to the full, and begin to pall. We have reduced to the sobering test of reality the visions of youth,—we no longer expect that perfection in our species which our inexperience at first foretold; we no longer chase frivolities, or hope chimeras. Perhaps one of the most useful lessons that disappointment has taught us, is a true estimate of love. For at first we are apt to imagine that woman (poor partner with ourselves in the frailties of humanity) must be perfect,—that the dreams of the poets have a corporeal being, and that God has ordained to us that unclouded nature,—that unchanging devotion,—that seraph heart, which it has been the great vice of fiction to attribute to the daughters of clay.—And, in hoping perfection, with how much excellence have we been discontented,—to how many idols have we changed our worship! Thirsting for the golden fountain of the fable, from how many streams have we turned away, weary and in disgust! The experience which teaches us at last the due estimate of woman, has gone far to instruct us in the claims of men, Love, once the monopolizer of our desires, gives way to more manly and less selfish passions,—we wake from a false paradise to the real earth.—*Bulwer.*

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

The News.

The late news from the States, although defining nothing as to the future, is exciting and feverish. Congress is wholly incapable of settling our revolution. The different antagonistic elements in the Committees of Thirteen and Thirty-three, totally failed to harmonize—accomplishing nothing.

Virginia has proposed a convention on the 4th of February, at Washington, by all the States, in order to agree upon some terms of union or disunion. The idea has been gladly received, and doubtless a number of the States did thus assemble.

There are rumors of great internal disorder in South Carolina, but we are inclined to consider them as false, when we read the extended correspondence of the New York *Tribune*. It was supposed that South Carolina would not attack Fort Sumter for the present.

Cannon planted on the banks of the Mississippi had turned back steamers on their way down the river. This had infuriated the West, and they have determined, if the South should close this river, to cut their way through by cannon balls.

Many of the Northern States are preparing for an emergency of war, and have tendered their services to the President.

The Southern Convention probably met on the 20th of February, and it is likely succeeded in forming some provisional government.

It is stated that Senators and Representatives are bought and sold by the immense lobby that are trying to get a Railroad bill through Congress,—that the bill for a Southern route is a gigantic fraud.

☞ LADY FRANKLIN—whose noble exertions to rescue her husband from an ice-bound grave, have awakened and enlisted the sympathies of the world—accompanied by her neice, Miss Sophia Craycroft, arrived here on the last California steamer. During her short stay in town, she was entertained by his Excellency Governor McGill and several others of our citizens—making an excursion to the beautiful village of Tumwater. Lady Franklin is now 60 years old, but her energy seems as fresh as that of youth.

☞ We will publish Mr. Burbank's communication next issue; also, the one from Astoria, relative to rich silver mines discovered on Gray's river. Both arrived too late for this issue.

We are informed by a gentleman connected with the river line, that the steamer has never arrived as late as 7 o'clock, P. M. We do not know certainly who is at fault, only from representations made, but would suggest a correction of the evil of non-connection, wherever it may be. It bears heavily upon us of the Sound.

ANOTHER IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.—Mr. Seward's speech has raised a mutiny in the Republican camp. Previous to the late Presidential election his doctrines were more extreme than ever. At Detroit, he spoke of the policy of the country having been wrong for the last forty years—that in 1820, the North should have taken the same ground the Republican party take today, declaring all Territory free. At St. Paul—later in his triumphal campaign—his foreshadowing of Republican policy was that the free States should surround the slave States, and gradually suffocate slavery. Now, speaking as a patriot, he says that Republicanism must cease to exist—that the doctrine that the North may seize on all Territory, and prohibit the entrance of any more slave States in the Union must be given up. Republicanism is thus destroyed by its author, for the internal dissensions in its ranks between the moderate men and abolitionists are irreconcilable. The abolitionists say we are fighting for a principle; the others say—"if we must give up that principle or the Union, 'let the idea slide.'" The words of Senator Seward are admirable in temper, indicating a spirit of moderation and concession well worthy of any patriot.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.—On the 12th of January last, Senator Seward delivered a speech in the United States Senate, second only in importance to the message of the incoming President. As Mr. Seward has accepted the Secretaryship of State under Mr. Lincoln, we may view this production as official. While the South stands with lighted fuse by its cannon, and the North is rushing to its armories, the Senator steps forward from the ranks of his Republican army, bearing a white flag of truce, and saying that he is willing to disband his forces. The father of his party, the statesman and leader hitherto of a northern policy alone, he now forgets that he is a partisan, to be a patriot; "For," says the Senator, "beyond a doubt, union is vitally important to the Republican citizens of the United States; but it is just as important to the whole people. Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything else is and ought to be."

☞ We see that the Postmaster General has increased the service from the Dalles to Fort Colville, to a weekly one instead of monthly heretofore, owing to the exertions and representations of our Delegate.

☞ There will be a mass Union meeting at the Capitol on Thursday evening week.

Celebration at Steilacoom.

Friday the 22nd of February was a gay day at Steilacoom,—the anniversary of the birth day of WASHINGTON, that pure Mason. The Free Masons dedicated with appropriate ceremony, their new and handsome hall. Early in the morning, the steamer *Eliza Anderson* left Olympia with the guests from here on board. The first part of the day was cold and rainy, chilling gusts of wind swept over the Bay and town, while the melting snow rendered the walks wet and disagreeable. Had it not been for the unpleasant weather a number more would have attended from Olympia. Farther down the Sound and at Steilacoom, the air was mild and pleasant.—After several hours of mutually agreeable hospitality, the ceremony of dedication took place. The Rev. B. C. Lippincott delivered the oration,—one well suited by its impressive character to the time and place. In the evening there was a grand dance in the lower room of the hall. Representatives from the different points on the Sound were assembled together to make merry. A magnificent supper was provided in a room at an easy distance from the Hall. The dancing was kept up until a late hour,—gradually, towards daylight, couple after couple seceded, the lamps grew a little duller, and about half-past four the assembly dispersed. About nine in the morning, the steamer bore away from the wharf, on her return, lively with her gay freight of life. The trip from here to Steilacoom is delightful. Changing picturesque scenery, projecting evergreen headlands, the magnificent bays swelling between in graceful curves—all toned by a quiet beauty of mild sunshine that softly harmonizes the whole landscape, happily awaken those gentler sympathies and better impulses, to which, alas! we are so often untrue. Our citizens arrived home in due time, accompanied by some of our Steilacoom friends, for whose entertainment here a pleasant little dance was gotten up in the evening.

The new hall at Steilacoom, is a handsome building in the Italian bracketed style. It is beautifully situated on the bank of the Sound. The view from the portico commands a wide expanse of many miles, embracing the different varieties of mountain and marine landscape. The building is to be handsomely finished with plastering. It will cost about eight thousand dollars. Steilacoom spared neither pains nor expense in providing for her guests, and their kindness is warmly appreciated by their Olympia guests, who were indeed charmed with the urbanity and social good feeling that greeted them.—Such evidences of friendship are always gratifying, but are more especially natural and proper between those who are neighbors, and whose social and other interests are identical. We hope to have an opportunity to reciprocate this hospitality, and in the meantime, and after, we will bear in warm remembrance the appreciation of their kindness, so pleasing as a memento to both host and guest.

Driftwood.

—We learn that Col. J. Patton Anderson, formerly U. S. Marshal, and afterwards Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory, is a delegate from Florida to the convention at Montgomery, Alabama, to be held for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy. The Colonel is a clever gentleman, and his friends here will regret to hear that he differs so much from them. We are all Union men.

—Elwood Evans, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the Alphean Association next Friday evening. Subject—"Washington Territory." We hope that the lecturer will have a good attendance. The audience will hear a good production.

—If the Crittenden compromise resolutions, or an equivalent, were rejected by the National convention that assembled on the 4th February, we must soon expect civil war.

—Gov. Pickens sent some provisions, with his compliments, to Major Anderson. The Major received the compliments but would'nt take the provisions.

—The majority against Mr. Lincoln is more than *three* times larger than ever cast against any prominent aspirant for President.

—We imagine that there is but little hope for the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

—Nothing is said now in the Atlantic States about a Cabinet officer from the Pacific coast.

—It is said that Mr. Lincoln has not yet recovered from his surprise at his nomination and election, and, something like Mr. Pierce, is still deeply meditating upon the causes that have promoted him. He is inclined to think that it must be something that he *has not done* that has elevated him, for he can't think of anything that he has done which ought to have put him so far ahead. Mr. Seward's surprise extends in another direction. His gentle astonishment is that *he* was not nominated.

[PER PONY EXPRESS.]

Letters from the National Capital.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

[Below we present to our readers two letters from Washington City, per Pony Express. But owing to some incompetency in the express, the news and letters have been long since anticipated by the regular mail.

The events are so changing that it is impossible to write more than a narrative of past events; anything written of our country's future can have no interest except as conjecture. Our correspondent throws some light on the Pacific Rail Road. If his views are correct we can loose but little by the defeat of such a measure, as this one that is presented in the bill he refers to.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1861.

The revolution is moving on, and not a thing has been done since my last to stay its course. The conservative portion of the Republican party in Congress has not spoken out. The committees have come to no conclusion. All attempts of the border States to interfere as mediators, have proved abortive. The President has sent in his message transmitting his correspondence with the commissioners of Carolina, and throws upon Congress the responsibility of meeting the crisis. In the meantime, he announces his determination to do what he can to protect the public property and collect the revenue. The sending of re-inforcements to Major Anderson, has caused Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, to resign. These re-inforcements reached Charleston yesterday in the Star of the West. The steamer was fired on by the Carolina troops. Major Anderson sent an officer with a flag, demanding that the steamer should not be interfered with, but be allowed peaceably to enter the harbor and land the troops and supplies at Fort Sumter, and declaring, it is reported, that he would open his fires upon the city of Charleston if the steamer was molested. The result was the steamer was permitted to enter the port and discharge her cargo. [Our correspondent is in error. The steamer was not permitted to land, but was forced to go to sea again.—ED.] We have not yet received the particulars of the affair. Mississippi passed her ordinance of secession yesterday. To-day it was to have been drawn up, signed, and have effect. There seems not to be the least doubt that every southern State, Missouri and Delaware, and perhaps Maryland excepted, will pass similar ordinances before the 4th March next.

Indeed, the hopes of the most conservative any union-loving men of the country, look rather to union through a re-construction of the government than to the maintainance of the present Union, by amendments to the Constitution. And to this end, with most anxious solicitude, they seek to avoid a collision of arms. The Hon. Jeff. Davis made to-day a most eloquent and touching argument, in which he appealed to Senators to meet the great facts of the crisis, to avoid the shedding of blood. I am satisfied that Col. Davis is attached to, and most anxious to maintain these States in a common union, and under a common Constitution. His youth and manhood have been devoted to its service. He has confronted peril, and received wounds in the common cause. In his speech, he alluded to these facts in his career, and urged that the States who felt their honor, their safety and tranquillity required they should withdraw from the Union, be allowed to do so in peace. If this were denied, devastating wars would follow, large armies would be kept on foot, thousands of lives be sacrificed, and millions of treasury spent, without one section succeeding in subjugating the other, and without one single advance being made to arrange the existing difficulties. He contended that in the end as in the beginning, peaceful negotiations could alone settle the question in dispute.

A few days since, Mr. Douglas, in a very forcible argument against coercion, expressed the opinion that a State, seceding from the Union, as has South Carolina, must be regarded and treated with as a *de facto* government both by foreign nations and the United States. Mr. Breckinridge, in a letter to the Governor of Kentucky, protests against any act which will bring either the sections or the people of a sovereign State and the Federal Government into collision, as the death knell of our once happy Union, and as the death-blow to all hopes of re-construction.

It must be constantly borne in mind that we have to deal with a revolution, where event succeeds event with the rapidity of a dream, where the restorer of palliatives of to-day becomes obsolete on the morrow, and where the most patient and wise forecast can discern but dimly the shadow of coming events. The public mind cannot possibly seize, and seasonably adjust itself to the times. Our public men, many of them, cannot, or will not. I have had hope in a movement of the Republican party. There is a decided movement. It is still going on. But it is to be feared, it will come too late. The proposition of Mr. Adams, proposing to admit New Mexico as a State, the proposition made by the Republicans to give guarantees against interference with slavery in the States where it exists, in the District of Columbia, in dock yards, &c., all evince the decided and positive character of this movement. Unhappily, the body of the Republicans are not moving. They are waiting—not anticipating the action of their constituents. They have achieved a victory. They cannot surrender their idea of enjoying the triumph which, in their figurative language, is placing and keeping their heel on the monster slavery.

Congress must act, and that speedily, to avert civil war. It would seem that the States were bound to go out of the union one after the other. This is the one large overruling fact. Men must give up pride of opinion to prevent the shedding of fratricidal blood.

You will learn how the President is now denounced and condemned by a large portion of his former supporters. How could he have done otherwise? His oath requires him to see that the laws are faithfully executed. He cannot recognize the right of secession. He has shown the greatest forbearance. Congress must come in, in its wisdom, to adjust the laws to the facts, as far as it can be done.

On Saturday last, Jan. 5, and again on yesterday, the House bill for a Pacific Rail Road was considered in the Senate. It provides two routes—the central and the southern route. It having been adopted in the House as a substitute by way of amendment, it could not be amended at all in its details. The House resisted all amendments, which, by the way, could only be offered as additional matter. Moreover, justice to the North-West, requires that aid should have been given to the Northern route. The bill makes no provision for the Northern route—completely ignores both Washington and Oregon, and the rapidly increasing interests of the northern half of our whole interior. All amendments in its favor were voted down in the House. Under these circumstances, the friends of the Northern route have determined in the Senate to insist upon its recognition, before giving their votes in favor of the bill. If the Senate will pass a three route bill, it will pass the House by a large majority. I was most glad to observe that Gen. Lane, the Senator from Oregon, has taken the strongest ground in favor of the rights of Oregon and Washington, and of the Lake States in this measure. He insists upon the Northern route being added to the bill, and is in favor of a radical change in the features of the bill, to guard against its being a mere scheme of plunder on the public treasury. The question, moreover, might well be raised, whether so great an undertaking ought to be entered into at a time when the Government seemed to be on the point of falling to pieces, and earnest and persistent friends of the Pacific railroad still believe that nothing will be lost by further delay.

Since writing the above, information has been received to the effect that the Star of the West has not entered the port of Charleston, but that Major Anderson, after correspondence with Governor Pickens, has determined to suspend further operations, till he receives positive instructions from the Government.

JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the Pioneer and Democrat:

Since my last, events have occurred showing positively the only chance of preserving the Union of these States, is by a reconstruction of the government. Delegates from the sovereign States must meet again in Convention, as did our fathers in 1787. Congress and the Federal Government are perfectly powerless. If collision can be avoided, reconstruction will be possible. The Republican party must be overthrown in the Free States, and the control of affairs pass into the hands of men who respect Southern rights, and will exert every means to promote the old affection and confidence between the sections. Let this be done, and reconstruction will follow, if in the mean time collision can be avoided. This is the rub. Collision must be avoided, avoided by the North abandoning the idea of coercion, and by the South refraining from acts of aggression against the property and forces of the Federal Government. There is not much fear now of an attack upon Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens, although both have been threatened.

The speech of Mr. Seward, nine days since, was a beautiful rhetorical effort, and breathed an admirable spirit, but it came too late. Had he and his followers enunciated such sentiments for the past few years, instead of the "irrepressible conflict," the country would not have come to its present unhappy condition. I cordially assent to all his hosannas in favor of the Union, and I do not think he has at all exaggerated the terrible consequences of dissolution. But hosannas and evils to come will not prevent dissolution, or of themselves reconstruct the government. Guarantees must be given, establishing the fact that the North has discarded the "irrepressible conflict," and has desisted from its avowed determination to place its heel upon the slave power. The doctrine of "live and let live," must be mutually recognized. For one, it seems to me, Mr. Crittenden's resolutions form a basis which should be satisfactory to all conservative men. The Republicans, however, although greatly shaken, and especially their leader Mr. Seward, have not been equal to the occasion. Five States have passed ordinances of secession. Their Senators and Representatives have, or will soon, withdraw from Congress. Louisiana and Texas will soon follow.—Next month they will organize a provisional government. If coercion be attempted, every Southern State will join them. If abandoned, it is to be hoped that the border slave States will remain, and will act as mediator in the great work of reconstruction, or if that prove abortive, exert their good offices to make the separation a peaceable and equitable one.

Mr. Corwin, chairman of the select committee of thirty-three, addressed the House to-day, in a speech of eloquence, power and good temper. It was listened to with the most earnest attention, and was kindly received. But it simply did not meet the case. It glossed over the avowed purposes of the Republican leaders. It asserted they never did contemplate to do what the record shows they had avowed they would do. The Republicans as a party to catch votes, have not only catered to the abolition feeling, but have stood almost on pure abolition ground. The party had become so inflamed with the anti-slavery crusade, that very few men through the length and breadth of the North, not only could not have been elected had they spoken as Seward and Corwin now speak, but they could not even have got the nomination of the Republican party for the most inconsiderable office. Moderate men like Eli Thayer of Massachusetts, who voted for the admission of Oregon, were repudiated by the party, and Andrews, the apologist and defender of John Brown, received its highest honors.

My hope now is that a collision will not occur. That immediate secession will cease with the Cotton States. That the border Slave States will hold a neutral position, to propose terms and act as mediators, and that the incoming administration will abandon the idea of coercion. Should the next State elections place the governments of the Free States in the hands of men who will co-operate with the border Slave States in the great work of harmony and restoration, then a reconstruction may be hoped for on terms just to all. The elections in Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire occur early in the spring. If the Republicans are decisively defeated, conventions can in these States be called and commissioners be appointed to confer with the seceding and border Slave States. The same conventions may elect delegates to a general convention. If other Free States will follow their example, we may witness a convention of the States before the end of the year.

Although but little can be expected from Congress, there may be an earlier movement on the part of Republican Governors and Legislatures than now seems probable. The Republicans of Congress, through all their stolid indifference and sullen determination to enjoy the victory, are shaking in their boots. They are catching at straws. They urge the Pacific Railroad as a measure of peace and conciliation. A measure obviously having the contrary effect, when we consider that it is imposing a perspective tax upon the people of the United States for a measure, in the opinion of the States who have seceded, entirely unwarranted by the Constitution. It is saying: we shall help to get the seceding States back by imposing upon them a tax, not only without their assent, but against their deliberate judgment of the powers of the general government. When men reason and act in this way, they are paralyzed by the peril of events to the extent of having neither judgment to grasp them nor courage to direct them. Men in such a condition may of a sudden, yield to the imperative necessity of events, and settle like a flash upon the only measure which can avert war and tend to re-construction—State conventions and a general convention of all the States.

The House bill is a great outrage on the North and Northwest. The bill will not build the central route. Money cannot be raised on it. It is in fact, simply a bill for the southern route. Its advocates are in great force here. They resort to every conceivable means. A large lobby has been bought up. The Press has been largely subsidized. The efficacy of the bill as a measure of peace and conciliation is urged upon all weak-kneed Republican Senators. Since patriots are about every uncertain Senator applying these arguments, all for the love of country, and having no eye to the five or ten thousand dollars, the reward of their patriotism, in the event of the passage of the bill. The money changers have indeed invaded the very temple of our liberties, and gigantic schemes of plunder on the public Treasury are now being successfully urged by an insolent and mercenary lobby.

A bill for three routes, with moderate aid and careful provisions to guard public and private interests might pass, if men looked to the public good and not to selfish and local interests. An effort will be made to have such a bill substituted by the Senate for the House bill.

JEFFERSON.

☞ A quantity of editorial matter is crowded out this week by news from the States.

—A rumor is afloat that our war debt bill has passed. We see no foundation for it, and imagine that it was confounded with the California war debt of $500,000, which passed the House.

☞ The following quotation is from Mr. Webster's reply to Calhoun, delivered in the Senate, Feb. 16, 1833:

"I believe that thousands of honest men are involved in scenes now passing—led away by one-sided views of the question, and following their leaders by the impulses of an unlimited confidence. Depend upon it, sir, if we can avoid the shock of arms, a day for consideration and reflection will come; truth and reason will act with their accustomed force, and the public opinion of South Carolina will be restored to its usual constitutional and patriotic tone."

We believe that is all we need now—time.

☞ We have received an anonymous communication which we cannot publish. Every communication must bear a responsible name.

SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS.

From the San Francisco Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, January 29.

A resolution was pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature for the appointment of Commissioners to the Convention at Washington on the 4th of February.

The Georgia Convention and the South Carolina Legislature are still at work carrying out their secession programme. Jeff. Davis is in Charleston.

North Carolina has not yet called a Convention. The result is doubtful.

Judge Robinson, the Virginia Commissioner to the seceding States, telegraphed that if the *Brooklyn* be destined to Pensacola, his mission of peace will prove a failure.

The Grand Jury of Washington City has indicted Ex-Secretary Floyd for mal-administration, conspiracy, and complicity in abstracting bonds.

Secretary Dix has issued orders that captains of revenue cutters shall not deliver up their vessels to rebels, but defend them to the last, and if overpowered, to blow them up. He has also written to the Collector of New Orleans, to apply to the Governor of Louisiana to revoke the seizure of the Government Hospital, and the order for removing 260 patients, Mr. Dix denouncing it as an act of outrageous barbarity, disgraceful to any age or country.

Senator Mallory, at Pensacola, telegraphed to Senator Bigler, last evening, that 1,700 men were on the ground to resist the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and that if the *Brooklyn* attempted to relieve the Fort a bloody fight would follow. The The errand of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is believed to be of a peaceful character, with a view to intercept hostile demonstrations on the part of the Gulf Squadron. The troops on board were destined to the works at the Tortugas, which are still in possession of the Federal authorities, but without adequate force to hold them. Captain Barron was sent by land a week since on a similar errand, and has probably arrived there by this time. His despatches to Fort Pickens and the naval commanders in the Gulf were of a pacific character.

The report is erroneous that a boat from Fort Sumter had been fired into from one of the Charleston forts.

Col. Hayne has made no demand on the Federal Government for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and is patiently waiting the action of the Southern Congress at Montgomery, which will assemble next week.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE BY THE PRESIDENT.—The annexed Message from the President of the United States was communicated January 18th to Congress. In the Senate, the Message was ordered to be printed, and the subject postponed till to-morrow. In the House, consideration of the Message was postponed till the 29th:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th instant, having in view the peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th instant, by ex-President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render service to his country in this its hour of peril. These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, and appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar Commissioners appointed by Virginia to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

I confess I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction.—From the past history of this ancient and renowned Commonwealth, we have the fullest assurances that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts. It is highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States have appointed and are appointing Commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council. When assembled, they will constitute a body entitled, in an eminent degree, to the confidence of the country.

The General Assembly of Virginia has also resolved that ex-President John Tyler shall be appointed, by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly, a Commissioner to the President of the United States, and that Judge John Robertson shall be appointed, by a like vote, a Commissioner to the State of South Carolina and the other States that have seceded or shall secede, with instructions respectfully to request the President of the United States and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States.

However strong may be the desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power, and that Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and any other Government. It would therefore be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control. If he were thus to act, they might pass laws which he should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement.

Under existing circumstances, my present actual power is confined within very narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the public property within the seceding States, so far as may be practicable, and especially to employ the Constitutional means to protect the property of the United States, and to preserve the public peace at this, the Seat of the Federal Government. If the seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the dangers so much to be deprecated no longer exist. Defense and not aggression, has been the policy of this Administration, from the beginning.

But whilst I can enter into no such engagement as that proposed, I cordially commend it to Congress, with much confidence that it will meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce collision of arms, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia. I am one of those who will never despair of the Republic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the Union of the States on some terms just and honorable for all sections of the country. I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined means under the providence of God of accomplishing this inestimable benefit. Glorious as are the memories of her past history, such an achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, January 28, 1861.

CHARLESTON, S. C. January 28.—The Legislature to-day unanimously resolved, that while acknowledging the courtesy of the Virginia Legislature in sending a commissioner, they decline having any intercourse on the subject proposed, regarding the separation as final and irrevocable.

ST. LOUIS, January 18, 1861.

The telegraph wires, which were prostrated by the storm, were repaired this afternoon. The following report is necessarily condensed, in order that it may be got through, before the Pony arrives at Fort Kearny:

All accounts agree that no reinforcements or supplies will be sent to Fort Sumter for the present, as they are not needed, and would produce irritation.

Washington despatches of the 16th inst. say Col. Hayne called on the President on the previous evening, and was politely received. He stated verbally, fully the purpose of his mission, which was to demand the unconditional withdrawal of the garrison at Fort Sumter. The President heard him through, but then requested him to submit it in writing, when he would consider and communicate his reply. This was all that occured, and Colonel Hayne is perfectly in the dark as to what the reply will be. He has been busily engaged most of to-day preparing the document, but the urgent solicitations of a large number of Southern Seators, I understand have induced Colonel Hayne to modify his views, and he has telegraphed this fact to Gov. Pickens, and asked for further instructions; and these Southern Senators insist on South Carolina doing no act which will involve a collision.

Senator Davis has dictated and forwarded a letter to Governor Pickens, which was writen by another Senator, in which he supplicates them to abandon any policy which would involve hostilities.

The Cabinet has determined against holding any intercourse with South Carolina as ambassadors.

It is rumored and apparently upon good authority, that Mr. Buchanan has assured the South that while he can never recognize the *de facto* government of South Carolina, or any seperate State seceding, it would not be inconsistent with his former position to recognize a government *de facto* embracing three or more States combined.

Lieut. Hall left Washington on the 18, with instructions for Major Anderson. Their character has not transpired, but it is ascertained from a reliable source that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, as demanded by South Carolina authorities, and that the post will be defended.

A telegram from Col. Todd, in command of Fort Monroe, in Mobile Bay, says he has plenty of men, guns and ammunition to prevent any hostile force approaching Mobile.

There is no confirmation at Washington of the Charleston rumor that Major Anderson proposes to evacuate the post.

It was announced on the 18th at Washington that the Bank of the Republic, under instructions of the Governor of North Carolina, will pay the interest on all the bonds of the State, without regard to the late frauds in the Interior Department.

The New York *Times* states, on the authority of a letter from an officer at Fort Sumter, that Major Anderson feared, the day before her arrival, that the *Star of the West* had left New York with reinforcements for him, and that he gave orders not to fire upon the batteries that were attacking the steamer, because he was anxious to avoid a collision.

Kennedy of Maryland says his State is ready for civil war if the Republicans defeat Crittenden's amendment.

Although the Republican Senators voted against the Crittenden Compromise, their objection was to that part which provides for the division of Territory which may hereafter be acquired.

The vote in the Senate on the Crittenden proposition, was immediately telegraphed South by the secessionists, who were greatly rejoiced at the result.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, by a vote of three Southerners against two Northerners, have decided not to report Mr. McIntyre's nomination for Collector of Charleston, to the Senate.

Breckinridge is not acting with the Seceders, but with the Border States.

The represenatives from five States, Georgia included, have now withdrawn from the Senate, and four States from the House.

The levee, on the night of the 7th January, at the White House, was, for the first time, crowded with Republican members.

Douglas and Crittenden are preparing a new plan for adjustment.

Meteorological Record.

KEPT BY MR. JOHN K. HALL, OF OLYMPIA.

For the Week ending 28th inst.

	THERMOMETER.					
	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	mean	sky.	Remarks.
Feb'y. 22	31°	42°	37°	36⅓°	var.	rain.
" 23	34°	48°	42°	41⅓°	cl'dy	rain.
" 24	36°	45°	43°	41°	cld'y	rain.
" 25	39°	44°	40°	42⅓°	var.	rain.
" 26	39°	47°	42°	39⅔°	var.	rain.
" 27	32°	46°	41°	35⅓°	clear	
" 28	34°	52°	45°	35⅓°	var.	air.

Amount of rain for the week,.....1.55 in.

SYNOPSIS OF OBSERVATIONS FOR THE THREE WINTER MONTHS.

December, 1860.

Maximum temperature	52°
Minimum "	25°
Mean, for the month,	39° 75
No. of days on which rain fell	13
No. of days on which no rain fell	18
No. of frosty mornings	11
No. of clear days	6

No snow fell this month.

January, 1861.

Maximum temperature	49°
Minimum "	14°
Mean "	38 47
Amount of snow fell	6 35 inches
Amount of rain and melted snow	3 05 "
Snow lay on the ground	8 days.
No. of days in which snow fell	4
No. of days in which rain fell	12
No. of days in which no rain fell	19
No. of frosty mornings	6
No. of clear days	4

February, 1861.

Maximum temperature	52°
Minimum "	31°
Mean "	42° 26
Amount of snow fell	9 inches.
Amount of rain and melted snow	8 85 "
No. of days snow lay on the ground	4
No. of days on which snow fell	2
No. of days on which rain fell	13
No. of days on which no rain fell	15
No. of frosty mornings	7
No. of clear days	8

There was no account kept of the amount of rain that fell in December, but it would not exceed the amount for January.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Winslow,

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

New Advertisements.

JOHN M. JONES,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

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

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

Olympia, March 1, 1861. 15tf

For Delegate to Congress.

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

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

TYPE, PRESSES, PRINTING MATERIAL,

INK, CARD STOCK &c.,

Nos. 411 *to* 417 *Clay Stseet*,

(Opposite Fr—k's Baker's)

15y SAN FRANCISCO.

SCHOOL NOLICE--OLYMPIA DISTRICT.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL OF THE TOWN OF Olympia commenced its term on Monday the 25th day of February, at the District School House, under the charge of Prof. B. C. Lippincott, late Principal of the Puget Sound Institute.

Scholars residing within the limits of the said town are entitled to a deduction upon their tuition equal to their share of the school fund. All scholars outside of the district will pay full tuition.

To correct misapprehension, the directors give notice that the District School has not been merged or joined with any other School or Institute.

By order of the Trustees of the District.

RICHARD LANE, Clerk.

Olympia, Feb. 25, 1861. 1w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION OR ORDER of sale issued out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, and to me directed, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution the following described real estate, which I will proceed to sell, according to law, at the Court house door in Olympia, W. T., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 18th day of March, 1861, all the right title and interest of Moses Hurd and Mary Ann M. Hurd in and to

All that certain lot or parcel of land in the county of Thurston and Territory of Washington, constituting all and singular the land embraced and described in the notification on file in the office of the Register of Washington Territory, situated in township eighteen (18) north, range (2) two west of the Willamette meridian, lying west of the portion assigned to Mary Ann M. Hurd, and by assignment of the said Register having been allotted the east half of said donation claim, which tract or parcel of land contains one hundred and thirty acres, be the same more or less, and all embraced within section eight and nine of said township.

And also all and singular the tract and parcel of land bought by Moses Hurd of John B. Dickerson, one hundred and twenty acres, or thereabouts, being the east half of the donation claim of the said John B. Dickerson, the notification of which is on file in the office of the Register of the Territory of Washington, saving and reserving thereout certain lots of land, numbered and described upon the plat recorded in the office of the Auditor of Thurston county, as lots one (1) two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), thirty-six (36), thirty-seven (37), thirty-eight (38), thirty-nine (39), forty (40), forty-one (41), forty-two (42), forty-three, (43), fifty-three (53), fifty-four (54), and fifty-six (56); that is to say, all the land now owned by the said Moses Hurd, purchased by him of said John B. Dickerson, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment rendered by the said court in favor of William W. Miller against Moses Hurd and Mary Ann M. Hurd, of thirteen hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest and costs, and increased costs, less six hundred and forty dollars.

WILLIAM BILLINGS,
2w15 Sheriff of Thurston County, W. T.

French, Wilson & Co.,

MAKE THE BEST

CLOTHING.

Furnishing Goods, all Kinds,

Retailing for cash, at Wholesale Prices.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
CARPET-BAGS,
UMBRELLAS,
ETC.,

TO BE

FOUND IN ANY RETAIL HOUSE IN CALIFORNIA.

Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
Next door to the What Cheer House,
And No. 323 Montgomery street, near California, in Tucker's Building, San Francisco.

Manufacturing Establishment, No. 102 Liberty street, New York.

P. S.—Measures taken for Goods from our house in New York, and delivered to any part of this State without charge. 9-15y

NOTICE!

DONATIONS AND PRE-EMPTIONS.

MANY DONATION CLAIMS ARE STILL ON file in the Register's office, upon which final proof has not yet been made. Those desiring to complete their final proofs without the trouble and expense of a personal attendance at the Land office, can get the forms prepared, with the necessary data furnished from the original notifications, with full instructions, by applying to me by letter. Charge $3.

Pre-emption claimants desiring to prove up without the personal attendance at the Land office of their witnesses, can have the necessary affidavits furnished by applying as above. Charge $3—*always in advance.*

All letters asking for information will be answered without charge.

Three Land Warrants for sale—(160 acres each)—price $130 each.

Plats, certificates, &c., furnished as heretofore.

A. M. POE,
14tf Olympia, W. T.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT CHAS. THOMPSON holds against me a certain note dated April 11, 1859, for one hundred and nineteen dollars, payable three months after date. I therefore forbid any person purchasing said note, as I have paid said note and have a receipt in my possession in full of all demands up to January 9th, 1861, from Charles Thompson.

MANUEL LOPES.

Seattle, Feb. 13, 1861. 3w14

For South Carolina.

TAKE NOTICE, FOR THE FIRST AND LAST time, all persons who know themselves indebted to me either by

Note or Book Account,

will please come forward and pay up before the 20th of March, or I will place the same in proper hands for collection, as I go South.

LOW FOR CASH,

Having a large assortment of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., I will sell the same lower than can be bought at any other house in this Territory.

Send along your orders.

Don't forget the CASH.

M. L. HEFRON.

Olympia, Feb. 15, 1861. 6w13

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff, Moxlie & Co., *Proprietors*,

HAVE THE LARGEST amount of the best

TREES

—from one to four years old—in the Territory, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Nursery in the country.

☞ Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia,
F. McNATT, Seattle.

Olympia, Oct. 26, 1860. 6m19

LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!!

SUNSHINE KNOCKED INTO THE SHADE!

Pictures taken in Cloudy or Rainy Weather as well as in Sunshine!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING JUST COMPLETED his large and extensive SKY LIGHT, and having REFITTED and REFURNISHED his extensive and commodious AMBROTYPING ROOMS in Olympia, would respectfully inform all those who desire good, durable and true PICTURES, that an opportunity is now offered them of securing them at a cost within the reach of all.

Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, and all kinds of pictures pertaining to the art, taken at the shortest notice.

Children taken in ONE SECOND.

Views taken.

Secure the shadow ere the substance fades,
Let Nature copy that which Nature made.

Call and examine specimens.

Rooms in Wright's new building, on Fourth Street, one door from the corner of Main.

E. M. SAMMIS.

Olympia, Feb. 8, 1861. 12tf

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS indebted to us,

BY NOTE OR ACCOUNT,

to call and settle. We will take WHEAT, OATS, BUTTER or EGGS, in payment of accounts at current rates. All accounts not paid before the first day of January, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. We have adopted the cash system, and shall hereafter decline to credit. We have a full assortment of

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

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

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Oct. 31, 1860. 50tf

NEW RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

Wm. Mitchell, Proprietor.

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

RESTAURANT

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 5y

I. O. of O. F.

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

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

QUINCY HALL CLOTHING STORE,

147, 149 and 151

Washington Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE LARGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE at this establishment is sufficient guarantee that they can well afford to

SELL GOODS

—AT—

LOWER PRICES

THAN ANY HOUSE IN CALIFORNIA.

3m3is

Dr. L. J. Czapkay's

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

Sacramento street, Below Montgomery,

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

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

ATTENDING AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

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

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

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

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

A TRIBUTE OF MERITED WORTH.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

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

Philadelphia, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

H. RAND,

Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE—CERTIFICATE.

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

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

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

State of California, county of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April A. D. 1858. (Signed.)

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

CARD.

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

M. YABLONSKY.

[L. S.]

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.

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

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

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

SPERMATORRHÆ.

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

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

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

ONLY SEWING MACHINE

FULLY ADAPTED TO

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK.

The Stitch

BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IT CANNOT

BE RIPPED OR RAVELED.

A PATENT HEMMER

IS ATTACHED TO EACH MACHINE, BY WHICH

A FELL

OR HEM, OF ANY DESIRED WIDTH, IS TURNED

IN THE VERY NEATEST MANNER.

GATHERING

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

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK, FROM THE COARSEST TO

THE FINEST, IS DONE ON THIS MACHINE

WITH EQUAL FACILITY. IT HAVING

LESS MOVABLE PARTS,

IS NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AND

IS EASIER LEARNED THAN

Any Other Machine,

WHILE ITS SPEED, QUIETNESS AND EASE OF

OPERATION ARE UNRIVALED!

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

State Fair, Marysville,.....1858

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

State Fair, Sacramento,.....1859

AND AT EVERY FAIR IN CALIFORNIA, OVER

SINGER, GROVER & BAKER

AND ALL OTHER

SEWING MACHINES

WHERE THEY HAVE EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION FOR A PREMIUM.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

Corner Montgomery & Sacramento Streets,

San Francisco

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

☞ Buy the Very Best Machine or None!

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

H. C. HAYDEN, *Agent*,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets,
359y SAN FRANCISCO.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

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

REMOVED

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

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

and all other articles in his line of business.

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

J. H. KELLETT.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1860. 6m32

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

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

H. A. Judson & Co.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 6m5.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

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

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

The dose must be adopted individual taking it, and act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your use of the LIVER INwill cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Summer Complaint, Dropsy, Sour Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully in all cases of Family Medicine. HEADACHE, (as twenty minutes, if spoonfuls are taken attack.

All who use it are in its favor.

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

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

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

The Family Cathartic PILL is generwhich the proprietor has than twenty years.

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

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

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

PILLS THREE DIMES.

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

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

Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by

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

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES,

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

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1858. 9tf

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An act making appropriations for the Legislate, Executive and Judicial expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

(*Continued.*)

For additional clerks in the General Land Office, under the act of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty land, and for labOrers employed therein fifty-eight thousand four hundred dollars: provided, That the secretary of the Intejior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby autporized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or By the day, week, month, or year, at such rate, or rates as he may deem just and fair.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the act approved the sixteenth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty, creating an additional land district in Washington Territory, eight thousand dollars: Provided, That said sum shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of land in said district, and not otherwise.

For compensation of the commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchmen and laborers in his office, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian Office, under acts of August five, eighteen hundred and fifty-four and March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of one clerk in the Indian Office, employed to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands to Indians, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent Expenses—Department of the Interior.

Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, lights and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-sfven, and act February fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, three thousand dollars.

Office of Indian affairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

General Land Office:

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, patent and other records; tract books and blank books for this and the district land offices; binding plats and field notes; stationery, furniture and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound and preserved for the use of the office; also, for contingent expenses, in addition, under swamp land act of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, military bounty acts of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty-second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and act thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land-warrants, forty-two thousand dollars.

For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay of furnace keepers, two thousand dollars.

Pension Office:

For stationery, binding books, furniture, and repairing the same, miscellaneous items, including two daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, and engraving and retouching plates for bounty land warrants, printing and binding the same, also for expenses in removing the office from seventeenth to seventh streets, and for furniture in the new office, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Cuildings, and the clerk and messenger in his office, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, plan, drawings, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Surveyors General and their ClerSs.—For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of California, and the clerks in his office, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in California, fuel books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For rent of the surveyor general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of translator in the office of the surveyos general of New Mexico, one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and six cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For rent of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, and incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Utah and the clerks in his office, eight thousand dollars.

For rent of the surveyor general's office in Utah, fuel, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government twenty-five thousand dollars.

For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

War Department—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the adjutant general, thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the quarter general, sixteen thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the pay master general, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger and laborer in the office of the commissary general, ten thousand and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the surgeon-general, five thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger and laborer in the office of topographical engineers, ten thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the chief engineer, eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the colonel of ordinance, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent expenses of the War Department.—

Office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, stationery, books, maps extra clerk eire, and miscellaneous items, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster General:

For blank books, binding, stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of the Paymaster General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Commissars General:

For blank books, binding, stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of the Chief Ekgineer:

For blank book, binding stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two daily Washington papers, nine hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

Office of Co onel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topograpical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, statisnery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the General Purposes of the Northwest Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen and two luborers of the Northwest executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

For the general purposes of the Building corner of F and Seventeenth streets.—For compensation of superintendent four watchmen, and two laborers for said building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Navy Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger and laborer in his office, twenty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of navy-yards and docks, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, fourteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twelve thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs, and oj the engineer in chief, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-one thousadd three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the bureau of provisions and clothing, eight thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent expenses of the Navy Department.—

Office of the Secretary of the Navy:

For blank books, binding, stationery, new-papers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

For stationery, books, plans and drawings, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of construction, Equipment and Repairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

For blank books, stationery and miscellaneous items four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the general purposes of the Southwest Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen of the southwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For Contingent expenses of said Building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, three thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

Post Office Department.—For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters-General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said department, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingent Expenses of said Department:

For blank books, binding and stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, including the Auditor's Office, oil, gas, and candles, printiug, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, for repairs of the General Post Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fire, places and furnaces in order, fifteen thousand dollars

General Post Office Extension.—For watchmen, engineer, (for steam engines,) laborers, fuel, gas, candles, repairs of furniture, and for miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Printing for Executive departments, including the annual estimates of appropriations, and the paper, printing, and binding of the annual statement of commdrce and navigation of the United States, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Mint of the United States—

At Philadelphia.—For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, sixty-seven thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, thirty thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the miut, three hundred dollars.

For transportation of bullion from the New York assay office to the United States mint for coinage, five thousand dollars.

At San Francisco, California.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and five clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, ninety-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, twenty-nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars and twenty-one cents.

Assay Office, New York.—For salaries of officers and clerk, twenty-four thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-four thousand dollars.

At New Orleans.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner, and taree clerks, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars ana forty-five cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, thirty thousand dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina.—For Salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars. For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars,

At Dahlonega, Georgia.—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of New Mexico.—For salaries of governor, three judges and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the aasembly, ten thousand dollars.

Territory of Utah.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Territory of Washington.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Nebraska.—For salaries of the governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Kansas.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

For salary of the district judges, one hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of the circuit judges of California, six thousand dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court and orphans' court, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of the Attorney General.—For salaries of the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books for the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollaas.

For the purchase of deficient State reports and statutes for the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For fuel and labor for the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For furniture and bookcases for office of the Attorney General, three hundred dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, ten thousand dollars.

[*To be Continued.*]

A FACT.—Some editor, in speaking of the bad literature of the present day, says: "You may read many of the literary weekly newspapers for a year, and scarcely find a fact that will make you wiser and better—all romance, fiction, lies, velvet, and feathers; little fiends equipped in smiles and crinoline; big scoundrels in epaulets, with a love of a mustache, turning the heads of simpering maidens; the every-day history of life ingeniously belied and beautifully outraged! And yet it always ends most beautifully. Hundreds of persons who cannot afford a home paper in the course of a year, spend three or four times the amount it would cost in purchasing this trash.

☞The number of sea-going vessels in the world is about eighty-five thousand, of which two-thirds belong to England and the United States.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

JULIEN GUYOT,

(Successor to L. A. Blanc,)

Olympia, W. T.,

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

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

Repaired in the best manner by himself, and

Warranted for One Year.

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

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 6m40

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 bejudged from the fact that the Hotel contains twenty-five private rooms—(exclusive of family apartments)—six of which are large drawing rooms, or parlors.

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

A. B. Gove

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public that having bought out the interest of Joseph Cushman in the firm of Kendall Co., he will continue the business under the old firm of Kendall Co. at the old stand, on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

He has now on hand a complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

A. B. GOVE.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40tf

HENRY M. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,

3-y Olympia, W. T.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

WINSOR & LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street,*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

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

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

STEAMER RANGER.

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

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

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

November 30, 1860. 2tf

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

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

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

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

School Property bought and sold on commission.

Circulars of all the Private Schools kept an hand.

Parents seeking for Schools are invited to call and select.

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

W. HOLT, Agent,

73 Montgomery street, corner of Pine, San Francisco.

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

3m8

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE OF Stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers.

The Stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, punctually at 8 o'clock, A. M., each day, connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia river.

HENRY WINSOR,

J. D. LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

Washington Nursery.

THE UNESIGNED OFFERS TO the public this season a large and well selected lot of FRUIT TREES, that for thrifty growth and handsome forms, few can compare and none excel. I have had many of my trees bear fruit, and they have proved just what I represent them to be. Those intending to plant, will do well to examine for themselves. Apple, Pear and Plum trees from one to four years old, and Cherry one and two years old, will be sold at reduced prices for cash. All orders promptly attended to.

HUGH PATTISON.

Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

Oct. 19, 1860. 6m48

Tobacco and Cigars.

G. SUTRO & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STORE FROM THE corner of Yates and Wharf streets, to the Brick Warehouse on Yates street, between Wharf and Government streets, Victoria, V. I., where they offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers,

100,000

Fine Havana Cigars,

75,000 Hamburg and Bremen Cigars, Havana filler—a superior article—imported direct from Hamburg.

125,000 New York made Cigars—a good article,

150 cases sweet Tobacco, such as Peach, Fruit, Mary's Own, Our Own, Gipsy Queen, &c.

250 boxes Natural leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Cream of Virginia, Harris', Dubloon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf imported direct from Virginia.

150,000 Manilla Cigars and Cheroots—imported direct Manilla.

300 dozen Sutro's best scented Corn-cob smoking Tobacco, Clay pipes, Powhattan pipes, Meerschaum pipes and Cherry stems, Lorillard Snuff, etc.

Every arrival will bring us addition to our stock, and our goods being imported direct, we can sell them

Twenty per cent. cheaper than San Francisco Houses!

6m44 G. SUTRO & CO.,

Yates street, between Wharf and Government.

FRUIT TREES!!

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING ALL those wishing to purchase fruit trees, that by calling on me at my Nursery in the town of Olympia, they can do so on very reasonable terms.

My Nursery contains upwards of

Thirty Thousand Trees,

consisting of Pear, Plumb, Cherry and Apple, one to three years from the graft, comprising all the choice and leading varieties, all of which, with very few exceptions, I guarantee to be true to name, as I have most of the varieties now in fruit-bearing in my orchard, and as I wish to dispose of all my present stock of grafted trees, persons intending to provide themselves with trees would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

In the absence of cash, merchantable produce delivered at Olympia in good condition, will be received at current rates for trees.

JOHN M. SWAN.

Olympia, Sept. 28, 1860. 5m45

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Olympia, Washington Territory

The publisher of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT having recently made large additions to his former assortment of

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

is now prepared to execute, in the neatest style, and at prices to suit the times, all orders for printing that may be entrusted to him, such as

BILLS,	CARDS,	POSTERS,
LABELS,	PAMPHLETS,	BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,	RECEIPTS,	BILLS LADING,
BILLS OF FARE,	INVITATIONS,	&c., &c.

Blank Deeds, (Warrantee and Quit Claim), Mortgages, Powers of Attorney for the transfer and sale of scrip, &c., constantly on hand.

Orders respectfully solicited.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA. For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Price, $1 50 per box, sent free by post; $13 00 per dozen boxes, free per Express.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

6m94

WM. G. DUNLAP

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public, that having bought out the interest of E. H. Wilson in the late firm of Wilson & Dunlap, he will continue the business on his own account from and after this date at the old stand on the corner of

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

of superior quality, and is prepared to receive by every steamer CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

which are warranted to fit. He will conduct his business on the principle of *low* profits and quick returns, and from untiring efforts to satisfy his customers, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

of the best quality, will also be added to his stock, and those desirous of the best article, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

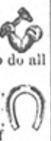
Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

BLACKSMITHING.



THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS method of informing the public that he has, in connection with his Livery Stable in Olympia, a Blacksmith Shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in iron.

Particular attention paid to shoeing horses, &c. I have the best workman in the country, and all work is warranted to give satisfaction, and to be done at reduced prices. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work, and even money will not be refused.

All those wanting wagons, either old or new, can be accommodated either for money, produce or stock, Cayuse horses, &c.

H. WINSOR.

Olympia, Aug. 31, 1860. 41tf

TO HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY DRAW THE attention of Hotel and Saloon keepers to our fine stock of

HAVANA CIGARS,

imported direct from Havana, which we will sell THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN SAN FRANCISCO HOUSES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. ☜

SUTRO & CO.,

Yates Street, between Wharf and Government,

6m45 Victoria, V. I.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. ly

D. PHILLIPS & SON,

OFFER FOR SALE

A New Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, and Glassware, &c., &c., &c.

☞ We have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, and are offering our Goods at reduced rates.

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 20, 1859. 29tf

NEW STORE AND NEW FIRM AT TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

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

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

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

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

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

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

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

REBECCA HOWARD.

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

☞ We are constantly receiving NEW BOOKS, which we will sell at the lowest prices.

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

G. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Teeth Brushes

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

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

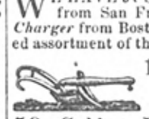
obacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best uality.

New Goods!

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



100 Cast and Steel

Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking

STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

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

250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;

30 tons Liverpool Salt;

5 tons New Orleans Sugars;

50 bags Rio Coffee;

35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

—Also—

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer

Gents Boots and Shoes;

Ladies' thick and light Shoes;

Ladies' Gaiters.

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, ards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*

11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

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

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCREY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y