



OUR AGENTS.

Table listing agents and their locations: L. P. Fisher - San Francisco, M. W. Wall - Victoria, W. H. Lowell - Trebleton, R. F. Ooms - Port Madison, W. B. Sinclair - Port Madison, Simpson Mackley - Port Madison, N. Hale - Port Madison, W. E. Howard - Port Madison, Parker Hinkley - Port Madison, David Livingston - Port Madison, John Y. Sewell - Port Madison, C. C. Plankboner - Whatcom.

THE ROAD APPROPRIATION.

After two or three years of battling against that worst enemy of progress, sectional prejudice, our Territorial Legislature has agreed to the conditional appropriation of two thousand dollars to be used in opening a wagon road through the Cascade Mountains by a practicable route. The appropriation, in proportion to the magnitude of the work and its vast and vital importance to our future prosperity, is small; yet, with the like amount to be furnished by King and Yakima counties, we trust will serve to open such a communication between the eastern and western portions of the Territory as will open the eyes of the people, and move them to acts of greater liberality as they view it. With this view, and the reflection that "half a loaf is better than no bread," we must thankfully accept the gift bestowed, nor dare to "look the pittance in the mouth." The appropriation comes late, too, and finds the business of the country suffering under a depression which is the direct result of previous neglect of the true interests of the country on the subject in question, and out of which it will be far more difficult to rise to a prosperous condition than would have been the case had the matter been attended to years ago. The great mistake of our people has been sectional jealousy. From this cause our legislators have constantly looked that harmonious and united action without which no new country can progress. Our legislation has always been governed by a principle of bargain and sale, inasmuch that no measure, however beneficial to the Territory as a whole, could be obtained, if it seemed to favor one section a shade more than another, unless it were purchased and paid for with an equivalent to "every other locality" whether of general benefit or not. Thus legislation on all matters calculated to develop the resources of the country has ever been at a dead lock—the people of each section preferring to have nothing and do nothing themselves, rather than see a neighboring locality get a little ahead of their own. We have sent up petitions to the general Government for ocean steamers and mail routes; but what do we want with these? or if we could cover Puget Sound with vessels, and steamships, would we never build cities and add to our wealth and get rich without people to develop the wealth of the country, and thus can only be obtained by roads—roads—the cheapest and best way for all classes to get into, and out of, and through the interior of the country. Although our Territory is not especially an agricultural country, it is superior in even this respect to two-thirds of the New England States, and there is a vast amount of land, and enough of fertile soil to support a population of fifty thousand farms as good as ever be raised upon. True, much of it is unimproved land, but most of that which is fit for agricultural purposes at all, is not so easily tilled as that of some of the Western States, which labor has converted into the richest gardens of the world. But, says Mr. Crocker, what do we want with all these farms when there is no market for the produce raised by the few now in the country? According to your views of progress, Mr. Crocker, which looks to the development of no other interests, we, of course, don't want them at all; but there is room for thousands of people in the lumber business, yet in its infancy, on Puget Sound. There is a chance for thousands of laborers in the fisheries, a business yet untouched; there is room for other thousands in wool-growing and manufacturing of woolen goods; and for ship-building our facilities are unsurpassed on the globe; there is still room for other thousands in our fisheries, coal-mining, and throughout the length and breadth of the Cascade range of mountains there is copper, silver and gold—yes, within an average distance of fifty miles in almost every direction from the shores of Puget Sound there are millions of tons of unrefined quartz, which will pay better than that which is mined in California; here is a field for the labor of tens of thousands more. But what signifies all this wealth when there is not a dozen places on the shores of Puget Sound where a man can get two or three dollars from the beach without the risk of breaking his neck. Make roads by which all these great resources can be easily reached; get population which will develop all the branches of industry together, and it will not be long until more than forty thousand farms will give a home market for every pound of produce they can make, at remunerative prices. Now, what other objects Mr. Crocker have you to offer? Oh! it costs money to make roads, and the few people we have here now are overburdened with taxes! Ah, but, Mr. Crocker, this is the state of affairs always urged as an excuse for a lack of public enterprise, and it is a sort of false argument whose consequences return upon the head of its author. It is generally impossible to squeeze five dollars extra tax for public purposes out of such a man, although he is quite certain he may put a hundred dollars in his own purse by the operation. If in business, you will find him with perhaps a score of customers, out of each of whom he makes his regular four-nits a day, for years, sitting the while, like a toad on a rotten log, croaking against hard times and the country, but never dreaming of expending a hundred dollars to increase the number of his customers from twenty to a thousand, out of whom he could as easily make a dollar a day each as fifty cents out of the twenty. The fact is, Mr. Crocker, such men are mostly an infernal nuisance in a new country, and the quicker they get out of it the better for the country. It would pay permanent enterprising citizens to build roads, for no other purpose than to let all such people out of the country. We wouldn't attempt, with the slightest hope of success, to force a fortune on such a man, by offering to sell him a barrel of genuine double eagles, fresh from the mint, at seventeen dollars and a half a piece. For a year past it has been becoming more and more apparent that something must be done, or the western portion of Washington Territory would retrograde into the savage wilderness in which it was found by the first settlers fifteen years since. The ideas of people on the subject have generally been very vague, yet all have been convinced by experience that there was something wrong—"something rotten in Denmark." We repeat, that the want of roads is the chief cause of most of our past and present troubles! There is no way by which people can come into the country except by sea, and that is a mode of travel of which four-fifths of the class of people who settle new countries, cannot and will not avail themselves. Then, there is no route leading to the interior, even for occasional immigration that may struggle half around the world, into Puget Sound. We don't know of ten miles of good road west of the Cascades, and the people have hitherto been averse to making any. We never knew a country, however exhausted its natural resources might be, that ever amounted to a hill of beans, without roads; and we never knew a country so poor, that roads would not measurably redeem and render rich and prosperous. Now let the people of King begin a system of road-making, and let every county on the Sound (for they are all equally interested) assist in the enterprise. The work on the road through the Snoqualmie Pass should be completed as early as possible, and should be completed before the first of July, that the mail service from the Sound to the eastern part of the Territory, which is to commence at that time, may be performed on that route. In less than two years after this road is opened, it will be the great central highway of the Territory. Then let us make as many more roads over the mountains and elsewhere into the interior as we can. Through these cheap channels of travel population will come. Following the settlement of the country, our varied resources will begin to be developed; every branch of business will stir with new life and vigor; merchant ships from all parts of the world and ocean steamers will appear upon the Sound as if by magic; towns and cities will spring up; and every man of every trade, profession, and occupation, will be able to gingle dollars in his pocket where he cannot now find the color of a copper if he goes down to his boots. JOHN BRIDGMAN.—John Bright, speaking in the Rotunda at Dublin, is thus described: He raised his fine lionine head and shoulders, and looked gravely about him for some time. Order was called for by a blast of a trumpet, and when silence was obtained he began to speak, deliberately, in a rather low tone of voice, but withal distinctly, so that his words were audible in the remotest parts of the room. As to his address, it was, in a word, magnificent. It electrified the assembly. Every few sentences, and sometimes each sentence of a whole series, brought forth rapturous outbursts of approbation. He told home truths, and the people recognized them; he drew the moral of the facts, and it was what had laid in the heart of every one of them. The sympathy between the speaker and the audience was complete. Taken bit by bit, his speech was wonderfully able and effective; taken as a whole, its beauty and power are increased a hundred fold. One wagon of a powder train, containing 5,000 pounds of powder, blew up near Green River, Utah, on the 12th of October. A hub was the largest piece of wood found after the explosion, and three of the five yokes of oxen attached were torn into small bits, and only one foot, a joint of a finger and a piece of the skull of the driver remained.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Atlantic States.

Washington, Jan. 22.—There is much excitement here over the bills received from the Judiciary Committee, relative to the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Boutwell's substitute for the House bill prescribes the oath which shall be taken by public officers and members of the bar. It provides as a rule for every court, that no person shall be permitted to act as an attorney in any court who was guilty of treason, bribery, murder or any other felony, or who was ever engaged in rebellion against the Government, or who had given aid and comfort to its enemies. It makes it the duty of Judges to ascertain where parties practicing are declared under the above provisions. The previous question was moved and sustained. Washington, Jan. 22.—John Bigler was rejected by the Senate as Assessor of Internal Revenue of California. Indianapolis, Jan. 22.—The Indiana Legislature to-day elected Morton, Senator—88 to 54 for Voorhees. Washington, Jan. 22.—Mr. Frelinghuysen was to-day elected United States Senator from New Jersey. Chicago, Jan. 22.—The railroad was finished to Council Bluffs, to-day, and there is now one unbroken chain of railway from three hundred miles west of the Missouri river to the seaboard. Georgetown, Jan. 22.—The Mayor of Georgetown has given notice that all male inhabitants, white and black, above the age of twenty-one, must appear before him and the Board of Aldermen, at times named, for the preparation of the list of voters, under the act regulating the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. The Kansas Legislature, to-day, re-elected Senator Pomeroy to the United States Senate. London, Jan. 22.—The Herald says that the Government has protested against the decision of Spain in the Toronto case. The question between Italy and Turkey has been amicably settled, Turkey yielding every point. The chiefs of the Canadian insurrection have written a long letter to the American Consul there, thanking the American people for their sympathy, and petitioning him to allow American ships-of-war to carry off the women and children. The English Court of Admiralty has decided the Rappahannock [rebel cruiser] case in our favor. Washington, 22.—The vetoes of the Nebraska and Colorado bills are expected to-day. There is no probability of the reduction of the whisky tax. A very important bill is pending before the Judiciary Committee. It declares valid all Presidential proclamations and orders concerning Court martial and military commissions for the trial of civilians prior to March 1st, 1865. Chicago, Jan. 23.—Washington specials say that for the first time this winter the Democrats have been galvanized into signs of life by Boutwell's bill to prevent rebel lawyers from practicing in the courts. Mr. Fink inveighed against the alleged illiberal treatment of the minority. He denounced the bill as one of a series of measures intended to invade the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and to do indirectly what in the opinion of the Court could not be done openly, and he believed three-fourths of the lawyers of the country would rather associate with A. H. Stevens than with Butler, and referred to Grant's entertainment [?]. He said Stevens' dominant party in Congress hold principles not in conformity with the Constitution, and hence they desire to change the latter. Mr. Rogers followed in a characteristic speech. Mr. Niblack, on the same side, declared it was an insult to the Federal Union to attempt to do anything so inconsistent with the strictest rules of propriety. The bill is intended to strike at their independence. Admitting Stevens' theory, the Southerners are not traitors but alien enemies. The bill will fail to accomplish the object designed. Mr. Boyer followed. The bill might override by legislation a solemn decision of the highest tribunal. At one minute to twelve Mr. Boutwell interrupted Mr. Boyer with a motion, which was agreed to. Immediately after the Speaker called the House to order. Mr. Boyer was permitted to continue by unanimous consent. At 12:30 the bill passed—ayes, 109; nays, 43. Washington, Jan. 23.—Mr. Mills, from the Judiciary Committee, reported Mr. Shellabarger's bill to declare and protect all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States in the Several States. Washington, Jan. 23.—A prominent Republican member of the House, in recently writing to a friend, says, touching the im-

European.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Rumors are afloat that a desperate plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon has been discovered and frustrated by the police. St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—The Czar of Russia has ordered a general amnesty for all offences committed by the newspapers of the Empire. Bern, Jan. 14.—The Swiss Government has under consideration a proposition to prohibit the people of Switzerland from joining the Pope's army. Liverpool, Jan. 14.—The ship Thos. Humphreys, hence for New York, was lost near Holyhead; all on board except the captain and one man were drowned. Madrid, Jan. 14.—The Revolutionary Junta, having its headquarters here, has issued a stirring address to the people. Mexico. New York, Jan. 14.—The Tribune's special says the Government has received information from Vera Cruz, that several transports have arrived, and the troops have commenced embarking. There are twenty-four large transports, which will be sufficient to remove all troops. It is expected all have embarked by the first of March. New York, Jan. 15.—A New Orleans dispatch says advices have been received direct from Vera Cruz, which gives conflicting accounts regarding the Emperor; one saying he had abdicated; another, that he would do so in twenty days. The last of the French troops are expected at the Capital daily, preparatory to embarkment. The Liberal forces were following closely in the wake of the enemy. Bazaine was to leave on the 28th. The idea of holding a National Convention is not agreeable to the Liberals, and has been given up. An Austrian frigate was awaiting Maximilian at Vera Cruz. All the abandoned cities were being occupied by Liberals. Miss Clara Barton delivered an address before a large audience in Worcester, Massachusetts, the other day, detailing her army and hospital experience. She said at the battle of Antietam her sleeve was pierced by a bullet which instantly killed the man whose wounds she was staunching. PEOPLE AND PORKERS.—In England, people are largely in the majority over pigs—five people to one porker. In the United States, though we talk of a scarcity of hogs, if all the shoats were equally divided, we should find ourselves, every man, woman, boy, girl and baby of us, with four pigs apiece. Madame Elizabeth Ipsilani has just died at Odessa, at the age of 103 years.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress. An Act to revive the Grade of General in the United States Army. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grade of "general of the army of the United States" be, and the same is hereby, revived; and that the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a general of the army of the United States, to be selected from among those officers in military service of the United States most distinguished for courage, skill, and ability, who, being commissioned as general, may be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, to command the armies of the United States. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pay proper of the general shall be four hundred dollars per month; and his allowance for fuel and quarters, when his head quarters are in Washington, shall be at the rate of three hundred dollars per month, and his other allowances in all respects the same as are allowed the lieutenant general by the second section of the act approved February twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act revising the grade of lieutenant general in the United States army"; and the chief of staff to the lieutenant general shall be transferred and shall be the chief of staff to the general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general in the army of the United States; and the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An act to provide for a chief of staff to the lieutenant general of the United States," is hereby repealed, and the said general may select from the regular army for service upon his staff such number of aides, not exceeding six, as he may judge proper, who, during the term of such staff service shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry. And it is hereby provided, that in lieu of the staff now allowed by law to the lieutenant general, he shall be entitled to two

person disengaging both ends of the boat simultaneously from the tackles by which it may be lowered to the water.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions for a foremast head light for steamships, in an act entitled "An act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall not be construed to apply to other than steamships. River steamers navigating waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico shall carry the following lights, viz: one red light on the outboard side of the port smoke-pipe, and one green light on the outboard side of the starboard smoke-pipe; these lights to show both forward and aft, and also above on their respective sides. All coasting steamers, and other navigating boats, lakes, or other inland waters, other than ferry-boats, and those above provided for, shall carry the red and green lights, as prescribed for ocean-going steamers, and, in addition thereto, a central range of ten white lights; the after light being carried at an elevation of at least five feet above the light at the head of the vessel; the head light to be so constructed as to show a good light through twenty points of the compass, namely, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side of the vessel; and the after light to show all around the horizon. Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the annual compensation paid to local inspectors of steamboats shall be hereafter as follows, to-wit: For the district of Portland, in Maine, three hundred dollars; for the district of Boston and Charlestown, in Massachusetts, one thousand dollars; for the district of New London, in Connecticut, five hundred dollars; for the district of New York, two to two thousand dollars each; two to fifteen hundred dollars each; one additional inspector of boilers at fifteen hundred dollars; for the district of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, thirteen hundred dollars; for the district of Baltimore, in Maryland, twelve hundred dollars; for the district of Norfolk, in Virginia, three hundred dollars; for the district of Charleston, in South Carolina, five hundred dollars; for the district of Savannah, in Georgia, four hundred dollars; for the district of Mobile, in Alabama, one thousand dollars; for the district of New Orleans, or in which New Orleans is the port of entry, Louisiana, two thousand dollars; for the district of Galveston, in Texas, four hundred dollars; for the district of Saint Louis, in Missouri, sixteen hundred dollars; for the district of Nashville, in Tennessee, four hundred dollars; for the district of Louisville, in Kentucky, twelve hundred dollars; for the district of Cincinnati, in Ohio, sixteen hundred dollars; for the district of Wheeling, West Virginia, five hundred dollars; for the district of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, sixteen hundred dollars; for the district of Chicago, Illinois, eight hundred dollars; for the district of Detroit, Michigan, one thousand dollars; for the district of Cleveland, Ohio, six hundred dollars; for the district of Buffalo, New York, twelve hundred dollars; for the district of Oswego, or of which Oswego is the port of entry, New York, three hundred dollars; for the district of Vermont of which Burlington is the port of entry, three hundred dollars; for the district of San Francisco, California, fifteen hundred dollars; for the district of Memphis, Tennessee, nine hundred dollars; for the district of Galena, Illinois, one thousand dollars; for the district of Portland, Oregon, six hundred dollars; to the supervising inspector of the Pacific coast, two thousand five hundred dollars; to other supervising inspectors, two thousand dollars each. Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, one clerk each in the local offices at New York and New Orleans, and the annual compensation allowed to these clerks shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars each. Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may procure, for the supervising and local inspectors of steamboats, such stationery, printing, instruments, and other things necessary for the use of their respective offices, as may be required; and he may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure the prompt execution of the steamboat acts; and may from time to time cause special examinations to be made into the administration of the inspection laws. Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That supervising, and local, and assistant inspectors of steamboats shall execute proper bonds, in such form and upon such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and subject to his approval, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and the payment, in the manner provided by law, of all monies that may be recovered by them. Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Approved, July 25, 1860. An Act to incorporate "The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union" of Washington, D. C. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That H. A. Hall, J. O. Porter, Will A. Short, James C. Ross, J. A. Nightingale, D. S. Garrison, L. Edwin Dudley, G. M. Van Buren, Wm. S. Morse, Lawrence Wilson, Wm. L. Bramhall, F. E. Drake, B. P. Cutler, W. H. Bates, N. H. Rothery, S. G. Merrill, Chan. A. Appel, O. A. Lutenbaugh, J. S. Firman, John H. Simpson, George W. De Costa, L. J. Bryant, J. H. Gray, Lyman S. Eusey, and A. I. Bennett, and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of the City of Washington, D. C.," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded in any court of law or equity, and may have and use a common seal, and exercise the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporations. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of acquiring, receiving, holding, and conveying real and personal estate, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars in value; which estate shall never be divided among the members of the corporation; but shall descend to their successors for the promotion of the interests and general welfare of the soldiers and sailors of this corporation, who have served in the Union Army or Navy during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the relief and protection of their widows and orphans. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this corporation shall have power to alter and amend its constitution and by-laws: Provided, That they do not conflict with the laws of the United States or the laws of the corporation of the city of Washington, D. C. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said corporation shall not exercise banking privileges, or issue or put in circulation any bank-note, paper, token, scrip, or device, to be used as currency. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Congress reserves the right to alter or repeal this act at any time. Approved, July 25, 1860.

Sec. 1. And be it further enacted, That the provisions for a foremast head light for steamships, in an act entitled "An act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall not be construed to apply to other than steamships. River steamers navigating waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico shall carry the following lights, viz: one red light on the outboard side of the port smoke-pipe, and one green light on the outboard side of the starboard smoke-pipe; these lights to show both forward and aft, and also above on their respective sides. 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A SISTER'S APPEAL

At—Just before the Battle Mother. Don't go near the bar-room, brother. Listen to a sister's prayer. Do not yield to its temptation. Sin and death are lurking there. Oh! do not heed the guileful voice. 'Tis the mask the tempter wears. And beneath it frowns destruction. It will meet you unawares.

Caution: Don't go near the bar-room, brother. Don't go near the bar-room, brother. Shun it as an evil place. It will bring you desolation. Cover you with deep disgrace. Oh! friends and kindred all around you, Counsel you to pass it by. And the pleadings of a sister, Strengthen you once more to try.

Don't go near the bar-room, brother. Touch not, taste not of the wine. There is poison in its contact. Do not worship at its shrine. Ye, join the grand tee total army. Shun the bar-room and the cup. Then we'll work and wait together. 'Till the monster shall give up.

Introduction of Freemasonry into the United States.

The address delivered by H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, at the laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple in that city, on the 20th ult., gave a condensed history of Freemasonry. We quote a few passages:

At the commencement of the eighteenth century Freemasonry had ceased to be a healthy and vigorous society, whose occupation consisted in building edifices. The ages were no longer dark. Learning emerged as the morning sun above the hill tops, from the gloom in which it had been hidden, was gradually illuminating Europe. The printing press was revolutionizing the world. America had been discovered. Enterprise was on foot everywhere, and marching with a giant's strength.

Labor rattling impatiently the chains which galls and corporations bound it, was struggling into freedom. Research, curious about the mysteries of rites, was busy itself about the mysteries of art, and by year unveiling them. Others bled of competent as architects and builders, and the Masons, ceasing to be a necessary of craftsmen found themselves in exclusive possession of their peculiar ceremonies. Year after year the society became feebler. William III. had been its patron; Sir Christopher Wren, its Grand Master in England, and at length, somewhere about the year A. D. 1711, our lodges were all that remained of this once powerful organization, that built the Whitehall, Westminster, and St. Dunstons, and Lincoln and Durham, and which the monarch had been indebted for his palace, and the baron for his hold. This was the lowest ebb in the fortunes of Freemasonry. The tide then turned.

The practical features of the Order were abandoned. It became speculative in its character, and in a little while had the Grand Lodge of London permanently established, and Freemasonry once again attracting to the lodges rank, wealth and influence. But the Grand Lodge of England was not without its troubles. The movement New York, rich in numbers with a charter dating back nine hundred years, claimed the authority of the new creation; and it was not until the beginning of the present century that harmony was obtained, and the authority of the Grand Lodge of England recognized by all parties.

Freemasonry was introduced into the United States in 1730, and became popular in its character; Washington was the Master of the Lodge, and the greater part of the army of the Revolution were members of the fraternity. The corner stone of the hall we are about to leave was laid by a Governor of the State, then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and the building was inaugurated by the late Gen. Water, who succeeded him in office. There is a Grand Lodge in every State of the Union; and the same edifices which are everywhere being built for the accommodation of the Order, while they do credit to the nation at the same time, the wealth and prosperity to whom now belongs the duty of supporting, in all their purity, to a distant future, the principles of Freemasonry.

You have probably seen, in the papers of the day, that the corner stone of the old Masonic Hall, which we are about abandoning, has recently been unearthed. It was laid in 1814, more than half a century ago, and has been struck off the spot, notwithstanding the care taken to prevent its being injured. The story of the building of some brief chronicles of the times, the signs of gold, half-crown of 1796 and the signs of silver, were alone found to be unimpaired. The silver was black and defaced; the signs on the copper had disappeared; and some fragments of decayed binding were all that remained to the printed volumes that had been placed within the stone. Damp and mold and time, that ever returns, in the chambers of fifty years, had defeated the purpose of the builders to hand down to future ages some memorials of their transactions. But the eagle and half-eagle were as bright as when the coins were first issued. It would have been the same had the gold come from the foundations of an India shrine or a temple in the Forum. It will be the same when as many years shall have rolled over the new building place to which to-day it is consigned, and have accumulated since the remotest past.

Hortley Coleridge being asked which of Whitworth's productions he considered the prettiest, very promptly replied "His daughter Dora."

ST-1860-X

At a very early age is being made at the Plantation Bitters, as a source of life. It is a most valuable and powerful tonic. It is of no use. The people want the long possession. The Plantation Bitters are in use and popularity every day. It is what's the matter. They are in the same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we will stop making them. The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and invigorate the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They make the weak strong, the languid robust, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. It is very useful to persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, and all the ailments of the stomach. It is also useful to persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, and all the ailments of the stomach. It is also useful to persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, and all the ailments of the stomach.

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MEDICAL INSTITUTE! ESTABLISHED BY DR. J. C. YOUNG IN 1850. 533 Washington Street, San Francisco, California.

It would be equally useless and unnecessary to communicate here the diseases named at the Institute. All diseases of the body are treated. I consider it my duty to mention those of a special nature, as upon such the untiring and tireless efforts of the Institute, with its calculated to devote those ignorant of the omnipotence of its profession. First among these is Seminal Weakness. I am aware that by dwelling upon so uninviting a subject as the decay of manly vigor through the loss of the vital principle of life, the desire to point out to those who suffer, languid and decay, the true cause of their affliction, is not only an incentive to honest abstinence. How extended the terrible disease of Seminal Weakness is, no one who has not devoted his time to its treatment can tell; but its presence can be detected by the most experienced. Weakness of the back and limbs; languishing feelings; loss of muscular force and hands, accompanied by hot head; symptoms of consumption; short breath; dizziness of the face; aversion to society; confusion of the mind; loss of memory; nightly emissions; colorless, slight discharges upon the least exertion; constant pallor of the face; irregular appetite; variable temper, etc. A young man, if you experience any of the various symptoms enumerated above, pause to consider. The present is the golden moment in which you may secure health and happiness. You may feel strong now, but if you have ever practiced the vice of self-abuse even in the slightest degree, you have laid the seeds of weakness in your system, and their undermining influence will, sooner or later, reveal the full evidence of your strength. Beware of a medicine that declares itself at once. Therein lies its danger; for a patient is being treated for some supposed affection of the heart, lungs, brain or digestive functions, but the real cause of his ailment is not being treated. It is not a disease that declares itself at once. Therein lies its danger; for a patient is being treated for some supposed affection of the heart, lungs, brain or digestive functions, but the real cause of his ailment is not being treated. It is not a disease that declares itself at once. Therein lies its danger; for a patient is being treated for some supposed affection of the heart, lungs, brain or digestive functions, but the real cause of his ailment is not being treated.

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warded to the wife or transmitted to the children. As terrible as it is in the person who contracts it, it becomes of still greater importance when transmitted to innocent children, whose weak heads, unopened mouths, unopened eyes, and unopened hearts are the constant recipients of the virus of the disease. It is not in time and secure health by applying at the Dr. J. C. Young Institute. The Doctor effects a cure in recent cases in a few days, and finds no difficulty in curing those of long duration, without subjecting the patient to such treatment as he had drawn upon him the slightest suspicion, or oblige him to neglect his business, whether in doors or without. The doctor need not be changed. Cure always guaranteed, or no pay required. Only purely vegetable remedies used.

Important to Females. When a female is in trouble or afflicted with disease, and requires medical or surgical assistance, the inquiry should be, "where is there a physician who is fully competent to administer relief, and whose respectable standing for which recommendations to the confidence of the community?" The Doctor, understanding how imperatively necessary these requirements are, feels called upon to interpose, and by calling the attention of the afflicted to the fact that he is a Professor of Obstetrics and Female Diseases for 20 years, and is fully qualified to administer in all cases, both medical and surgical, not in a superficial manner, but in as thorough a manner as years of study and practice—both in hospitals and private families—can make, to save them from the hands of the unqualified, unscrupulous and designing—Therefore, families can rely upon him as upon a father. All in affliction can find in him one who can feel and sympathize with and befriend them in trouble—some in whose service the utmost confidence can be placed. Consultation, by letter or otherwise, free. See address below. The celebrated Female Remedies compounded from the private prescriptions of Dr. J. C. Young, have now obtained an extraordinary popularity, and are correctly used by the safest and surest remedies for the complaints for which they are so highly recommended. The constantly accruing testimony of efficacy declare them to be pre-eminently superior in their action. No lady should be without these invaluable agents. None genuine unless prepared at this office. Sent by mail or express, free of charge. Price \$2 per box. Price \$4 per box.

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FRENCH MEDICAL OFFICE.

Dr. J. C. YOUNG, Doctor of Medicine, the Faculty of Paris, Graduate of the University, Queen's College, and Physician of the St. John Baptist Society of San Francisco. Dr. YOUNG has pleasure in informing patients and others seeking confidential medical advice, that he can be consulted daily at his office, Amory Hall Building, North-East corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. Rooms No. 3, 10, 11, first floor, upstairs, entrance on either Montgomery or Sacramento streets. Dr. YOUNG'S studies have been almost exclusively devoted to the cure of the various forms of Nervous and Physical Debility, the results of injurious habits acquired in youth, which usually terminate in impotence and sterility, and permanently induce all the concomitants of old age. Where a secret nature exists involving the happiness of a life and that of others, reason and morality dictate the necessity of its removal. For this fact that procedure, which is the victor of mankind, matrimonial unhappiness, compulsory single life, etc., have their sources in causes, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the bitter fruit is long afterwards, a patient laboring under this complaint, will complain of one or more of the following symptoms: Nervous Emissions, Pains in the Back and Head, Weakness of Memory and Sight, Discharge from the Urethra on going to stool or making water, the Intellectual Faculties are weakened, Loss of Memory ensues, Pleasure is clouded, and there is disinclination to attend to business, or even to reading writing or the society of friends, etc. The patient will probably complain of Dizziness, Vertigo, and that Sight and Hearing are weakened and sleep disturbed by dreams, melancholy, sighing, palpitations, faintings, coughs and slow fever; while some have external rheumatic pain, and numbness of the body. Some of the most common symptoms are pimples in the face, and itching in different parts of the body. Patients suffering from this disease, should apply immediately to Dr. YOUNG, either in person or by letter, as he will guarantee a cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotence in six or eight weeks. Patients arising from venereal diseases in any state, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Bubo Ulcers, Catarrhus Esophagus, etc., will be treated successfully. All Syphilitic and Mercurial Taints entirely removed and quick cures. Dr. YOUNG'S diploma is in his office, where patients can see for themselves that they are under the care of a regularly educated practitioner. The best references given if required. Patients suffering under chronic diseases, can call and examine for themselves. We invite investigation; claim not to know everything, nor to cure everybody, but we do claim that in all cases, under treatment, we find our promises. We particularly request those who have tried this boasted doctor, and that advertised physician, tell worn out and discouraged, to call upon us. Low charges and quick cures. Ladies suffering from any complaint incidental to their sex, can consult the doctor with the assurance of relief. FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Dr. YOUNG is the only agent in California for Dr. YOUNG'S Female Monthly Pills. Their immense sale has established their reputation as a female remedy, unapproached, and far in advance of every other remedy for suppressions and irregularities, and other obstructions in females. On the receipt of five dollars, these Pills will be sent by mail or express, any part of the world, secure from loss by sea or land. Persons at a distance can be cured at once, by addressing a letter to Dr. YOUNG, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, Rooms 10 and 11, or Box 973, P. O., should apply, stating the case, minutely as possible, general state of living, occupation, etc., etc. All communications confidential. no17:32

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