

JAMES LODGE, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

Devoted to the Interests of Washington Territory, Politics, Education, News, and General Intelligence.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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L. P. FISHER, No. 171 1/2, Washington Street, San Francisco, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House, is authorized to receive and accept for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

Agricultural.

UNDERSTAND YOUR SOILS.—There is a wonderful sameness in our American farming, and to this following of a certain fixed routine upon all soils and in all soils and in all situations, may be traced some of the failures at least, which happen to farmers. Thus for instance—Farmer A. has a soil the situation and character of which eminently adapted it to the profitable growth of wheat; farmer B. has a farm the soil and location of which are directly the opposite to that of farmer A. Without noting this fact, farmer B. follows the same rotation as farmer A., and is surprised to find that with as deep plowing, as thorough pulverization, as heavy manuring, and the same period for sowing or planting, his wheat crops are decidedly inferior to those of his neighbors. He seeks for a reason, but rarely hits upon one, and consequently his well meant efforts to remedy the evil are of no avail, because not applied in the right direction.

My attention was first drawn to this subject by the fact of having, in my early farming days, fallen into this very common and hurtful error. A few years of failure led me to close inquiries, which, with the aid of some scientific friends, resulted in the development of the mystery, and the adoption of a system adapted to my soil. We all know that the system which operates admirably upon warm soils and dry situations, will prove a total failure upon such as are cold and wet. A direct northern exposure (the treatment being the same) will, almost invariably prove less favorable for corn than a full southern one, yet farmers with fields thus differing, plow and plant precisely as though they were the same.

For these reasons every farmer should feel the absolute necessity of ascertaining, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, the precise nature and quality of the soil he cultivates. This understood, it will be his own fault if his profits are not largely increased; for he will then know what kind and what quality of stock to keep, what kind of crops he can raise to the best advantage, and knowing these points, he will have less difficulty in determining what character of manures should be applied. This will obviate very much of the outcry against artificial manures, which is as frequently the result of a proper want of knowledge in their application, as in the worthless character of the manure.

These hasty thoughts may possibly lead some farmers to give attention to the subject.—Correspondent of Farmer.

PERMANENCE OF BONE MANURE.—The Mark Lane Express, in speaking of bone manure, states that one of the most valuable qualities of bones is the slowness with which they decompose, and the length of time during which they continue to give out the phosphates. Analysis shows that one pound of bones contains as much phosphoric acid as twenty-eight pounds of wheat. Now an acre of wheat, of thirty-two bushels to the acre, contains only as much phosphat as is found in seventy pounds of bones. It is clear, therefore, that if bones are put on at the rate of three hundred and fifty pounds per acre, supposing them to decay rapidly, and give out the phosphates in proportion, a large part would be wasted. But the following circumstances prove that this is not the case: A gentleman who occupied a large farm in Norfolk, finding that he was likely to have a quantity of bone-dust left, if he distributed it at the ordinary rate, directed his foreman to increase the quantity per acre. On the following day he found that the man had doubled the allowance, and that at that rate he would not have enough to finish the field. He therefore directed him to use about four hundred pounds per acre for the remainder of the field. Now mark the result. Eleven years after, the farmer, in riding over his land with a friend, came to this field, which was for the third time after the above occurrence sown under wheat, and requested his friend to observe if there was any difference in the growth of the wheat, who suddenly stopped and exclaimed: "What in the world have you been after here? This wheat is six inches higher and as stout again as the rest!" The farmer then explained to him the facts above stated, which prove that by the deliberate manner in which bones give out the phosphates in decomposition, they possess a more permanent value than any other kind of manure.

WILL POTATOES MIX IN THE HILL?—T. Mather, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, states in the Philadelphia Gardener, that potatoes will not mix in the hill,—says that last season cultivated twenty varieties, side by side, and there was no mixture. He did this for the purpose of obtaining a potato to supersede the mercer, which although an excellent variety, does not produce half the quantity of some of the new varieties. Among many farmers it is the impression that potatoes will mix in the hill. We think this impossible. In case there is this appearance, we believe the seed has been mixed.

The Gulf squadron has been ordered to co-operate with Slemmer.

The Attorney-General is now considering the legality of the collection of the revenue on board men-of-war.

KANSAS.—Lane and Pomeroy were elected U. S. Senators from Kansas by small majorities.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO APRIL 30th:

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 17. St. Louis, April 8th.

Nothing definite has yet been done by the Administration regarding the southern forts. The greatest activity continues about the New York forts and navy yards. Troops continue to embark under sealed orders, their destination being wholly unknown.

It is not settled whether a war policy has been determined upon, though the accounts indicate a determination to hold and strengthen all posts in its possession in the Southern States.

Republican papers assert that the Government has at last a policy.

Much excitement exists in the South, where activity is displayed and preparations are making for a fight, which by many is considered as inevitable, though others do not yet despair of a peaceful solution.

Special despatches are filled with rumors, many of which seem to be purely "sensational." Some already have proved to be unfounded, and others contradict each other. Thus far, the only steamers chartered at New York to convey troops to the South, are said to be the Illinois and Atlantic. The Illinois will sail to-day. The Atlantic will carry 900 troops, with provisions for sixty days. The Powhatan will probably act as convoy for the steamers. Two companies are reported to have left New York on the night of the 5th. About 2,500 troops are collected at New York, who were paid up last week, indicating marching orders.

Large quantities of stores were re-shipped on board the Atlantic; 16 double-banked boats, for landing troops, were put on board the same steamer. Capt. Barry's battery is on board. The Powhatan will take troops from Forts Columbus and Hamilton. Orders have been given for 40,000 sand-bags now manufacturing for Fort Tortugas.

The sloop-of-war Pavane, left Washington for Norfolk, and will there receive orders.

Lieut. Talbot, after an interview with the President, returned to Fort Sumpter.

Lieut. Gilman, after an interview with Secretary Cameron and Gen. Scott, left immediately for Pensacola.

Capt. Meigs, commander of the corps of carpenters and machinists, left Washington Navy Yard for New York. Certain movements are studiously kept secret. Workmen are now engaged on the frigates Wabash and Roanoke, and brig Perry. There is great activity in the Charleston (Mass.) Navy Yard; 800 workmen are employed.

The brig Bainbridge is ready to sail—waiting a crew. The Minnesota, Mississippi and Colorado are also ready. Last accounts state that supplies to Fort Sumpter were not cut off.

The Southern Commissioners still manifest a belief of a peaceful solution of the National difficulties.

In reply to Botts, and other Virginians, it is said that the President declined to intimate his policy.

The Richmond Whig and other papers have been bought up and raised Secession banners. Another paper will be started at Richmond.

It is denied that the naval preparations are intended for San Domingo.

A despatch from Charleston, yesterday, to the New York Herald, says that Charleston has to-day been in a state of excitement unequalled since the first secession movements. A crisis is at hand. The appearance of a schooner off the harbor yesterday evening, her attempt to pass the batteries here, and her subsequent mysterious disappearance—all have aroused apprehensions of the most serious character. The military leaders have been unusually active all day, and members of the Convention now in session belonging to the several fortifications have been ordered on their stations. A thousand rumors are in circulation, the principal of which indicates that Fort Sumpter will be attacked in the course of a few days.

Later advices are understood to have been received from Montgomery, ordering further supplies to be cut off. No further communication between Fort Sumter and the Federal authorities. The attack will be from the forts, and Major Anderson will soon surrender in self-defense, though it is believed an attempt will seriously be made at reinforcement. The danger is imminent, and members of the Convention wait here, expecting a conflict before Saturday.

The N. Y. Times' Washington despatches say that the Revenue laws will be enforced in Louisiana. No visitors are admitted to the War Department to-day.

The representatives of the Great Powers have unofficially expressed a desire that the Union should be maintained.

Mr. Blaisdell arrived from Texas, to-day, bringing \$9,000 which the Secessionists failed to get hold of at Galveston. He reports that the people have not been fairly heard, and are disgusted with the revolution.

Galveston dates of yesterday, received in New Orleans, say Governor Houston had sent a message to the Legislature protesting against the Convention, and appealing to the Legislature to sustain him, claiming still to be Governor. The Legislature took not the slightest notice of it.

The New York Commercial's Washington dispatch states that a meeting of the Cabinet, attended by General Scott, was hastily summoned this morning. Captain Fox has arrived from Sumpter. It is thought the consultation is in reference to reinforcing Anderson. There is considerable excitement here.

A special dispatch yesterday from Charleston to the New York Day Book says the crisis has at last arrived. Provisions to Major Anderson were stopped to-day. General Beauregard is now inspecting the fortifications. Orders from Montgomery for the commencement of hostilities are hourly expected. The preparations are complete.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that Senator Nesmith, before leaving for Oregon, understood from the President that no extra session of Congress would be called.

From the Portland Times, April 24th. Nez Perce Mines—Report of Dr. Thibodo. LAPWAI, NEZ PERCE AGENCY, April 13th, 1861.

A. J. CAIN, Esq., Indian Agent.

Sir:—Pursuant to your instructions of the 30th March, I left the Agency, accompanied by C. H. Armstrong, Esq., Special Indian Agent, and a small party, to examine the newly discovered gold placers in the Nez Perce country. The trail follows up the valley of the Lapwai for about twelve miles, passing Mr. Wm. Craig's ranch, then ascends a high mountain, crossing the fountain heads of several small tributaries of Clear Water. Upon arriving on the summit of the Blue Mountains, I was agreeably surprised to find a gently rolling table land dotted with medium sized pines. The soil is a rich black loam, and I imagine that it would yield as good crops as any of the Western States. About six miles below the forks of Clear Water we crossed a very deep canyon, with a small stream running through it. Mr. Craig informed me that it was about fifteen miles to its head. About five hundred feet above the level of the river, on the west bank of the canyon, there is a large quartz lode appearing above the ground, white, rose, and decomposed green quartz. About three miles below the forks the whole appearance of the country changes from the Basaltic formation and fossil rocks, you pass immediately into grey granite, quartz, gravel and boulders.

The appearance of the beds of the streams are likewise entirely changed. The South Fork of Clear Water is about 150 yards wide, and the North Fork about 100. The current in both is very rapid, and the banks are covered with small yellow pine. The distance from the Agency to the Forks, according to the trail, I should estimate to be about 35 miles. We crossed the South Fork, and following the Clear Water for about six miles, arrived at the mouth of a small rapid stream, called by the miners, Oro Fino Creek, and by the Indians, Tawa. The soil at the mouth of the river is a rich black loam, and several Indians have gardens here. The bed of the creek is composed of decomposed granite, small quartz, etc. Following the creek for about four miles, through a barren valley, we crossed a small stream and then ascended a high mountain and traveled on high table land close to the creek. The trail is very uneven and bad, owing probably to its not having been made more than two weeks. About 30 miles from the mouth of Oro Fino Creek we crossed a small stream called Quartz Creek. Its bed, as the name indicates, is composed of small quartz pebbles, etc. Before arriving at this point we several times passed through snow, in passing through green timber, of from four to five feet in depth, through which the trail had been shoveled. After leaving this creek we entered green timber where the snow, on a level, is between four and five feet deep, and sufficiently hard to sustain the weight of a man. Ascending a gentle inclination and descending for a distance, in all about five miles, we arrived at an open space, called by the miners, Oro Fino Flat. It is about 300 feet wide at its widest part, and about two miles long. The hills on each side are quite low, not nearly so high as those about the Agency. The timber on them is small, and composed of white and yellow pine and fir.

I forgot to mention before, the first white pine I saw was on Oro Fino Creek, a few miles from the Clear Water. Nearly all the trees through this region are small. I was informed that on the South Fork of the Oro Fino there was a grove of very large cedars. I saw on the ground where the miners were working, the trunks of white pine and cedar which they had cut through in opening their claims, of from three to four feet in diameter. It is quite evident that many years ago the trees had all been destroyed by fire.

In ascending the Oro Fino we crossed a number of small streams having as good indications of gold as the Oro Fino Flat itself, but were unable to perceive any emptying in from the south side. None of these streams have as yet been prospected,

owing to the season of the year and the eagerness of the miners to arrive at the fountain head, as they call Oro Fino Flat. On the Flat there is a small collection of cabins at the northwest end, which were built last fall, some eight in number, and which they dignify with the title of Pierce City, in honor of the discoverer of the mines.

The creek here is not more than 25 feet wide, and very tortuous, but not very rapid. The bed is composed of decomposed gray granite, wherein there is an immense quantity of mica and small quartz pebbles.—There are very few rocks to be seen larger than a man's head.

The soil in the Flat is a rich black loam, of from one to two feet in depth. It overlies the pay dirt, which averages in depth, everywhere so far as has been prospected, from three to five feet, and pays on an average from top to bottom, about three cents to the pan, so I have been informed by Messrs. More and Bassett, two old miners, who both wintered there last season. All the miners, however, insist that the average pays more. The bed rock is composed of decomposed gray granite, mixed with mica, and pays to the depth of from 1 to 2 feet. Oro Fino creek forks about 2 miles above Pierce city. The left fork is called Rhodes creek, after its discoverer, and the other is known by the name of South fork. The pay on Rhodes creek is better than on any of the others. I saw the product of five pans from the bed rock of a claim which averaged 40 cts to the pan, and several of 20 cts.

After removing the strippings from a prospect hole near the forks of the creek, we found an average of 2 cts to the pan for three pans in the top dirt. We were compelled to stop on account of the water washing in, and not being provided with gum boots, without which no one should go up there.

The snow averages in the flats about 3 feet, and in the woods from 4 to 5 feet. I was informed that on the South fork it was from 8 to 10 feet. The gold seems to be deposited equally everywhere, in fact now the miners look forward for good water privileges, more than for gold, satisfied that it is there.

The country is so level that the want of water will be greatly felt. It is the most strange looking mining country I ever saw; it resembles more rich farming land. The dry gulches and hills pay equally as well as the flats. There are a great number of gulches with sluice heads of water in them, emptying into the different creeks. There have been about 1800 claims prospected and in that number there are not more than 150 which will not pay, not that the gold is not there, but that the facilities for working them, cannot at present be had.

Quartz creek, a good sized creek, which we crossed in going into the mines, has not as good as any about the flat.

I saw several pans washed in the Canal gulch claim of Mr. Moore, these averaged about 3 cts to the pan.

The gold is coarse, I saw one piece with a like-wise a number of quartz specimens very rich in gold.

The gold has evidently not been washed far, from its appearance.

The whole country, after crossing at the forks of Clearwater is covered with broken quartz of all colors. The miners all feel satisfied that rich quartz leads will be discovered in the neighborhood of the mines. Mr. Bassett informed me that last summer he found good paying prospects of coarse gold on a stream emptying into the North fork of Clearwater, about 50 miles North of Pierce city, and a Mr. S. Martin likewise discovered coarse gold lying on a slate bed rock in a bar on the North fork of the South fork of Clearwater about 40 miles South of it. The miners say that they believe themselves to be on the outer edge of very rich gold deposits, which it will require at least a year to thoroughly test.

Any person upon going into the mines feels perfectly satisfied as to their richness, by seeing the hardy miners wet from head to foot day and night, prospecting and digging through from three to ten feet of snow and living upon bread straight, without grumbling. For the last two months everything had to be carried in by the men themselves, on their backs. One miner immortalized himself in the annals of packers, by carrying in on his back an eight gallon keg of molasses, twenty pounds nails, five pounds of tobacco and two pair of blankets. What will not gold do?

The miners are very sanguine that far better mines will be discovered the ensuing summer. Little work has as yet been done. Those who wintered there did not arrive until the third day of December at the mines, and before they had their cabins built the snows began. The heaviest fall of snow was in February.

There are not more than five or six claims in operation at present, and they average from \$10 to \$15 per day to the man. They cannot work more than seven or eight hours per day, and they labor under every disadvantage.

Accompanying this letter you will receive a small sketch of the country, by W. W. Johnson. It is very correct indeed. Much more might be said with regard to these mines, but as my time is very much occupied, you will please excuse the shortness of the description, and believe me to be,

Yours respectfully,

A. J. THIBODO, Resident Physician at Nez Perce Res'to

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Democratic Convention in Lewis County.

The Democracy of Lewis County assembled in Convention at Norwankum, the county seat, on the 27th April, 1861.

J. Urquhart was called to the chair, and J. H. Harwood appointed secretary.

After an eloquent and able speech from Hon. I. I. Stevens, wherein he particularly alluded to the present state of our country, the convention proceeded to business.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates from the various precincts: Norwankum Precinct—James Urquhart, George Palmer, J. M. McDonald and Marcel Birnier.

Boisfort Precinct—James A. Newland and Martin D. Roundtree, 3 votes each.

Skookum Chuck—Wm. D. McIlroy casting 5 votes. Chehalis Precinct—J. H. Harwood, casting 7 votes.

In the absence of any regular delegates from Cowlitz, it was agreed that the four democrats who were present belonging to that precinct, J. C. Davis and F. Chable should act as such, each casting four votes.

The convention then elected, by ballot, George Palmer and S. S. Ford delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention, to meet at Vancouver on the 13th May.

On motion, the delegates were instructed to vote in convention for Hon. I. I. Stevens, as delegate to Congress.

The convention proceeded to nominate county officers, with the following result: For Representative—Timothy R. Winston.

County Commissioner—J. C. Davis. For Sheriff—James A. Newland. For Assessor—Chas. Van Wormer. Thompson W. Newland, Judge Ford and J. C. Davis were appointed as county committee.

On motion, a copy of the proceedings of this convention were ordered to be forwarded to the Pioneer and Democrat for publication.

The convention adjourned. JAMES URQUHART, Chm'n. J. H. HARWOOD, Sec'y.

Democratic Precinct Meetings.

The Democratic voters of Tenalnot district met at the house of T. W. Glasgow, April 27th.—R. Waddell, Chm'n. Mitchell and W. J. Yeager were unanimously elected delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Olympia, May 4, 1861, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Territorial Convention, and to nominate a county ticket.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. ROBERT WADDELL, Chm'n. Wm. MITCHELL, Sec'y.

Pursuant to published notice, the Democratic electors of Chamber's Prairie Precinct assembled at the McMillan school house on Saturday, April 27, 1861, to elect their delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Olympia on Saturday, May 4th.

The meeting was called to order by Columbus White, and on motion of Jos. A. White, Freeman Weeks, Esq., was called to the chair, and Chas. E. Weed chosen secretary.

After stating the objects of the meeting, and some remarks by the chairman, the following named gentlemen were severally placed in nomination, and unanimously elected delegates to the County Convention: John M. Hawk, John N. Low, C. E. Weed, F. Weeks, John Shively and A. J. Chambers.

On motion of C. White, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered printed in the Pioneer and Democrat.

On motion of Mr. Low, the meeting adjourned. FREEMAN WEEKS, Chm'n. CHAS. E. WEED, Sec'y.

Table of distances to the Nez Perce Mines.

Table with 2 columns: Miles, and list of locations including Portland to Cascades, Dalles of the Columbia, Des Chutes, Old Fort Walla Walla, New Fort Walla Walla, Touchet, Wolf Crossing of Snake River, Mouth of Clearwater, Forks of Clearwater, Nez Perce Mines.

Total distance 434. By steamboat and stage 265. By wagons and horses 169.

FROM DALLES TO PRASER MINES.

Table with 2 columns: Miles, and list of locations including Dalles to Yakima, Okingum, Mouth of Similkameen, Nich las Valley, Fort Thompson, Bonaparte Valley, Goose Lake, Fort Alexander, Beaver Lake, Forks Quesselle River.

Total distance from Dalles 623. Distance from Portland 710.

A Spanish writer, speaking of a beautiful woman's black eyes, says: "They were mourning for the murder they had committed."

CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.—As it is not in our power to give any information upon this most interesting subject to our readers, we append the following from the New York Times' correspondence of the 28th: Soon after the Senators get away, the President will be ready to proceed deliberately with the distribution of patronage in the various States. The remaining New York appointments will probably be taken up and disposed of first in order, and then the California appointments, it is thought, will be promptly made. The President and Secretaries will have occasion for scrupulous care in making their selections of officers for the Pacific coast. A more desperate set of bad men never sought to control Federal appointments, than are some of those who seek to be intrusted with official position in the State of California at the present hour. In some of these California cases distinct and specific charges of dishonesty have been preferred, which the candidates attempt to parry by producing general testimonials to good character, signed by respectable men, who can only testify that, so far as they know, their proteges never stole anything, but who do not touch the point of disproving the specific facts involved in the charges made. Of course such testimony will not be allowed to override the positive and specific statements of reputable men, who indicate their readiness to make them good or abide the consequences. There are good men and true Republicans enough in all the States to fill the offices—so that there is no necessity for accepting those against whom reasonable suspicion lies.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—The most important foreign appointments are: England.—Charles F. Adams, of Mass., Minister; Charles L. Wilson, of Ill., Secretary of Legation; F. H. Morse, Consul to London; Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, Consul General to Canada.

France.—Wm. L. Dayton, of N. J., Minister; W. S. Pennington, of N. J., Secretary of Legation; G. W. Van Horn, Consul to Marseilles; J. Putnam, Consul to Havre; J. Lester, Consul to Lyons; H. J. Raymond, Consul to Paris.

Russia.—Cassius M. Clay, of Ky., Minister; J. T. Arnold, Consul to Odessa.

Austria.—Anson Burlingame, of Mass., Minister.

Spain.—Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, Minister; Green Clay, of Ky., Secretary of Legation.

Sardinia.—Geo. P. Marsh, of Vermont, Minister; W. H. Frey, Secretary of Legation.

Belgium.—Sanford, Minister; Aaron Goodrich, of Minnesota, Secretary of Legation.

Mexico.—Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Minister; W. H. Corwin, Secretary of Legation.

E. O. Crosby Minister to Guatemala. A. B. Dickinson Minister to Nicaragua. R. M. Palmer, Minister to the Argentine Republic.—Frederick Haessareck, of Ohio, Minister to Ecuador. David K. Carter, of Ohio, Minister to Bolivia. Varney, of N. Y., Minister to Portugal. James A. Pike, Minister resident at the Hague. S. O. Fogg, Minister to Switzerland. B. R. Wood, Minister to Denmark. R. R. Wood, Minister to Rome. J. B. Lawrence, Consul to Florence. J. M. Howard, Consul to Messina. J. H. Anderson, of Ohio, Consul to Hamburg.

The Hon. I. I. Stevens, our delegate in Congress, arrived in San Francisco on the Cortes, and may be expected home by the Pacific on her next trip. Although pleased to greet him on his advent amongst us again, we are still more so, coming as he does with a character undimmed and spotless, maugre the contemptible calumnies and unblushing slanders which were industriously and so unsparingly propagated against him for the past two years. The power of truth is vindicated fully in his regard; and the malignity of those who had exhausted their ingenuity in traducing Mr. Stevens fails to be successful. Even the stamp oratory which derived its eloquence from the virulence of hate has proved itself insufficient to the purpose it advocated in enmity and jealousy. Mr. Stevens returns to his home and his constituents with the proud consciousness that his reputation is unimpaired and his official record undimmed and unspotted. Even now, his calumniators are pallid with disappointment that the testimony is beyond cavil which the Second Auditor bears to the accuracy of his accounts in reference to his Indian Agency, and that so far from his being a defaulter to the Government, a balance has been declared in his favor.—Port Townsend Register.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13, 1861. Editor Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, W. T.

DEAR SIR:—Several papers have a notice to the effect, that we have gone out of business, caused by gross misrepresentations. We not only exist, but keep the largest stock of books on this coast, and have several very important works now in course of publication.

By giving this publicity you will confer a great favor upon us.

H. H. BARTHOLOMEW & Co.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

Attiral of Gov. Stevens.

This distinguished gentleman, late Delegate in Congress from our Territory, arrived here on last Sunday evening. On account of the day, no public reception was given him, but on Monday morning, the canon spoke a loud and hearty welcome.

The Governor looked, we thought, rather weary and travel-worn, as if he had been much exposed lately during his travels.

We welcome him, as one who has served us diligently, with great energy and ability, as one who has done more for Washington Territory than any other man within its borders, in developing its resources, encouraging enterprise, and in every way making our country and people known privately and publicly.

In the Congress of the United States he ranked at par with the soldier, the scholar, the statesman, or the man of science.

Unjust aspersions and malicious slanders, made against him for particular purposes, have been used against him with abundant success, and he has done his utmost to defend himself, and in doing so, has gained many new friends while he strengthens the attachments of those who are old and tried.

The Governor left this week for Gray's Harbor and vicinity. He is sanguine of a re-nomination. There is one argument used against this gentleman, that we believe to be based upon a wrong premise, viz: That a Delegate should be changed merely for the sake of change.

This we conceive to be wrong. We believe that, when a person has been found to fill this office faithfully and well for one or more terms, this of itself is the strongest argument in favor of a re-election of such an individual.

Land Sales.

We publish below a correspondence relative to the offering of certain public lands for sale, to those who need larger amounts for milling, stock-raising, &c. than the pro-emption. According to this correspondence is a note from General Tilton, asking those interested to communicate with him on the subject.

Congress complains in making our appropriations for land surveys, that we yield no revenue on account of these surveys. Should our people, however, buy a quantity of land, the Government would doubtless appropriate a much larger amount annually for surveys and other service here, than it does now.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 8th, 1861. Hon. J. S. Wilson, Com. Gen'l Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—It will be a great advantage to the manufacturer of lumber in the Territory of Washington, and no detriment to the agricultural interests, to offer for sale the heavily timbered lands in the vicinity of the lumbering establishments. This is essential to enable the manufacturers of lumber to secure the resources essential to their business, and to guard the public interest against either the manufacturer or the farmer upon the timber. I enclose you a report in relation to the lumbering establishments, and after the sale of the timber lands, I will therefore suggest that the Department be authorized to secure the means of carrying on the timber business, in order that the Department may have the requisite information. It seems to me that if the Surveyor General will point out by sections, the tracts which he offers for sale, and the manufacturer of lumber to him to dispose of the same, and after the sale of the timber has been cut, the land being prepared, at least partially, to his hands for farming operations.

I will therefore recommend first calling upon the Surveyor General for the details of information relative to the heavily timbered tracts which should be offered for sale, in order to afford relief to the lumber manufacturers, and secure the offering of these tracts for sale as soon as possible after the receipt of his report. I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, BAAC I. STEVENS.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

March 8th, 1861. Sir:—I enclose herewith, a copy of a communication of this date, from the Hon. L. Stevens, desiring a public sale of the heavily timbered lands in the vicinity of the lumbering establishments in Washington Territory, and suggesting that you be called upon for a report in regard to such lands.

I have therefore to request, that you furnish this office, as early as practicable, a descriptive list, by legal subdivisions, with full notes of explanation, of such tracts of heavily timbered land contiguous to the lumbering establishments, which is offered at public sale, and which the manufacturer of lumber, and the farmer, would be desirous of carrying on their business. It is also desired that your opinion be given respecting the introduction of the same, at this time, of lands other than the timber lands.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

JAMES TILTON, Esq., Surveyor General, Olympia, Wash. Territory.

OFFICE SURVEYOR GENERAL, W. T.

Olympia, April 25th, 1861. The undersigned would be glad to receive communications from persons interested, giving information of any tracts of land which may be required, or other information suitable to embody in a report on the subject, at as early a date as possible.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO APRIL 15th!

ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER!

THE BARRACKS SET ON FIRE BY HOT SHOT!

The Fleet Unable to Co-operate in Consequence of the Low Tide!

SURRENDER OF THE FORT!

DEPARTURE OF MAJ. ANDERSON!

POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION CALLING OUT SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS!

Extra Session of Congress Called!

CIVIL WAR COMMENCED!!!

Miscellaneous Items.

The steamer Cortes arrived at Portland on Monday last, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 26th ult., and from St. Louis to the 15th.

We are indebted to Capt. Ed. Giddings and Parser T. Smith, of the Multnomah, for a copy of the Alta California of the 27th April, from which we clip the following startling intelligence:

St. Louis, April 12—P. M. The N. Y. Herald's Washington dispatches say that the men of the West point flying artillery, now in Washington, have received orders to keep their revolvers constantly loaded, and be ready for immediate action.

Part of the volunteers will be stationed at the bridge across the Potomac, so as to defend them from an invading force. Nearly 1,000 men are now enrolled for regular service from the ranks of the District militia. Those who refused to take the oath of allegiance were marched back to the army, dismissed, and their names stricken from the roll.

Hisses from the spectators accompanied their disappearance from the parade grounds. Gen. Cadwalader of the First Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia has been ordered home immediately by the Governor. The movement is supposed to be in connection with the occupation of the Capital by Pennsylvania volunteers.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland, has been in consultation with the President for several hours to-day. He came here with feelings of regret at the course of the Administration in its seeming coercive policy but when the Governor heard the reasons for the present course of the President, and his advisers, and understood the record by which they had been guided, he modified his opinion to a very great extent.

Two companies of troops have left Richmond for Charleston. Nancy and Ross have sailed for Europe. The persons of foreigners in Savannah are subjected to secret surveillance. The Charleston Navy Yard has been increased.

The Massachusetts Legislature authorized three thousand troops to be placed on a war footing for the emergency, and a fund was placed at the disposal of the Governor. It was afterwards withdrawn at his request. The Legislature refused to pass a bill for the abolition of capital punishment, and for further protection of freedom of speech.

The Virginia Convention finally adopted a resolution appointing a Commission to wait upon the President, by a vote of 75 to 63, as follows: Alexander H. Stewart, Union; W. Bayard, Preston, Secessionist; George W. Randolph, Secessionist. No information has been received of the success of their mission. The Convention is still in session, resolutions embodying the report of the committee on Federal Relations with others were adopted, declaring against coercion, and in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and indicating that Virginia will go with the South if hostilities are precipitated by the Federal Government. The vote of the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy was 121 to 20.

Latest accounts reaffirm that the army of 7,000 men, with four Spanish steam frigates, were ready to seize San Domingo, upon orders from the Queen.

A special Washington dispatch to the New York Commercial of the 10th, says that the President has ordered two of the most efficient volunteer companies into service. Guards are to be detailed from them to protect the public buildings. Another battery of Light Artillery arrived to-day, to replace those withdrawn.

Those best informed in the policy of the Government, give no credence to the reports that there will be a fight in Charleston harbor, and declare that Sumter will be evacuated.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday, the following resolution was adopted: Virginia will await a reasonable time for an answer to her proposition; but it is an indispensable condition that a pacific policy be adopted toward seceded States, and not subject them to federal authority, nor re-inforce or recapture the forts, arsenals, or other property, or exact payment of duties, and that all forts in the seceded States ought to be evacuated.

The regular Washington dispatches of the 9th state positively that the recent preparations are for defensive purposes, and nothing is intended nor strictly justified by the laws, which it is the duty of the President to enforce to the extent of his ability. If resistance is made and bloodshed follows, the responsibility must fall on those who provoke hostilities. The assurance of the inaugural is repeated that the Administration will not be the aggressor.

One hundred and six fugitive slaves left Chicago on the night of the 7th of April for Canada, via the Michigan Southern Railroad. It is estimated that over 1,000 fugitives have arrived in Chicago since last fall. The most of them have left since the arrest of five slaves by the U. S. Marshal. The Democrats carried the entire city ticket in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, by a 500 majority.

A Washington dispatch says that Rev. J. Johnson entirely approves of the recent moves of the President, and that Maryland will give him a cordial support.

A bill has been reported in the Pennsylvania House, appropriating half a million to arm and equip the military of the State. The regular dispatches from Washington state that ten companies, comprising about one-fourth of the volunteer militia of the District of Columbia, are mastering their day for inspection. The order had been issued

from the Government headquarters last night. Several days ago, the company officers were directed to immediately report the number of effective men. There is no doubt that the military movements in progress are connected with precautions in measures for the defence of the Capital from an apprehended attack from the South. The Federal forces from Washington are to be strengthened this week, by at least one additional artillery company.

A special dispatch, from New Orleans to the New York Herald, of the 9th, says that the Cabinet at Montgomery has called upon each of the Confederate States for 3,000 troops, except Florida, which is to furnish 1,500.

Various theories or reasons are given in newspapers for the present military demonstrations, among which is one that they were stimulated by the result of certain late elections; but this is an error, as at the commencement of the Administration the President and Cabinet entertained the idea of reinforcing both Forts Sumter and Pickens; but owing to the non-acquaintance with the means at the command of the Government and the condition of the country, the prosecution of the plans now progress was impracticable. In other words, it was necessary to ascertain the extent of the effects bequeathed the President by the late Administration. It was deemed essential to keep secret the objects of the military movements, especially the sailing of vessels under sealed orders, as under the last Administration there were persons who clandestinely communicated its purposes to the Secessionists, as it frequently occurred before the orders were reduced to official form; and according to the remark of an ex-Secretary, the Administration has always found itself embarrassed at the threshold.

Three regiments of Infantry left New Orleans April 11th for Pensacola.

The U. S. troops in Texas it is stated, designed fighting the Mexicans, who threaten Brownsville.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday, the extreme Unionists say that they are not to be moved by telegraphic dispatches, and indicate that they will stand by the Government if the steamers are attacked. The secessionists have been driven from the streets for wearing cockades. The reported seizure of Fort Delaware causes some excitement in Philadelphia.

Senator Douglass called on President Lincoln last night, and had an interesting conversation on the condition of the country. The substance was, that while Mr. Douglass was unalterably opposed to the Administration on all political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in all constitutional efforts to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend the Federal Capital. Mr. D. thinks prompt action necessary. The country must be protected at all hazards, and at any expense.

Advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederate States will at once declare war on the United States. A distinction will be made between alien friends and alien foes.

The New York Herald's Charleston correspondent says that Anderson saluted the Confederate flag, and formed the company on parade ground. They marched out on the wharf to the tune of Yankee Doodle during the salute, a pile of cartridges burst in casemates—two killed and four wounded. One buried in the fort with military honors, the other to be buried to Charleston. The fort was burned by entirely dismounted, and others split. The gun carriages were knocked to splinters. Sumter has been garrisoned by the Palmetto Guards. The fire has again broke out in the ruins of Sumter, and engines have been sent down.

Such equipment exists in Philadelphia, in consequence of newspaper offices having raised the Palmetto flag. A mob had attacked them, but the Mayor interfered and prevented serious consequences.

Democratic Precinct Meeting. MONTICELLO, Cowhit County, April 27th, 1861.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Monticello was held at the School House, on Saturday, April 27th, A. D. 1861. The meeting was organized by the election of T. L. Rue, Esq., Chairman, and Seth Catlin, Jr., Secretary.

Mr. James B. La Du introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Certain persons professing to be Democrats, and who participated in the Democratic precinct meeting at Monticello, A. D. 1860, and were elected as delegates to the Democratic County Convention, A. D. 1860, in which they acted throughout, did bolt the nominees of said Convention, fairly and honorably made, which, as honorable men, and by the usages of all political organizations, they were bound to support, thereby shamefully betraying the trust reposed in them; and

WHEREAS, Said persons did, by their influence and votes, defeat the democratic party in this county at the last election;

Therefore, be it resolved, In view of the facts set forth, that no person who participated in the last annual election, and who did not vote a straight democratic ticket at said election, (candidates excepted as to their own names), be allowed to participate in this meeting, and that all persons wishing to participate in this meeting in accordance with this resolution, be required to furnish their names to the Secretary thereof.

On motion of Seth Catlin, Sen., the viva voce system of voting was adopted by the meeting.

Mr. J. B. La Du offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican doctrine that the Declaration of Independence guarantees to the negro liberty and political equality, is a political absurdity, contradicted by the subsequent acts of the framer of that instrument and the signers of the same; by the 3rd clause of section 2nd,

article 4th of the Constitution of the United States, and by the significant fact that the negro had no voice in the adoption of the Declaration or the Constitution.

Resolved, That we believe with the immortal Jefferson, that all republican governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are therefore in favor of a Union depending for its stability and perpetuity upon the great principles of constitutional equality, and the fulfillment of all constitutional obligations, and firmly opposed to the Republican dogmas of consolidation and coercion, those twin relics of despotism.

Resolved, That we endorse the Jeffersonian doctrine, that every nominee should possess the following qualifications: Honesty, Capability, and Fidelity to principle.

Resolved, That we recognize as a cardinal principle of the Democratic party, the political maxim, "that a representative is bound to obey the wishes of his constituents," and that experience teaches that unity, fidelity to principle, and adherence to rules, are essential to the success of every party or organization.

Mr. N. Ostrander moved that the meeting proceed to the election of delegates to the county convention. Motion carried.

Mr. J. B. La Du moved that a majority of all the votes cast be required to elect a delegate. Carried.

The following named gentlemen were then elected as delegates to attend the Democratic County Convention at Monticello, May 4th, 1861: C. La Du, Seth Catlin, Sen., N. Ostrander, T. L. Rue, and A. R. Burbank.

On motion, the delegates to the county convention were empowered to fill any vacancy occurring in their number.

Mr. J. B. La Du introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the honesty, ability and fidelity of our Delegates in Congress, Hon. I. I. Stevens, and believe that he has ever been true to the interests of Washington Territory.

Resolved, That our delegates to the county convention at Monticello, May 4th, 1861, are hereby instructed to support only such persons as delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention at Vancouver, May 13th, 1861, as will vote in said convention for the nomination of Hon. I. I. Stevens for Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory, as long as there is any chance for his nomination.

Resolved, That our Delegates are hereby instructed to support the viva voce system of voting in the county convention.

Resolved, That it is essentially important at this time, that the democratic candidate for Representative of Cowlitz county should publicly canvass the county, speaking at least once in each election precinct prior to the election.

On motion of James Catlin, the meeting proceeded to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Monticello precinct.

Mr. T. L. Rue was then duly nominated as a candidate for Justice of the Peace.

On motion of Cramline La Du, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered published in the Pioneer and Democrat.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

T. L. RUE, C.A.M. Seth Catlin, Jr., Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 20, 1861

Rules in relation to claims provided for by an act making appropriations for the payment of expenses incurred by the people of Oregon and Washington in the suppression of Indian hostilities therein, in the years 1855 and 1856.

All claims under the provisions of this Act must be presented at the Office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department where they will be registered in the order of their presentation, and taken up for action accordingly.

The claims should, in all cases, be accompanied with the following information and evidence:

The name and place of residence of the owner or holder thereof, and directions as to the disposition of the draft, or bonds, as the case may be, when issued;

The original certificates of service, or of purchase, must in all cases be presented.

Claimants should state, on filing the claims, whether they desire action according to the allowances hereinafter made by the Third Auditor, in his report of 7th February, 1860, or whether they desire to furnish additional evidence with a view to a reconsideration of the former allowances.

In cases where the claimants state they intend to furnish additional evidence, action thereon will be suspended until such evidence is received. Such claimants as desire specific information of the amount allowed by the Third Auditor, in his report aforesaid, with a view of determining whether or not to take additional testimony, will be informed of the respective amounts allowed, and action suspended until heard from as above.

All evidence must be sworn to before some judge, justice of the peace, or other officer legally authorized to administer oaths. Where affidavits are made before a justice of the peace, the certificate of a clerk of court must accompany the same to the effect that the officer was, at the time, an acting justice of the peace; and the officer administering the oath must certify to the credibility of the witness. Each witness must state his means of knowledge of the facts sworn to, and that he has no interest, directly or indirectly, in the claim concerning which he testifies.

R. J. ATKINSON, Auditor.

Alert Hook and Ladder Company—Attention!

The regular monthly meeting of the company will be held at the hall of G. C. Blankenship, Monday, May 6th, at 7 o'clock P. M. The attendance of every member is particularly requested.

A. J. MOSES, Sec'y.

Laws of the United States.

By Authority. Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan. (Amity and Commerce.)

REGULATION SEVENTH. Duties shall be paid to the Japanese government on all goods landed in the country according to the following tariff:

CLASS ONE.—All articles in this class shall be free of duty. (Gold and silver, coined or uncoined. Wearing apparel in actual use.)

CLASS TWO.—A duty of five per cent. shall be paid on both parts of the respective ratifications of the same.

CLASS THREE.—A duty of thirty five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation or in any other manner.

CLASS FOUR.—All goods not included in any of the preceding classes shall pay a duty of twenty per cent. All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of five per cent.

CLASS FIVE.—All goods not included in any of the preceding classes shall pay a duty of twenty per cent. All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of five per cent.

CLASS SIX.—A duty of thirty five per cent. shall be paid on both parts of the respective ratifications of the same.

CLASS SEVEN.—A duty of thirty five per cent. shall be paid on both parts of the respective ratifications of the same.

CLASS EIGHT.—A duty of thirty five per cent. shall be paid on both parts of the respective ratifications of the same.

CLASS NINE.—A duty of thirty five per cent. shall be paid on both parts of the respective ratifications of the same.

CLASS TEN.—A duty of thirty five per cent. shall be paid on both parts of the respective ratifications of the same.

CLASS ELEVEN.—A duty of thirty five per cent. shall be paid on both parts of the respective ratifications of the same.

CLASS TWELVE.—A duty of thirty five per cent. shall be paid on both parts of the respective ratifications of the same.

clearance of a ship (\$7) seven dollars.

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

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40ft

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 SWEDISH 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, Seals, Amr'n Stripe, Blue Denims, Allen's Long Cloth, Towels, Cloth, Bleach'd Cottons and Drills, Turkey Red, Fancy Hdk's, &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, Gingham, 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. Tom Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45ft

J. B. PAINTER, (LATE OF MEARA & PAINTER) DEALER IN Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards, and Printer's Stock generally. 132 Clay Street, near Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

L. B. HASTINGS, DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. HAS JUST RECEIVED THE CARGO OF SHIP Jeonin, 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. 1550

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 with a thorough Medical-Girurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a Diploma 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. n31-1f

Andrew J. Meses, AUCTIONEER, Olympia, W. T. July 29, 1859. 36ft

C. CROSBY & CO. TUM WATER, OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY-WARE, and in fact every thing to apply the wants of the country, which they are selling low for cash or country produce. Tum Water, W. T., May 12, 1859. 25ft

J. W. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY. SEATTLE, W. T. Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory March 25, 1859. 18y

G. K. Willard & Son, OLYMPIA, W. T. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRUGS & MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, PAINTS AND OILS, TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses, GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality. W. H. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STELLACOOM, W. T. Nov 5, 1853. 9ft

W. W. RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T. Wm. Mitchell, Proprietor. MR. MITCHELL WOULD 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, 1859. 5y

LIVERY STABLE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THE Stables heretofore kept by J. J. Westbrook in Olympia and Stellacoom, 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. 19ft

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. 23y

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 present them before the 15th December next, else they will not be allowed. Address Milas Gallier, at Stellacoom, or the Captain on board. November 30, 1860. 21f

WASHINGTON HOTEL. SIGN OF THE LONE TREE, CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, W. T. SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor. THE PROPRIETOR HAS RECENTLY CREATED, 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 spacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the Hotel contains twenty-five private rooms—exclusive of family apartments—six of which are large drawing rooms, or parlors. Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor, and having thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in his 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 traveling public. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE. THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTE IS TO furnish competent and well qualified Teachers for Schools and Families, and Teachers with desirable situations. 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 American State Maps, Philosophical Charts and new Outline Maps. School Property bought and sold on commission. Circulars of all the Private Schools kept on hand. Parents seeking for Schools are invited to call and select. THE EDUCATION HERALD, issued monthly expressly for teachers, can be had at this office. W. HOLT, Agent. 73 Montgomery street, corner of Rice Street, 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. 3ms

Dr. L. J. Czapkay's PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE Sacramento street, Below Montgomery, (Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co'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 the Imperial Austrian Army, 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. Permanence of cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise free. Address Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco, Cal.

A TRIBUTE OF MERITED WORDS. The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is so often met with in life, that testimonials, prompted by the sense of the heart, are cases in the life of the man who sacrifices his 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 praises to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanisms. 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 feel. 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 benefit. I felt that I was sinking, and 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 physician 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 restored man. I am indebted for my recovery to the skillful and judicious treatment of Dr. Czapkay, and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public 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

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF. Below we publish the certificates of three of the most eminent physicians of the city of San Francisco, who, after 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 imperatively command its publicity, and we recommend their publication, and we commend their personal testimony to the attention of all afflicted. THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.—CERTIFICATE. The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health, after a long and distressing illness, and the relief of his mind from the uncontrollable passion in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed by the daily avocations of life. I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance; but, alas, after a few weeks, and in several instances, months, of fruitless treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that instead of relief, my symptoms were becoming alarming in their nature, 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, and, under the influence of despair, 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 groin, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous reaction of my whole body, the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapacity to study, and want of interest in the daily avocations of life. I sought relief in the most desperate manner, but all in vain, until I contemplated the 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. State of California, county of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April A. D. 1856. (Signed.) JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Public.

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feeling recognition of his great skill and capacity.

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. 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. 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 consultation, 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 of the University of Pesth, had served his apprenticeship 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 no 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.

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