

the Government.

**THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.**  
At your last session, a joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation to the Industrial Convention of all Nations, to be held in London in the year 1862. I regret to have been unable to give personal attention to this subject, so intimately connected with the material prosperity of the world.

**THE CONFISCATION ACT.**  
By virtue of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved August 6th, 1861," the claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain persons has been forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus liberated, are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way. Besides this, it is now possible that some of the Slave States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit, by the operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for their disposal. In that case, I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons, according to some mode of valuation, in lieu of *pro rata* direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such States respectively, that such persons, on such acceptances by the General Government, be at once deemed free; and that, in any event, steps be taken for colonizing both classes, or the one first mentioned, if the other should not be brought into existence, at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well, to consider, too, whether the free colored people already in the United States, could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquisition of territory, and also an appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly fifty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer a doubtful one with us. The power was justly inaugurated by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, on the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples, on the plea of the great expediency. If it be said that the legitimate object of the acquisition of territory is to furnish homes for the white man, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of the colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political grounds than on providing room for population. On the whole proposition, including the appropriation of money, with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity, without which Government cannot be perpetual? In considering the policy to be adopted for the suppression of the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose, shall not degenerate into a violent remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have therefore, thought proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital importance to the more deliberate action of the Legislature. In the exercise of my best discretion, I have adhered to a blockade of the ports held by the insurgents.

Instead of transcending, I have adhered to the acts of Congress, to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be prepared, it will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence all defensible means be employed. We should not be in haste to determine what radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as disloyal, are indispensable.

**THE INSURRECTION.**  
The Inaugural Address at the beginning of my administration, and the message to Congress at the last special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing now occurs to add to or subtract from the principal and of general purpose stated and expressed in those documents. The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably, expired at the assault on Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable. What was painfully uncertain is much better defined and more distinct now, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction.

The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from north of Mason and Dixon's line. The friends of the Union were not free from apprehensions on this point. This, however, was soon settled definitely on the right side, south of the line. Noble little Delaware went off right from the first; Maryland was made to seem against the Union; our soldiers were assaulted, bridges were burned, and railroads torn up within her limits, and we were many days at one time without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the Capital. Now, her bridges and her railroads are repaired and opened to the Government. She already gives seven regiments to the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people, at a regular election, have sustained the Union by a large majority, and a larger aggregate vote than they ever gave to any candidate or any question.

Kentucky, too, for sometime in doubt, is now decidedly an unchangedly ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I believe cannot again be overrun by the insurgents. The three States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have an aggregate of not less than 40,000 in the field, for the Union, while of their citizens not more than a third in number are among the insurgents, and they of doubtful whereabouts.

After a somewhat gloomy struggle, the months of winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their country. An insurgent force of about 1,500, for months dominating the narrow peninsular region, constituting the counties of Acomac and Northampton, and known as the eastern shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance, and to re-accept the protection of our flag. This leaves no armed insurrectionists north of the Potomac.

East of the Chesapeake, we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Otybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island; and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movement on behalf of the Union men in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily

Southward since your last adjournment.

**RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.**  
Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long term the nation has not been unmindful of his merit, yet on calling to mind how faithfully, ably and brilliantly he has served his country, from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thenceforward continually, I cannot but think we are still his debtor. I submit, therefore, for your consideration what further mark of recognition is due to him and ourselves, as a grateful people.

**APPOINTMENT OF GEN. McCLELLAN.**  
With the retirement of General Scott, it became the duty of the Executive to appoint in his stead a General-in-Chief of the Army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council nor country has there, so far as I know, been any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring Chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position, and in this the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The designation of Gen. McClellan is, therefore, in a considerable degree, the selection of the country as well as the Executive, and hence there is reason to hope will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus, by fair indications, promised, without which he cannot with full efficiency serve the country.

It has been said that one bad General is better than two good ones. The saying is true, if taken to mean no more than that an army is better directed by a single mind, and though inferior, than by two superior ones, at variance and cross purposes; and the same is true in all thriving operations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means. In a storm at sea, no one on board can wish the ship to sink, and yet not unfrequently all go down together because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control.

**ABROGATION OF RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE AMONG THE REBELS.**  
It continues to develop that the innovation is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principle of popular Government—the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents. In these documents we find the abridgment of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all participation in the selection of public officers, except to the Legislative body, advocated with labored arguments. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

**CAPITAL ARRAYED AGAINST LABOR.**  
It is not needed here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point in this connection, not so backward as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on a footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of the Government. It is assumed that labor is only available in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall induce them to work by their own consent, or drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves; and further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life.

Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruits of labor, and never could have existed if labor had not first existed.

Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights, nor is it denied that there is and probably always will be, a certain relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefit. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of a community exists within that relation. A large majority belong to neither class—neither work for others nor have others working for them. In most of the Southern States a majority of the people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters; while in the Northern States, a large majority are neither hired nor do they hire. Men with their families, wives and sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand, nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital; that is, they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labor for them. But this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this menial class. Again, as has already been said, there is not necessarily any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed for that condition for life. Many now independent in these States, a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The most prudent penniless beginner in the world labors for wages, while he saves a surplus to buy lands or lands for himself; he then labors on his own account, and at length hires an other new beginner to help him. This is the just, and generous and prosperous system which assures the way to all, gives hope to all, and the consequent energy, progress and improvement of the condition of all.

No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take aught which they have not earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new divisions and burdens upon them, until all of liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of the national census to the last seven years, we find our population, at the end of that period, eight times as great as it was in the beginning. The increase of those other things which men esteem desirable, has even been greater.

We thus have viewed what the popular principle applied to Government, through the machinery of the States of the Union, has produced in a given time, and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future. There are already

among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 250,000,000. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day—it is for the vast future also. With a firm reliance in Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in this great task which evils have devolved upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
Washington, December 3rd.

A STRICT observance of the written laws is doubtless one of the highest duties of a good citizen, but it is not the highest. The laws of necessity, of self preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are higher obligations. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law, would be to lose the law itself, with life, liberty, property and all those who are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means.—Thomas Jefferson.

**COUNT DE SAIRES**, grandson of Count de Rochembeau, who was with Washington, and Baron de Schonen, grand-nephew of Lafayette, each the lineal representative of his distinguished ancestor, have tendered their services to the Government, saying that they are proud to fight with and for the same people, of whose early history Lafayette and Rochembeau are a part. Major General Havelock, who has just arrived from England, has also offered his sword to the country.—Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 3.

**ARMY RATION.**—The following is the army ration, as amended by Congress, and approved August 3d, 1861:

Twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread; three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of any detachment or regiment shall require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat, and at the rate, to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of peas or beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice; and one pound of potatoes per man shall be issued at least three times a week, if practicable; and when these articles cannot be issued in these proportions, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food, and a ration of tea may be substituted for a ration of coffee, twelve pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one and one-half pounds of tallow, or one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine, or one pound of sperm candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

The Louisville Journal says: We still hear the cry of "peace." Under the circumstances the now exist, is a cry of infamy. The argument of peace in the presence of embattled hosts, when the invaders are approaching upon us, means, as a distinguished statesman says, nothing but humiliation, the end of the Republic, the beginning of the scorn and contempt of the world, the setting of the last hope of the oppressed people of the earth.

**RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF COL. BAKER.**—A shadow hangs over the city to-day. The flags droop heavily at half mast. The body of Baker is in our midst. He who but a short time since went from amongst us, crowned with honors, and buoyant with hope, laid down his life for his country. The only consolations guaranteed to us are that he died as the hero died, and that all of him which is mortal will be laid in the heart of his adopted home.

The steamer Golden Gate, as the clock struck four this morning, fired her signal gun off North Point. After the bustle and confusion of disembarkation of passengers and luggage, and at 9 o'clock, the joint reception Committees of Oregon and California repaired to the wharf to receive the body of Colonel Baker. This Committee consisted of Messrs. Stevenson, Cobb, and Farwell, of this city, and Messrs. Corbett and Morton, of Oregon, Messrs. Stevens and Hopkins, sons-in-law of deceased, were also present to participate in the solemn ceremony of reception. Shortly after the arrival of the Committees, the Committee accompanying the remains from New York, composed of Col. Haraszby, Abel Guy, and Mr. Drew, of Oregon duly delivered the body to the former, whereupon it was conveyed to the house of mourning, where the bereaved family reside. It is understood that the corpse will remain there until Saturday next, when it will be removed to the City Hall, where it will lie in state, until the day of the obsequies and final interment.—Alta.

A GREAT deal of the work hitherto done by the soldiers at Washington and on the south side of the Potomac is now hired of civilians, it having been found detrimental to the soldierly character of the troops to be employed regularly as laborers, even upon earthworks. This does not make so much difference with the industrious Yankee troops, but with the majority of regiments hard work at any thing but drill and parade has had a bad effect upon them.

A LADY at her marriage requested the clergyman to give out to be sung by the choir, the hymn commencing—  
"This is the way I long have sought,  
And mourned because I found it not."

MISS TUCKER says it's with old bachelors as with old wood. It is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame, they burn prodigiously.

The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest possession is health; the greatest ease is sleep; and the best medicine is a true friend.

A MAN boasting in a company of ladies that he had a very luxurious head of hair, a lady present remarked that it was altogether owing to the mellowness of the soil.

A WESTERN Representative in Congress boasts that he can "bring an argument to a pint as quick as any other man." He can bring a quart to a pint a good deal quicker.

It is stated that the members of a recent court martial ran up a bill of four hundred and fifty dollars for port wine. We suppose those members thought they ought to make port holes of their mouths.

The question is often discussed whether the savages enjoy life. We suppose they do, as they always take it when they get a chance.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

### DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

SACRAMENTO STREET, BELOW MONTGOMERY,  
(Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Established in 1854, for the Permanent Cure of all private and chronic diseases, and for the suppression of Quackery.

**ATTENDING AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.**, late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honvéd, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pest, 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 7 P. M. Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise free.

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

**A Tribute to Merited Worth.**

The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is so often met with in life, that testimonials, prompted by finer feelings of the heart, are cases in the life of those who sacrifice their best days in philanthropic devotion to the alleviation of the ills of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing paeans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanisms. Below we append a certificate of a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to "shuffle off his mortal coil," who looked forward to his dissolution with that peace which only those who weigh down by the heavy load 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 recovery, and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously 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 a mere shadow of my former self. At that stage I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without it least beneficial result. That fell destroyer, CONSUMPTION, had a ready seized upon my vitals. I was daily drawing closer to the tomb, and my strength held out no hope of recovery. My strength had wasted, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was informed by my physicians that I could do nothing for me except to smooth my path to the grave, when most fortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, who is now a well and perfectly sound man. It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude I experience when realizing the immeasurable service I have received at the hands of Dr. CZAPKAY, and I feel rejoiced that it is at least in my power to tender this public recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for whatever may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY.

"There is a balm in Gilead, and there is a physician there."  
HENRY WESSLING.

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

F. J. THIBAUT, Notary Public.

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

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. THIBAUT, Notary Public.

**DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S** private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure. Office hours: from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

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

Yours, very respectfully,  
H. RAND,  
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

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

K. H. LAJOS, Governor of Hungary.  
Washington City, Jan. 8, 1852.

**REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.**

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

**THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.**

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

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snares of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to give 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.

**CARD.**

Prompted by an honest desire of my heart, I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves a commendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but that of humanity also. About two years ago I suddenly, and from causes unknown to me, was seized with a fit of epilepsy, which, owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, soon became such (as I was then led to believe) as to deny the skill of any physician. I was repeatedly, and in pursuit of my calling, thrown down to the ground without the slightest warning; and, although insensible to the agonies, I yet

upon those who would render assistance, or shelter me from danger, as enemies who sought to prolong the existence of my miseries. While in this state, and having, previous to my affliction, tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to attempt seeking aid of a physician, and by recommendation, called upon Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY. I told him my circumstances, and of my inability to reward him for his services, regardless of which, however, he at once undertook my case, and, with the blessing of God, I was once more restored to perfect health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I enjoy at present, and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I consider it due to myself and afflicted, to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed.

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

GILBERT A. GRANT, Notary Public.

**CARD.**

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

D. J. DAHLE, Printer.

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

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

WM. C. JEWETT,  
Notary Public.

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

Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., San Francisco, California. j616-3m

## HUNTER'S CELEBRATED

### Manzaneta Bitters,

Is proving to be an invaluable remedy in

### Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia,

And all obstructions and irritations of the

LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Which fact is verified by the volunteer testimony of thousands of individuals, residents of this State, and whose veracity cannot be impugned. It has been but a short time since they were first presented before the public, and the

immense demand which it daily creates, proves that they have been long and extensively used.

Not a rumor of disparagement or doubt of its general enthusiasm with which they are endorsed and recommended by all who have experienced their highly beneficial effects.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, in every town in the State.

**HUNTER & CO.,** Sole Prop'rs.

Market Street, next to No. 4 Engine House, San Francisco, California. j614-3m

## CHARLES A. CRANE,

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Cor. Washington & Sansome Streets,

Government House—Up Stairs.

SAN FRANCISCO.

PEOPLE'S PRESS, Eugene City, Oregon

Stow's Stock Reporter, Sacramento

Daily Bee, Sacramento

Nevada National, Grass Valley

Butte Democrat, Oroville

Placer Courier, Forest Hill

Northern Californian, Coloma

Coloma Times, Coloma

Mooney's Express, Folsom

Plumas Standard, Quincy

Southern News, Los Angeles

Daily Argus, Stockton

Daily Appeal, Marysville

Napa County Times, Napa

San Jose Telegraph, San Jose

Alameda Herald, Oakland

Contra Costa Gazette, Martinez

Santa Cruz News, Santa Cruz

Petaluma Argus, Petaluma

Sonoma County Democrat, Santa Rosa

Los Angeles Star, Los Angeles

Daily Oregon Advertiser, Portland

Mariposa Star, Mariposa

San Andreas Independent, San Andreas

Columbia News, Colusa

Territorial Enterprise, Carson Valley

Alameda County Gazette, San Leandro

Democratic Age, Sonoma

Arizonian, Tucson, Arizona

Oregon Farmer, Oregon

Mountaineer, Dallas, Oregon

Hutchings' Magazine, San Francisco

California Cultivator, San Francisco

Advertising in the Atlantic States.

C. A. C. will also attend to forwarding advertisements to papers published in any portion of the Atlantic States.

## LOVEJOY'S HOTEL,

Corner Battery and Vallejo Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

THIS well known house is five stories high, with a commanding view of the harbor, and is close to the landing places of the boats running to Oakland, Petaluma, Oregon, and the Atlantic States.

In accommodations this House will vie with any in the State. The Tables are supplied with the best market affords. Single Rooms and Rooms for Families well furnished and thoroughly ventilated, and every attention is used in every department to promote comfort of its patrons. Passengers coming from the different boats are carried free of charge.

my26-3m JOHN J. DOYLE, Proprietor.

## E. G. RANDALL

DEALER IN

**MUSIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,**</