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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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## The Candidates—Their Speeches.

MONTICELLO, COWLETT CO., W. T.,  
June 25, 1859.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

Sir:—Our candidates for Congress, agreeably to appointment, gave us a "wax-wax" on the 14th inst. Gov. Stevens led off in a speech of one hour—supporting the administration—advocating the doctrine of protection, by the government, but citizens at home and abroad—defending our war claims against the aspersions of the Third Auditor, and defending the principles and measures of the democracy, generally. In an able speech of an hour and a half, in a very graceful and dignified style, showing how a fine address, language and manner can be used for the most destructive purposes. I think if SOLOMON was set upon earth, he would not say that there was "no new thing under the sun." For I believe that this is the first time that a man has sought the suffrages of the people, asking office, and yet denouncing their just claims for services rendered, and advocating the withdrawal of protection to our citizens from the aggression of foreign powers. He pitched into the administration generally, and particularly for wishing to protect our citizens in their transit through foreign territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast—called it a "one man" assumption of power, the exercise of which might produce war;—that the crossing of a foreign boundary by a military force was equivalent to a declaration of war against the nation;—that power that was exercised when President JACKSON asked for the use of the navy to seize French property on the high seas to pay an unliquidated debt; and did produce war? No; but it hurried up a payment of the debt. Was it considered a declaration of war when Gen. JACKSON marched into Florida, captured a fort, seized, tried and executed men in foreign territory—and did it produce war? No; but it secured peace. The Colonel would have us believe that the transit routes, for fear it might produce war? For fear that war might be the result, he would let our people be robbed and murdered with impunity, while crossing the Indian path, and all our merchandise, and nine-tenths of our immigration must be given up to prey to gluttonous savages for fear that an attempt to protect them, might produce war? As will be seen by the above, the abandonment of the routes through the Indian path, and the withdrawal of the United States troops therefrom, for fear, that otherwise, an eternal war would be the consequence! The principle is the same, but the latter routes are of more comparative importance. If the Colonel is as imbecile and cowardly as he would seem to believe the people are, a child could spit in his face and rub it in—especially if it was a nigger baby.

Colonel called the act of Mexico marching armies into Texas to be a declaration of war; but he seems to have forgotten that he then belonged to a party that denied that that act was a declaration of war; and when Congress voted that war existed by the act of Mexico, his party denounced it as a declaration of war for our government to afford military protection to our citizens passing over a neighboring transit route, but can find no offense in the act of a foreign army marching into our territory and killing our citizens?

He next referred to, and condemned the giving away, by the government, of territory on the north, west and grasping the domain in the south. All know the circumstances connected with our treaty agreement with Great Britain of 1846, relinquishing the territory north of 49°. I have not time to refer to it at length, but let us see how the case stands. My recollection is, (and I am sure it is correct) that it was to be guided by, that there were thirteen democrats in the Senate who opposed the treaty; let him show me one whig. And, says the Colonel, "Cuba, let her alone like a nigger, and she will be a nigger to you." I would ask if he ever had any ripe fruit fall into his lap, without first planting the tree?

He assumes that the people have no right to change their form of government, only by present forms and cities Rhode Island. That Kansas, had she adopted the Leconte constitution, that she could not change it until 1863. He appears to have forgotten that it was his party in power, that prevented Rhode Island from changing her constitution. He ignores the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights in his arguments concerning the Leconte constitution, and contradicts them in his advocacy of the Leconte constitution.

He sustained the Third Auditor in his criticisms and slanderous insinuations of our war claims. Had he been in Congress, and made the same speech there that he did here, not a dollar need we have ever expected on our war claims. It is a most singular way to advocate the payment of a debt, to represent it as a fraud and speculation. He complains of the lack of suitable government protection here, for life and property against the Indian attacks. That Kansas, had she adopted the Leconte constitution, that she could not change it until 1863. He appears to have forgotten that it was his party in power, that prevented Rhode Island from changing her constitution. He ignores the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights in his arguments concerning the Leconte constitution, and contradicts them in his advocacy of the Leconte constitution.

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Scientific writers assert that the number of persons who have existed since the beginning of time amounts to 36,627,843,275,075,846.

## Letter of Hon. B. F. Hallett.

From the Boston Post, April 6, 1859.  
We have the pleasure this morning of publishing the letter written by the Hon. B. F. HALLETT in reply to an invitation to unite with the democrats of Salem in celebrating JEFFERSON'S birth. It is marked by that fulness of information, sound democracy and vigorous and lucid expression which usually characterize the productions of this eminent gentleman:

Boston, March 31, 1859.  
The professional duties of counsel in a capital trial just commenced in the circuit court, compel me to relinquish the pleasure I had anticipated of being present at your well-timed festival in honor of the birthday of Jefferson.

It was said, many years ago, by one of his biographers, that it was the fate of Thomas Jefferson to be at once more loved and praised by his friends, and more hated and reviled by his enemies, than any of his compatriots.

That was true in his lifetime. At his death all statesmen, all parties, all mankind united in canonizing his virtues. But now, and what perhaps most of all endangers his fame, in thirty-three years after his decease, his worst enemies, because they are the worst enemies of the Union, attempt to claim him as the apostle of their creed of liberty without law, because he was the great apostle of civil and religious freedom, regulated by law. You do well, therefore, on this day, to rescue his memory from such unhallowed uses.

It was the fate of Mr. Jefferson during his lifetime, to be misrepresented as to his principles of popular government. It is his fate after his death, to be misrepresented as to his opinions upon the duties of states to each other, and to the Union, under the constitution.

I have not time, nor is it a letter the proper medium, to enter into an exposition of the relations of the democratic party to Mr. Jefferson, from the first division of parties in the Federal Union, to the present.

But if I were called upon to name the one discriminating principle which has guided him and them from the foundation of that American Independence which he first embodied in his grand Declaration, and which has marked the broadest and most enduring line between the two policies that have divided the statesmen and the parties of the country; I should find it in that comprehensive policy, inaugurated by Jefferson, of the extension of the territory, and the increase of this Union.

We owe to him more than to any one man, but in common with other statesmen, the democratic and at the same time conservative elements of our republican forms of government. But we owe to him almost alone, the extension of the territory of the republic.

Democracy, as developed by Jefferson, was the problem of man's capacity for self-government. It sought first the largest individual liberty consistent with the welfare of the community. That was the republic within the State. It then applied a larger principle of union in a general government of delegated powers from the States, and yet conserving the equal rights of the States. Reaching beyond this, it sought for a still more enlarged and comprehensive policy that should go onward progressively, extending territory and increasing States to cover this whole continent with commonwealths, each independent within its own sphere, and all united in a general government, supreme only in the limited and certain powers conceded by the States.

This policy required absolute political equality of the new with the old States, and absolute equality of all the States in all newly acquired territory. That was the comprehensive policy of Jefferson from the beginning. That is the comprehensive policy of the democratic party now, and that is the only governmental relation to slavery which they hold under the constitution, as a national party.

On no other principles could the thirteen original States have now become thirty-three. All our history shows that the democratic party were with Mr. Jefferson in the initiation of this grand policy of American-Republicanism. His and their opponents resisted it; and the slavery element, in the new States and Territories which Congress had no right to meddle with, has always been the pretext for that resistance.

The federal statesmen of his time, no doubt honestly, feared the extension of territory and the addition of distant States as fatal to the republic. But all the obstructions to the enlargement of the United States have, from the beginning, come from the party opposed to Mr. Jefferson and to democracy. This was the marked dividing line between parties in 1800, and it is equally marked in dividing them now. It was Louisiana then. It has since been Florida, Texas, Oregon, California, New Mexico, and it is Cuba now.

All of the New England statesmen of Jefferson's time not of his party, resisted the extension of territory and the increase of States. In 1796 they opposed the admission of the first new State formed out of territory ceded to the United States, Tennessee, alleging that it was because she held slaves. But in 1802 they resisted the admission of Ohio, though a free State, formed by the liberal endowment of Virginia out of the northwestern territory, because, as they then said, it would depopulate New England and carry power from the Atlantic to the west.

And because Mr. Jefferson approved the ordinance of 1787, framed under the confederation, and before the constitution had formed the Union, it is assumed by modern "Republicans," that he must have been an abolitionist. They forget that it was the beloved State of Jefferson, standing at the head of the slaveholding States, then a majority in the confederation, Virginia, that was the granting party to that noble gift and compact of cession to the north. Nor do they choose to remember that in that same ordinance the statesmen who made it, wisely comprehending the adaptation of the territory solely to free labor, carefully preserved the rights of the south to reclaim from that territory all fugitives from services. A strange paterfamilias indeed, for those who resist unto blood and disunion, that Jeffersonian compact of good faith between the States, since engrafted into the constitution; and who now use all their power in legislatures to nullify the constitution and laws of the Union, which they have sworn to support and maintain.

Now if any young man is desirous of knowing to what party Thomas Jefferson belongs, and to what policy he himself owes the honor of being a citizen of these United States as they are now, second in power to no nation of the earth, and superior in good government and private rights over all; let him take the map of North America and cross off the accessions of territory and States made by the Jeffersonian democratic policy since 1802; before Louisiana, Florida, Texas and California were ours. See British America stretching across the continent from Nova Scotia to the Pacific Ocean, from Newfoundland to the Russian settlements, from Davis Straits to the Arctic. See the very back bone of the United States broken—all west from the mouth of the Mississippi to Lake Superior; Louisiana, Florida and Texas, resting on the Gulf of Mexico south, not our sister States, and our marts of free commerce, but colonies or dependencies of Great Britain; for if Jefferson had not made the treaty with Napoleon, Louisiana would have been, in ninety days after, the conquest of England with her fleet then on the way to wrest it from France. Florida, too, would have fallen from the feeble hands of Spain to England. Texas, if rejected, would have become her dependant or ally. Oregon would have been a parcel of the new "Victoria" to be formed out of the vast possessions of the Hudson Bay Company. Mexico would have retained the golden California still a desert, and not a stripe of the American flag would have touched the endless shores of the Pacific, or the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Who would now wish to be an American with such a narrow heritage, bound within the folds of an overshadowing British Empire in North America? Or that other alternative of a great Southern confederation of republics, comprising all this rejected territory with Mexico and Central America, and guided by the indomitable statesmanship of our own revolutionary race, controlling the markets and the industry of the world, by holding the great staples of that industry in their hands?

And that it is not so, we owe it to the large policy of Jefferson and his Democratic compatriots. There is the history. Read it. In 1802 Spain owned Louisiana, and we had a poor treaty with her for the right to deposit American goods at New Orleans. Spain broke the treaty and forbade the deposit. President Jefferson demanded redress, and was answered that Spain had ceded Louisiana to France. Napoleon had no navy to protect it, and England was about to dispatch her fleets for its conquest. Thus the purchase of Louisiana from France was the only measure to secure the free navigation of the Mississippi.

Jefferson took the responsibility for posterity and achieved it. On the 25th of October, 1803, ANDREW JACKSON, a Senator from that same Tennessee which New England had refused to admit into the Union, rose in the Senate of the United States, and moved that the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty made at Paris, April 30th, 1803, between the United States and the French Republic, by Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe, and Barbi Marbois. New England statesmen and New England politicians opposed to Jefferson, all opposed it. "What," they exclaimed, "pay fifteen millions for a place of deposit for Western produce? This is indeed insufferable! Why, if they have that, our New England lands will become a desert from the contagion of emigration." And then they fell to ridiculing Mr. Jefferson and his "Salt Mountain" in Missouri.

Why, if logic, like malleable glass, were not among the lost arts, we might wonder a little that the dead Jefferson should now be claimed by a party whose living Patriarch here in Massachusetts, the venerable Josiah Quincy, stood at the head of opposition to that grand Jeffersonian policy of extension, with or without slavery, when he moved in Congress the impeachment of Thomas Jefferson for purchasing Louisiana! And who again, when Louisiana asked to be admitted a State with her slave population, declared in his place (January 15, 1811—"if this bill passes it is virtually a dissolution of the Union; and as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare for a separation, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.")

Then it was that first rose the sectional cry of "no more slave States," and so it has gone on ever since, until now the cry is no more free States without negro suffrage and negro equality! And thus we trace down the dividing line between Jefferson and sectionalism, until we find the now mis-called "Republican," party, doing just what the opponents of Mr. Jefferson did in 1802, when they voted against the admission of free Ohio, viz: voting against the admission of free Oregon because she will not consent to absorb the negro race in her white body politic. And this they do upon the avowed doctrine that Congress has the power to make or amend Constitutions for the new States and for Territories, so as to regulate the political status and condition of their inhabitants.

Now, that was the very heresy in the Federal Government most denounced by Mr. Jefferson, touching the power of Congress to limit the sovereignty of Missouri in 1821. "The real question," said he, in his letter to John Adams, is—"are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger! for if Congress has the power to regulate the condition of the inhabitants of the States, it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all shall be free."

And this heresy so denounced by Jefferson, is the precise doctrine to-day, of Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" to make all free or all slave States.

He who moves a step in that direction, travels farther and farther from Jefferson. Why, the only event that ever raised a doubt in the mind of that calm philosopher of the perpetuity of the Union, was the attempt made by the North in the Missouri controversy to draw a sectional line between free and slave States. "Like a fire bell in the night, it awakened and filled him with terror." From the battle of Bunker Hill to the Treaty of Paris, said he, we never had so ominous a question—a geographical line, drawn in the opposing moral and political views of sectional parties, and held up to the angry passions of men with every local irritation to make it deeper and deeper, until it should become the line of separation of the States. And this idea, once suggested, would brood in the minds of all those who prefer the gratification of their ungovernable passions to the peace and union of the country. The old schism of Federalists and Republicans threatened nothing like this, because it existed in every State, and united them by the fraternization of party. But this sectional division of parties on geographical lines was a blow at the grand experiment in America which is to decide whether man is capable of self-government. Nay, it was treason against human hope.

Such were the best considered views of the illustrious sage in the calmness of his retreat, and near the close of that grand life which he had given to his country.—And these warnings and rebukes, then so solemn and momentous, to whom and to what do they now apply, with renewed force, but to the leaders and the purposes of that sectional party of to-day, calling itself "Republican" and yet aiming to shatter the Republic into angry, disjointed and hostile confederations, on either side of a geographical line?

If they indeed respect and venerate Thomas Jefferson, let them heed the admonition that comes to them from him, as if uttered but yesterday. "Would they," said he, "but weigh the blessings they will throw away by disunion, against an abstract principle more likely to be effected by union than by secession, they would pause before perpetrating this act of suicide on themselves, and of treason against the hopes of the world." And still more suggestive of the present, among his last words ever uttered were "the hope that the mass of his honest brethren of the Northern States would discover the use designing men were making of their best feelings, and see the precipice to which they are led, before they take the final leap."

These are the lessons of wisdom a tid of warning to his countrymen which come down to our time, and, as if a special legacy, to the young men of America, from the great statesman whose advent as the Apostle of Freedom under Government, of Liberty within Law, you to-day commemorate. Taking these principles of popular government and of an united Republic of independent and expanding States for their guide, the party which has nearest followed the teachings of Thomas Jefferson has never failed, and never can fail, to be the party of Union, of State Rights and of National greatness; and no party, class, or section repudiating them, in their relations to the whole country, can justly claim to be either Jeffersonian, National, Democratic or Republican.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
B. F. HALLETT.

## The New Friends of Jefferson.

Wm. C. Bryant, editor of the New York Evening Post, was invited to take part in the late black republican celebration of Thomas Jefferson's birthday at Boston. Not being able to attend, Mr. Bryant wrote to Jefferson's newly made friends as follows:

NEW YORK, April 1, 1859.  
GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for inviting me to the festival you are to hold in honor of the memory of Jefferson. You do well to observe the birthday of that great man, one of the wisest political philosophers of

his time—wiser, I think, than any who lived in the times before him—one who saw deeper into the principles of government than his cotemporaries knew. I should be most happy to unite with you in this commemoration, but am withheld by my various occupations. I am, gentlemen, with great regard, &c.,

W. C. BRYANT.

Mr. Bryant was a federalist during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and his writings at that time reflected the feelings and disposition of the federal party towards the great patriot and statesman then occupying the presidential chair. To show in what esteem Wm. C. Bryant and the federal party then held Mr. Jefferson, we publish the following poem, written by Bryant in or about the year 1803. Read it, fellow democratic republicans, and see what sort of men are now seeking to hang themselves upon the political skirts of the great apostle of democracy:

On Thomas Jefferson.

By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

And thou the scorn of every patriot name,  
Thy country's ruin and her council's shame!  
Thy country's ruin and her council's shame!  
Thy country's ruin and her council's shame!  
Thy country's ruin and her council's shame!  
Thy country's ruin and her council's shame!  
Thy country's ruin and her council's shame!  
Thy country's ruin and her council's shame!  
Thy country's ruin and her council's shame!  
Thy country's ruin and her council's shame!

\*Alluding to the malicious federal scandal of that day, that Jefferson kept a negro mistress—a scandal which was widely circulated in the federal newspapers.

## Why am I a Democrat?

This is a strange question. The usual answers about political measures I need not give you; but I will tell you why Democracy is the party of progress and of the people. You know that the opposition never originated anything. In regard to state or national measures, what has been with it is the rule; with the democracy it is what ought to be the measure. Democracy is not afraid to check corporate power, to aim at such policy as will make wealth equal as near as the accidents which happen to mankind will permit. Democracy, too, is American; for though it held in contempt the midnight Americanism, commonly called know-nothingism, and defeated it, yet democracy is truly American. It separates from Old World forms—from aristocratic privilege, has helped to found new states, new law systems, new constitutions. It takes the lead in progress, in living education, in literature, and in political science. Are judges to be restricted? Democracy does it. Is a foreign power to be battled against, our territory to be preserved, our national honor to be vindicated, new territory to be acquired? It is from a democratic administration this is looked to be accomplished; and it is. From the acquisition of Louisiana to the present day, democracy has dared everything; acquisition and diplomacy; war, to maintain the nation's honor. Democracy, too, accomplishes what it undertakes. Does it war upon a national bank as inimical to public rights? Away goes the bank, and bursts and blows to atoms, to show that democracy is right. Does it propose a better plan to preserve public money—the independent treasury? It is enacted; and the test of war, panic, and revulsion vindicate democratic sagacity. Opposition to the democracy never manage to pass a great measure into a law, that will stay on the statute book. The national laws are the work of democrats.

Do the democrats inaugurate a new policy in territories? They carry it out and freedom is the result. There is a noble daring about the democrats, too; they are not always trying to be popular—they would rather be right; and in the long run they prove to be. They have bulldog tenacity. Trifles don't discourage them or break their organization. They are the same; fifty years back, to-day, and will be in matter of principle, fifty years hence. They progress it is true, but it is in the development of ideas and measures, carrying out the great principles which lie at the foundation of free government. They go for principles and men—not men without the principles. When you are a member of the democratic party, you are sure it is true, but that occasionally in a man or a measure, they may be somewhat mistaken, but you are sure of pledging allegiance to great principles; you are sure of effort for great truths, and you need not fear that to-morrow or next day you'll have a new name, new leaders, and new principles, and have to ask, as a great opposition man once did: "Where am I to go?" The path of the democracy is straight, steadily traversed, without turning to the right or left, or northern sectional, or southern disunion principle. It is upward and onward, with a march as steady, and keeping step and time with the onward march of our country's glory, prosperity, and greatness. I could not be a true patriot unless I were a democrat. Do not wonder, then, that with heart, soul, and intellect, I am a democrat and shall be so while life lasts. I could be nothing else.—Extract.

## How will Stand the next Congress?

According to advices received by the last mail from the east, says the Dallas Journal, of June 17th, members to the next house of representatives have been chosen as follows:

State	Dem.	Opp.
Maine	1	1
New Hampshire	3	3
Massachusetts	11	11
New York	20	20
New Jersey	7	7
Pennsylvania	20	20
Ohio	15	15
Indiana	8	8
Illinois	5	5
Iowa	2	2
Michigan	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1
Delaware	1	1
South Carolina	6	6
Florida	1	1
Missouri	7	7
Connecticut	4	4
Rhode Island	1	1
Total	45	45

In one of the districts of Rhode Island there was no choice. The opposition column of the above table consists of 107 black republicans and know nothings or North Americans. The states yet to hold their elections were represented in the last house as follows:

Democrats	66
Black Republicans	1
South Americans	13
North Americans	1
Total	81

If there should be no change in the representation of these states, the house will be divided as follows:

Democrats	111
Black Republicans	109
South Americans	13
North Americans	5
Total	237

Assuming that black republicans take the place of North Americans, or that the latter, if elected, will vote and act with the black republicans, and granted, that the latter party, will gain a member in Minnesota, the strength of that party will be 114. The actual majority is 119, which the black republicans cannot have. It may be, that the democrats cannot obtain it either; but there is still a chance, as will be perceived from the foregoing column, that after all, the democratic party will organize and control the house, as under no circumstances can the black republicans hope to receive the support of the members who may be elected from the thirteen districts filled in the last Congress by so called South Americans, even should democrats not be elected from those districts.

The constitution of the United States provides that if no candidate for President shall have received a majority of the electoral Union, then, from the three highest candidates from the electoral colleges, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representatives from each state having one vote; "and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice."

It is estimated that the total expended for literature, including newspapers, in Great Britain, is five million pounds—on intoxicating drinks fifty-four millions.







**The Fourth July Celebration.**  
The celebration of the anniversary of our national independence at this place, on Monday last, was indeed a grand and imposing affair, and with pride and satisfaction can our citizens point to the exercises of the day, to the oration, to the general arrangements, and the large concourse of citizens and strangers present on that occasion—variously estimated at from 1200 to 1500—by far the largest assemblage ever convened together at any one time in the Territory. Long before the approach of the glorious day, all the hotels and families in the place were crowded with visitors and guests, and by the time the hour had arrived for forming in procession, our town was really a moving mass of people.

Early in the morning, in accordance with usage, the day was ushered into existence amidst the booming of canon from Tumwater, which sounds were soon re-echoed by the thunder of our Territorial guns, as well as by that of the steamer "Constitution," under the direction of Mr. CLANCEY, and a number of his friends, who saluted the day on their own account, whilst youthful America evinced his patriotism and joy in the explosion of an infinite quantity of fire-crackers.

At 11 o'clock, in conformity with the order of exercises appointed for the day, the orders of Sons of Temperance (numbering some 50 in the procession) and Masons, each attired in the regalia of their respective orders, formed in procession in front of the Washington Hotel, preceded by the Olympia Brass Band and the music connected with the Chapman Theatrical troupe, who kindly proffered their services on that day; after which followed the invited guests and citizens, and the procession then repaired to a shady grove adjacent to the capitol building, where the day's exercises took place. All having been seated, the band struck up the nation's Hosannah—*Hail, Columbia*—which was followed by prayer by the Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH—a prayer the most fervent and patriotic that perhaps was delivered on that day. It concluded, the band played the national anthem—*The Star Spangled Banner*—after which the Declaration of Independence was read by B. F. KENDALL, Esq., in a manner peculiar to himself—and fully and emphatic. The oration, by Edw. Evans, Esq., followed, and, although lengthy, was listened to with marked attention. It will not perhaps be improper here to say that Mr. E. far exceeded our most sanguine expectations; the oration was really excellent—redundant in eloquence and sublime in sentiment. During its delivery, the U. S. steamer "Shubrick" fired the 12 o'clock salute, and, unconsciously, the mind wandered back to those days when sounds like these proclaimed a nation's strife and carnage, but now a nation's pride and joy, and our country's independence. Next was read Washington's Farewell Address, also by Mr. Kendall, the reader appointed, Mr. RANKIN, Esq., being unavoidably absent.—The reading of this document is not customary, we believe, on such occasions, but as it is among the most patriotic counsels our language contains, the counsel of him whose memory every American cherishes with love and veneration, our citizens thought proper to make it a part of the day's programme, and we venture to say the example set by ourselves will obtain vogue, and be followed elsewhere hereafter.

The exercises being now concluded, the assemblage proceeded to a sumptuous repast, prepared and set upon tables clothed by, which fairly groined beneath the weight of roast beef, sheep, shoats, pigs, &c., and as for pies, cakes, &c., there was no end to them. All being refreshed by the repast, the procession reformed and proceeded to the point of starting, whence they were dismissed, the various orders repairing to their respective halls, and the citizens and guests to their homes or places of sojourn, the theatre, (where a piece quite appropriate to the day was enacted,) while others, both ladies and gentlemen, availed themselves of an invitation from Capt. DeCAMP, of the steamer "Shubrick," and proceeded on board that vessel to Steilacoom, for the purpose of receiving in a becoming manner Gen. HARNEY, and suite. The excursion down afforded much pleasure to all—the Captain being one of the most gentlemanly, affable and agreeable of men, who did all in his power to entertain his guests, as did also all who are in any manner or capacity connected with this vessel, especially Messrs. WINSHIP and WEST, her engineer and sailing-master. The return hither, however, was not exactly such, for those who acted as "masters of ceremony" either knew not what was becoming gentlemen, or else designedly treated their companions on the trip with wilful contempt. The general—for whom all classes of our citizens entertain the highest regard and will ever delight to honor, both for his services to our common country, and the manifest interest he has thus far exhibited in behalf of our youthful Territory—was permitted to leave untroubled to the company, which parted from him as it came, comparatively strangers.

The general was received in Olympia with a salute of 21 guns, by bon-fires, and other public demonstrations. A national salute of 33 guns at sundown, pyrotechnic works, consisting of rockets, wheels, Roman candles, serpents, etc., and a grand ball at night, concluded the day's festivities. The ball, which was given by Messrs. SANBURN & HUSON, was attended by Gen. Harney and suite, Capt. MALONEY and other officers and their ladies from the post at Steilacoom. We are informed there were some 90 couple present, all of whom are said to have enjoyed themselves only as Americans can do on such a day, and was kept up until the early hours of July the 5th. The music was of the first order—two violins, by Messrs. SANBURN and HUSON; piano forte, by Dr. EGGERS; banjo, Joz TAYLOR; guitar, Master JNO. YANTIS; and bass horn, Jos. WAL-

RAVEN. The supper is said to have been superb—exceeded anything of the kind ever before gotten up in the town. Not a single instance of disorderly conduct or drunkenness has come to our knowledge, and with much pride we close our article by stating this fact. Thus passed the 83d anniversary in Olympia. Long and fondly will it be remembered by our people as a day of social and political re-union—a day upon which we all laid aside our local views and differences, stood upon one grand national platform—met and parted as true AMERICANS—strengthened and confirmed, as we hope and believe, in our attachment to the UNION—the Union as it is. May we all have many returns of the day, and pass them as agreeably as the last.

**Vote Early.**—Let every democrat be on hand early on the morning of the election. Vote early, and vote the straight democratic ticket at least once, and see that no member of the opposition vote more often. Watch the polls and guard against illegal voting. Have conveyances ready for the bringing out of every vote. Beware of "roorback" and contemptible lies circulated to the prejudice of our candidates on the day of election. Again, we say to you, turn out! Turn out!! Turn out!!!

**MEAN.**—A few nights since, some graceless scoundrel, unknown to our community, cut the ropes which are used as supports to the seats in the Pavilion Theater of the Chapman family, while engaged in performance in this place, and the entire structure, with a fearful crash, came to the ground. Strange to say, no one was seriously hurt, although the seats were densely crowded at the time with ladies, gentlemen, and children. This fortunate escape does not, however, in the least shield the cowardly rascal from the punishment which is so justly his due. His intent, no doubt, was worse than what the result proved to be.

Any man, or set of men, who can be guilty of so mean and cowardly an act as that mentioned, whereby the lives of women and children are placed in jeopardy, is no man; he is a low, dirty, cowardly cur, let him be whom it may. It would be well for him or them to know that our community will not tolerate such conduct, and the parties guilty of the foregoing might as well quit our city at once. Rowdies, pick-pockets, and gamblers cannot succeed here. Our citizens have but little regard and less good-will for such characters. It has been intimated to us that our town has been peculiarly favored with men of this class within the last four months.

**MARRIED.**  
At the residence of J. K. Hall, Olympia, on Thursday, June 30th, by the Rev. G. F. Whitworth, Miss MAHIA HALL and HENRY D. COCK, both of Olympia.

**New Advertisements.**  
**Administrator's Notice.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT LETTERS of Administration on the estate of VICTOR MONROE, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Thurston County. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment; and those having claims against it must present them within the time prescribed by law. B. P. ANDERSON, Administrator.

**REDINGTON & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
107 Clay Street, San Francisco.  
OFFER TO THE TRADE A FULL, COMPLETE and desirable assortment of  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
Having recently completed business arrangements by which one of the firm will reside permanently in New York, for the purpose of selecting and forwarding goods for our own trade, we are enabled to offer superior advantages to purchasers, as we shall at all times have the benefit of changes in the market, and can guarantee all articles of our own selection to be fresh and genuine.

We respectfully solicit the attention of the trade in Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia, as our long experience in the drug business, and our present complete arrangements for purchasing in the East, will, we are confident, enable us to offer such advantages as will give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders.  
General agents for the celebrated  
**GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.**  
REDINGTON & CO.,  
Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco.

**Administrator's Sale.**  
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER ISSUED BY the Probate Court of Island County, I will sell at  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
on the ninth (9th) day of July, 1859, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Isaac X. Eddy, deceased, to-wit:  
Lot No. 2 in Block No. 40, as per town plot of Port Townsend, W. T., together with all and singular the improvements thereon, consisting of one house, &c.  
TERMS OF SALE.—Sixty days credit, with security approved by the Administrator. Title to be perfected on payment of purchase money.  
W. S. EBBY, Administrator.  
June 8, 1859. 3w31

**PIONEER BOOK STORE,**  
MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.  
**J. E. WHITWORTH,**  
DEALER IN  
Books, Stationery, Wall Paper,  
Seeds and Fruit.  
Also—Agent for Freeman & Co.'s Express.  
June 16, 1859. 3w1f

**CAPT. GRAY'S COMPANY.** A new work, approved by the State and published in Oregon. Out at last. By an Oregon lady. For sale at the  
**PIONEER BOOK STORE.**  
**FREDERIC THE GREAT;** by Carlyle. Just received and for sale at the  
**PIONEER BOOK STORE.**  
**BAYARD TAYLOR'S TRAVELS—6 vols.** Just received at the  
**PIONEER BOOK STORE.**

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE estate of RANSOM CLARK, late of Walla-walla county, Territory of Washington, were granted to the undersigned by the Honorable Probate Court of said county, on the 10th day of June, 1859. Therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, with the proper proof, to the undersigned in the above named county, within one year from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.  
LETICIA JANE CLARK,  
WM. M. MILLICAN,  
Stephenville, Walla-walla, W. T., June 11, 1859.—32

**FOR VICTORIA,**  
Touching at Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Seamanoo, and all Ports on Puget Sound.

**THE U. S. M. STEAMER WILSON G. HUNT,**  
A. M. BURNS, Master.  
WILL LEAVE OLYMPIA EVERY MONDAY at 12 M., for the above ports.  
For freight or passage, apply to the Purser on board.  
Olympia, June 9, 1859. 29

**Attention! Attention!**  
THE BEST NEWS FOR W. T!  
**MOSES BETTMAN,**  
THE pioneer of W. T., takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Olympia and vicinity, that he has again opened, this time  
**ALL BY HIMSELF**  
in the store formerly occupied by S. D. Williams & Co., with the largest stock and complete assortment of General Merchandise, &c., ever received in Olympia, consisting partly in  
**DRY GOODS,** CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY, &c., &c. All of which will be sold 25 per cent. cheaper than ever before. Please give me a call and judge for yourselves, and don't forget the sign of  
M. BETTMAN.  
Olympia, May 1, 1859. 21ff

**HARDWARE AND WINDOW SASH.**  
A SPLENDID assortment of Hardware and Window Sash, will be found and sold 25 per cent. cheaper than at any other store, by  
M. BETTMAN.  
Olympia, May 1, 1859. 22:4

**"OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE."**  
**HORSES SHOD FOR THREE DOLLARS.**  
THE undersigned has now, in connection with his Wagon Manufactory, a Blacksmith Shop, where the public can have their work done in good order and on short notice, at reduced prices. Horse shoeing reduced to three dollars.  
**Wagon and Buggies**  
on hand and made to order, cheaper than ever offered in this market before. Repairing and Blacksmithing done at short notice.  
Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction warranted in every instance, or no charge made.  
Shop—one door east of Miles's Saloon, on Main and Second streets, Olympia, W. T.  
J. B. DICKERSON.  
21:4f

**BLACKSMITHING!**  
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Olympia and the public generally, that he has removed his stock and tools from the old stand at Dickerson's to the building one door east of Westbrook's Livery Stable, where he is now prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmithing on the shortest notice. Repairing and shoeing done as cheap as the cheapest. All work done in the most approved manner, and all manner of Blacksmithing done in a workmanlike manner. Give me a call.  
J. F. GUERIN.  
Olympia, March 9, 1859. 10:4f

**A. A. BENNETT,**  
ARCHITECT,  
Formerly of California.  
WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Olympia, and Washington Territory generally, that he is now ready to do all kinds of ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.  
Office at his Residence.  
Olympia, W. T., May 6th, 1859. 24

**HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS, AND  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
146 Washington Street, SAN FRANCISCO.  
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK FOR THE SPRING TRADE OF  
**NEW AND FINEST GOODS,**  
and offering country buyers the LARGEST and BEST assortment of goods on the Pacific coast.  
Having been engaged in the DRUG BUSINESS in San Francisco for the past 28 years, they flatter themselves that their arrangements are such, that they can OFFER UNEQUALLED INDUCEMENTS to such as may favor them with their orders.  
Their assortment comprises EVERYTHING in their line of business that may be required by DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS and MERCHANTS, and also all goods in their line in use by BAKERS, BREWERS, CONFECTIONERS, DYERS, TANNERS, AS SAYERS OF GOLD, HATTERS, SODA MANUFACTURERS, BARBERS, HOTEL KEEPERS and MANUFACTURERS.  
All the popular FAMILY PATENT MEDICINES received direct from the proprietors and guaranteed GENUINE, and at the lowest trade prices. 6m20:4

**GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, COLORS, GLUES, Etc., Etc.,**  
NO. 105 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN DULY APPOINTED Administrator of the estate of L. B. HUSEY, deceased, of Lewis Co., W. T. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make immediate payment; those having claims against the estate will present them within one year from this date—June 1, 1859.  
JOHN BARTON.

**DR. H. D. LONGAKER,**  
Surgical and Mechanical  
**DENTIST.**  
D. R. L. HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED on Puget Sound, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to perform all necessary operations on Teeth in the most scientific manner.  
Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold or Silver plate, from a single tooth to a full set.  
Teeth inserted on healthy roots.  
Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Filling.  
Toothache instantly cured without pain.  
Teeth extracted in the most careful manner. Chloroform or Ether given if desired.  
N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.  
Dr. L. is now stopping in Olympia, where he will remain until Feb. 14th, when he will visit the following places, viz: Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Tekelet, Port Townsend, Whidly's Island.  
Office—At G. Ford's Photograph and Ambrotype Rooms, Main Street, Olympia  
Jan. 14, 1859. 8:4f

**Administrator's Sale.**  
CLARKE COUNTY, Prudhoe Territory.  
Estate of Isabella Rodgers, deceased.  
BY VIRTUE AND AUTHORITY OF AN ORDER to me issued, as the Administrator of the estate of Isabella G. Rodgers, deceased, by the Probate Court of said county and Territory, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1859, I will sell, at public outcry, at the court house door, in the city of Vancouver, Clarke county, Washington Territory, within the usual and legal hours of sales, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1859, the following property, belonging to said estate, to-wit:  
**VANCOUVER STEAM SAW MILL,**  
which is now in successful and profitable operation, together with all the appurtenances incident or belonging to the same in any way whatever, inclusive of Log Wagon, Flatboat, Mill Tools, &c., as also the lots on which the said mill stands, and which I know on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1859, to be divided into block forty-eight (48). Also, lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), seven (7), eight (8), ten (10), block forty-eight (48).  
The stock on hand on which said mill is situated is immediately on the bank of the Columbia river.  
Also, block forty-five (45) in said city, on which is situated a very comfortable  
**DWELLING HOUSE**  
adjacent to said mill.  
From the situation of said mill, immediately on the bank of the Columbia river, the fact that it is the only mill in the city of Vancouver, the thriving character of that place, and the proximity to the U. S. Barracks, which is furnished with lumber from this mill, it is believed that chances comparable to this for profitable investment but seldom occur. The reason for selling is only that it is so necessary to pay off the debts due from said estate to various persons.  
Terms.—A credit of six months, with notes drawing legal interest from the date, with sufficient security and a lien reserved on said premises, will be given on request. Any person desiring further information in regard to this property, can obtain the same by applying to me at this place.  
LEVI FARNSWORTH,  
Administrator of the estate of Isabella G. Rodgers, deceased.  
Vancouver, W. T., May 18, 1859. 7w27

**DR. H. D. LONGAKER,**  
Surgical and Mechanical  
**DENTIST.**  
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Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold or Silver plate, from a single tooth to a full set.  
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Terms.—A credit of six months, with notes drawing legal interest from the date, with sufficient security and a lien reserved on said premises, will be given on request. Any person desiring further information in regard to this property, can obtain the same by applying to me at this place.  
LEVI FARNSWORTH,  
Administrator of the estate of Isabella G. Rodgers, deceased.  
Vancouver, W. T., May 18, 1859. 7w27

**Ranier, Oregon.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE public, (but more particularly those who are interested in driving stock from Oregon to the Sound country), that he has, in connection with others, opened a good road from this place to St. Helens, more convenient than the route by the U. S. Barracks, persons traveling either on horse-back or driving stock, will find it much to their advantage to come down on the west side of the Columbia river and cross at Ranier, where they can and will be accommodated on short notice, and at the most reasonable terms.—The undersigned having furnished himself with a good scow for the business.  
A. P. MINEAR.  
May 6, 1859. 25:4f

**FOR SALE!**  
Stock and Fixtures of a Restaurant at Port Townsend for Sale.  
The undersigned, being desirous of closing his business at Port Townsend, offers for sale his well-known Restaurant, with stock and fixtures complete.  
The house is two stories, facing on water street, with fine view of the harbor—and rent moderate.  
For further particulars, apply either by mail or personally, to  
JOH. CORNISH.  
Port Townsend, May 22, 1859.

**FURNITURE STORE!**  
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW IN RECEIPT, at his stand one door north of Gallagher's Tin Shop and Hardware Store, of a large assortment of  
**FURNITURE,**  
CONSISTING IN PART OF  
COMMON AND DRESSING BUREAUS, BREAKFAST DINING, AND EXERCISE TABLES, BED ROOM BEDSTEDS, &c., &c.  
Chairs of nineteen different varieties, from the cheapest up to the finest Mahogany.  
The low prices for which the above articles will be sold makes it necessary that the terms should be payment on delivery of the goods. Furniture of all descriptions made to order.  
D. C. BEATTY.  
Olympia, W. T., Dec. 29, 1858. 6ly

**Register and Receiver's Notice**  
TO SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS  
In Township 32 North of Range 2 East,  
" " 33 " " " 1 " "  
" " 32 " " " 1 " "  
" " 34 " " " 1 " "  
" " 32 " " " 1 West,  
" " 25 " " " 2 " "  
" " 10 " " " 1 West,  
" " 30 " " " 1 " "  
" " 30 " " " 4 " "  
" " 9 " " " 19 " "  
" " 9 " " " 10 " "  
" " 9 " " " 11 " "  
" " 15 " " " 11 " "  
" " 15 " " " 12 " "  
" " 23 " " " 1 East,  
" " 23 " " " 1 " "  
" " 23 " " " 1 " "  
" " 14 " " " 11 West,  
" " 8 " " " 6 " "  
" " 8 " " " 5 " "  
" " 17 " " " 2 " "  
" " 34 " " " 2 East,  
" " 9 " " " 1 West,  
" " 31 " " " 2 " "  
" " 31 " " " 3 " "  
" " 10 " " " 10 " "  
" " 11 " " " 11 " "  
" " 13 " " " 11 " "  
" " 16 " " " 11 " "  
" " 24 " " " 1 East,  
" " 33 " " " 1 " "  
" " 24 " " " 2 " "

The aforesaid townships having been surveyed, and the plats thereof approved, on March 7th, 1859, all settlers thereon before the date of such approval, are requested to appear at our office on the FIRST DAY of JULY next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely, when and where we shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims respectively, and enter upon the adjustment of the same, and the settlement, according to law, of all conflicts of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them. And every person who has settled, or shall settle within such townships after the date of approval aforesaid, is required by law to file at this office the notification of his claim, specifying the precise tract or tracts claimed by him, within three months from the date of his settlement; and he is hereby requested so to do at any convenient time within such term.  
Given under my hands at Olympia, this 13th day of June, A. D. 1859.  
W. B. RANNEY, Register,  
S. GARFIELD, Receiver.

**WOLFF'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS!**  
I beg to call the attention of the Merchants of California and Oregon to a Superior Article of  
**HOLLAND GIN,**  
MANUFACTURED BY MYSELF EXCLUSIVELY,  
AT SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND,  
And to distinguish it from every other Alcoholic Stimulant in the world, I gave it the name of  
**SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.**  
It is the PURE TINCTURE OF JUNIPER, distilled from the BEST BARLEY that can be selected at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the AROMATIC ITALIAN JUNIPER BERRY, whose most virtuous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated TINCTURE OF EQUIVALENT FLAVOR AND FORCE, altogether unobtainable in its CORDAL AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES to any HOLLAND GIN in the world.  
Since the introduction of the celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, the proprietor had submitted to the WHOLE MEDICAL FACULTY of the United States, over THREE THOUSAND ENIGMATIC TESTS, to the most eminent Alcoholic Stimulant in use. They also specify the Great Success they have met with in their practice in Gravel, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Obstructions of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Persons traveling in the Southern and Western States should always have a supply on hand as a Preventative against Ague and Fever and change of water. The Physicians in New Orleans and St. Louis prescribe it with great confidence in case of Cholera, on account of the Purity of the article.  
UDOLPHO WOLFE,

**CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.**  
Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Lignor Mixers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin in cases and jars, to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. At first, they boldly counterfeited my name, but I soon stopped that by causing several of them to be arrested. They now confine themselves to closely imitating the appearance and shape of my bottles, and the peculiar wrapper which I have always used, viz: YELLOW PAPER, printed with RED AND BLUE INK, PASTE BOARD PRINTED CAPS.  
**Beware of these Imitation Bogus Schnapps.**  
If the Liquor were fit to drink, there would be no need to palm them off by counterfeiting the peculiar style and appearance of the Genuine Wolfe's Schnapps. Avoid the mixed and doctored-up imitations, as you would avoid Shattered Nerves, Ruined Stomach and Delirious Tremors. The Pure and genuine Schnapps have my name on the bottle cork, and a fac-simile of a signature on the label. For sale by all the Wholesale Druggists and respectable Liquor Dealers in the United States.  
UDOLPHO WOLFE,  
Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20 and 22 Beaver Street, New York.  
The word Schiedam Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article—all other are counterfeit, and are impurities on the public.

**Ayers & Williams,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES.)  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**HARDWARE, STOVES, TOWARE, AND GROCERIES,**  
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,  
HAVING received large additions to their stock of Hardware, &c., are now offering to their customers, and the public generally, the largest, best, and most extensive assortment of

**AMERICAN, ENGLISH & GERMAN Hardware, Iron, Steel, STOVES, TABLES, PAINTS, OILS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MECHANIC'S TOOLS, STOVES, FINEWARE, FAMILY GROCERIES, &c., &c.,**  
Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of  
**SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE**  
ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF  
**HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!**  
DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.  
Also an Assortment of Carpenters', Masons', Cabinet and Wagon Makers' Tools, and a choice selection of English and American  
**TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,**  
**SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE**  
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF  
**MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,**  
Such as Cistern and Chain Pumps, Well-wheels, Well and Water Buckets, Cordage, Raw, Balled, Polar and China Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Mops, Brushes, Washboards, Tubs, and in fact nearly every thing pertaining to the Hardware business.

**Agricultural and Horticultural Implements**  
Of the most approved styles: A large variety of  
**CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,**  
**IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,**  
**COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,**  
Of patterns that cannot fail to please and supply the wants of all.  
Stove Trimmings, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Japanned and Britannia Ware.  
N. B. ALL JOB WORK will be done in the best manner, at reasonable prices.  
ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
**FAMILY GROCERIES,**  
Among which may be found Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Dried Apples, Chill Peaches, Saleratus, Syrup, Beans, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, Vinegar, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Mustard, Ginger, Cinnamon, Table Sauces, Herbs, Flavoring Extracts, Salt and Carb. Soda, Flour, Corn-meal, Yeast Powders, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Tapioca, Farina, Sago, Arrow-root, Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Matches, Catsup, Pap, Sauce, Indigo, Nutmeg, Cocoa Chocolate, Currants, Figs, Raisins, &c., &c.  
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

**LOTTERIES.**  
**WOOD, EDDY & CO.,**  
The Legalized Lottery Operators OF THE UNITED STATES.  
And owners of the old and RELIABLE Grants from the States of Delaware and Georgia, in and under the management of GREGORY & MAURY, and SAMUEL SWAIN & CO., have made arrangements to  
**CASH PRIZE TICKETS**  
IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO. The capital prizes offered in the schemes of this responsible concern vary from \$40,000 to \$75,000, and the prizes for tickets are—\$10 for whole; \$5 for halves, and \$2 1/2 for quarters. The official drawings under the certificates of sworn commissioners, will be published in several of the most prominent papers of this State, and a list of all said drawings may be found at the office of D. D. GARDNER, No. 98 Montgomery street, San Francisco, over Freeman & Co.'s Express.  
Inclosures for orders in sum of \$10 and upwards may be made by Express, at the risk and expense of Wood, Eddy & Co. and all orders for Circulars or particulars concerning these Lotteries, will be promptly responded to, by addressing  
**WOOD, EDDY & CO.,**  
San Francisco. 3m70

**RICHARD LANE,**  
Notary Public and Conveyancer,  
CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF the County Recorder and Auditor for Thurston County, two doors east of S. D. Williams & Co.'s store, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T.  
**Notice.**  
Cortland Edridge, Jr. In District Court.  
THE defendant in the above entitled cause will take notice that the said plaintiff has filed a complaint, in which he charges the said Edridge, Jr., with being indebted to the said C. Edridge, on promissory notes, the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine dollars; and it appearing that the said Edridge was a non-resident of the territory, and he had property in the territory on the same day a writ of attachment issued, and was levied by the Sheriff on the 25th day of March, 1859, by a levy upon lots No. 3, 6, 7, and 8, in block No. 9, in the town of Olympia, W. T.; and unless non appear and answer at the next term of the District Court for the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, to be holden at Olympia on the first Monday of September, 1859, judgment will be taken as confessed against the property of the complainant at sale.  
CHENOWETH & DENISON,  
Attys for Plt. 21:30



**PUGET SOUND MARKET.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE...  
Pioneer and Democrat  
to notify the citizens  
of Olympia and vicinity that they  
have recently established the Puget  
Sound Market, where they  
attend to keep constantly for sale, at low  
prices, the very best fresh

**BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON.**

Also, all kinds of  
**VEGETABLES.**  
Our shop is on Main street, opposite Eschig's saloon.  
O'SHAUGHNESSY & LYLE.  
Olympia, April 23, 1859.

**155 McCORMICK'S CHICAGO REAPERS.**



Three Sizes—5, 6 and 7 feet Cut,  
WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT  
MANUFACTURERS FROM 1852 TO 1859. (Agent for the  
manufacturers for the Pacific Coast.)

2,500 sold in 1855, 4,000 sold in 1857,  
4,000 sold in 1856, 4,500 sold in 1858,  
15,000 Sold in the Last Four Years.

No single establishment in the world can truthfully  
claim to have manufactured and sold anything like so  
large a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines  
during the same time, while my experience dates back  
to the origin of my machine, in 1834, having been ac-  
tively and exclusively engaged in their manufacture for  
the last fifteen years. I am now more largely engaged  
in the manufacture of the machine than ever be-  
fore, and with my improvements for 1859, do not  
hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower,  
and Reaper and Mower, superior to any other for sim-  
plicity, durability and perfect working; and further,  
with crews of safe and experienced boatmen—well ac-  
quainted with the navigation of the river.

**GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL  
CANOES.**

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

**TERMS:**

PASSENGERS will be conveyed from Ranier to  
Olympia, and from Olympia to Ranier, at the following  
rates:  
From Ranier to Olympia, \$10 00.  
From Olympia to Ranier, \$10 00.  
Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1859. n17-4f

**NEW GOODS!**

**DIRECT FROM BOSTON.**

**J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,**

HAVE just received from Boston direct, a good  
assortment of goods, selected especially for this  
market, and beg to call the attention of the citi-  
zens of Olympia and surrounding country to the same.  
Our stock consists in part as follows, viz:  
Extra Clear Pork, Soap, Olives,  
do Family Beef, do Castle, Shaving,  
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Wooden-ware,  
Mustard, Pepper, Tobacco, Candles,  
Crackers, Writing Paper,  
do Butter, Water, Note  
do Oyster, Farina, Envelopes, Pens,  
Extra home-made woolen Socks, &c., &c.  
All of which will be sold low for cash or country  
produce.  
Our motto is—"Quick sales and small profits."  
J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,  
Under Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.  
N. B. A superior article of Bourbon Whisky and  
Holland Gin, for sale by the gallon.

**STOP A MOMENT!**

**A WORD IN YOUR EAR!!**  
**DO YOU WISH TO KNOW**  
Where to get the  
**BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES?**  
THEN GO TO

**W. M. RUTLEDGE,**

ON MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.  
The reputation of this House, although known for  
many years, shall far exceed the past, both in quality  
and style of Goods, reduction of Prices, and attention  
to Customers.  
Although I have not "one of our firm located at  
San Francisco," yet I have a little Jew buyer there—  
and having no clerks, (not being above my business, but  
depending to act in that capacity myself,) I flatter  
myself that I CANNOT and WILL NOT be undersold.  
My stock consists in part of the following, to which  
additions will be made by every steamer from San  
Francisco:  
French Merinos;  
All Wool Plaids;  
DeLaines;  
Calicoes;  
Linen;  
Dress and Bonnet Silks;  
Mantillas;  
Black Silk Velvets;  
Flannels;  
Linsings;  
Cambrics;  
Shirtings;  
Shedings;  
Trickings;  
Hickory Stripes;  
Denims;  
&c., &c., &c.

**20 PITTS' PATTERNS THRESHERS AND SEPA-  
RATORS.**

Manufactured by Nourse, Mason & Co.; 32 and 38  
each cylinders, with trucks and full extra  
U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1859.  
Sims—J. A. & H. A. Pitts' Patent, dated June 29,  
1837, (machine for threshing and cleaning grain,) was  
only extended for a term of seven years from June 29,  
1851. It has consequently expired.

**20 PITTS' PATTERNS THRESHERS AND SEPA-  
RATORS.**

To whom it may concern:—This may certify that  
I have a certificate of authority of which the  
following is a true copy.  
A. GORDON & CO.  
Buffalo, October 29, 1858.

We are this month shipping Horse Powers of the  
above patent to A. B. Southworth, of San Francisco,  
Cal., which he is hereby authorized to sell, as  
agent for the States or Territories secured to me by  
letters patent.  
(Signed,) JOHN A. PITTS.  
Buffalo, October 29, 1858.

**A. Gordon & Co's Iron Planet Powers,  
8 and 10 Horse.**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This may certify that  
I have a certificate of authority of which the  
following is a true copy.  
A. GORDON & CO.  
Buffalo, October 29, 1858.

**NOURSE, MASON & CO.'S  
Iron Planet Powers, 8 and 10 Horse—with full extra.**

**FORTY KETCHUM'S MOWERS, IRON  
FRAME.**

Extra Extras for all of the above Machines.  
Twenty Noyes' Mill Stones, different sizes.  
200 Revolving Horse Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet.  
200 dozen Hay Forks;  
100 do Bachelor's Hay Forks;  
100 do "Blood's" Mirror Blade Scythes;  
100 do "Harriet's" Silver Steel;  
100 do Samson's Scythe Scabbles;  
200 Thermometer Churns;  
1500 Florida Flows, (to arrive for Fall Trade.)  
ALSO,  
A general assortment of Agricultural Implements.  
Farmers and dealers are invited to call before pur-  
chasing.  
SOUTHWORTH & CO.,  
No. 44 Battery Street,  
Bet. California and Pine streets.

**ADOLPH SUTRO & CO.,  
DEALERS IN  
FINE HAVANA SEGARS,  
CHEWING AND SMOKING  
TOBACCO,**

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, &c.,  
CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,  
SAN FRANCISCO,  
AND CORNER OF YATES AND WHARF STREETS,  
VICTORIA, V. I.  
ALL CIGARS DOGGED IN BOND.  
Jan. 21, 1859. 4f

**BUTLER P. ANDERSON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

OLYMPIA, W. T.  
Office in the Land Office.

**UNITED STATES  
MAIL LINE!**

**THE COLUMBIA RIVER**

**PUGET SOUND!**

H. WINSOR,  
MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA  
and Ranier, on the Oregon side of the Columbia  
River, takes this method to inform the traveling pub-  
lic, that he is at all times prepared to accommodate  
all who may call upon him, with—

**HORSES AND MULES,  
WAGONS,  
CARRIAGES, &c.**

For their Accommodation and Convenience to  
any practicable portion of the Territory.  
PERSONS traveling to Oregon, or from that Terri-  
tory to this, can obtain ANIMALS or CONVEYAN-  
CES, at either—  
Olympia, Cortiz Landing or Monticello.

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

**GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL  
CANOES.**

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

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Mustard, Pepper, Tobacco, Candles,  
Crackers, Writing Paper,  
do Butter, Water, Note  
do Oyster, Farina, Envelopes, Pens,  
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Flannels;  
Linsings;  
Cambrics;  
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**BUTLER P. ANDERSON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

OLYMPIA, W. T.  
Office in the Land Office.

**SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,  
MERCHANTS,**

COR. OF WHARF AND JOHNSON STS.,  
VICTORIA, V. I. 21-6m

**WM. WRIGHT,**

MANUFACTURER OF  
**SADDLES AND HARNESS,**  
AND DEALER IN  
**SADDLERY HARDWARE,**  
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,  
OLYMPIA, W. T.

**OFFERS FOR SALE  
PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY  
HARNESS;**

**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S  
SADDLES;  
PACK SADDLES**

**SADDLE TREES;  
SADDLE BAGS**

**WALLETS;  
GIRTHS AND SURCINGLES;**

**BLOCK AND BENT  
STIRRUPS;**

**HALTERS,  
BRIDLES,  
MARTINGALES,**

**WHIPS,  
SPURS,  
CURRY COMBS,**

**HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES,  
&c., &c., &c. 6m8**

**PUGET SOUND  
DRUG STORE,**

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,  
OLYMPIA, W. T.

**G. K. WILLARD & SON,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps,  
Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Med-  
icines, Pure Wines and Liquors,  
(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

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

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

**CAMPBELL'S BURNING FLUID, AND CHINA  
Nut Oil, for sale at all times by  
G. K. WILLARD & SON.**

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

**WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE, McLANE'S  
Liver, Brandreth's Mofkat, Blood Root, Holo-  
way's, and Japanese Life Pills, for sale cheap by  
G. K. WILLARD & SON.**

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

**SANDS' AND GUYSTON'S YELLOW DOCK,  
Townsend's, Corbett's, Shaker's and Ball's Sarsa-  
parilla, constantly on hand at the  
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.**

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

**PAINTS—ASSORTED COLORS—PAINT, VAR-  
nish and White-wash Brushes, Gaining Tools,  
Diamonds, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Bronze, Putty,  
Window Glass and Sash, at the lowest rates, by  
G. K. WILLARD & SON.**

**PURE WHITE LEAD, RAW AND BOILED LIN-  
seed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Alcohol and Van-  
ishes, at the  
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.**

**DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES AT MANU-  
facturers prices—for sale by  
G. K. WILLARD & SON.**

**Powers of Attorney**

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

**PORT MADISON  
FOUNDRY**

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNDER  
the superintendence of W. K. WATERMAN, and will  
execute all kinds of  
**IRON CASTINGS, MILL GEARING, STEAM  
ENGINES, STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE,  
&c., &c., &c.**

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

Feb. 19, 1859. 144f

**OLYMPIA BAKERY.**

THE Undersigned, having discontinued one of the  
two branches of business in which they were  
heretofore engaged, are now devoting their entire at-  
tention to the BAKERY department. They now de-  
termine to keep constantly on hand  
**PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD  
BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.**

Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steam-  
ers on the most reasonable terms.  
Private and Wedding Parties furnished with any-  
thing necessary on such occasions, at short notice.

**COFFEETROSTERS  
Kept constantly on hand.**

**CHILDREN'S TOYS,  
suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and  
see.**

**MITCHELL & STEWART.**  
Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857-lyly.

**NEW GOODS!**

**—AND MORE—  
COMING—  
AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"**

CORNER OF MAIN AND 2d ST'S, (WEST SIDE),  
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

**PROVISIONS,  
DRY-GOODS,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
CLOTHING,  
HARD-WARE, &c., &c.**

A large assortment of other goods, just received  
and will be sold cheap, by  
**KENDALL CO.**  
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-4f

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!**

**PER PANAMA!**

**For the Fall and Winter Trade.**

**M. LOUISSON & CO.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND  
best selected stock of Goods ever brought to this  
market, and would call the attention of their nume-  
rous friends and customers to the fact, in order that  
their wants may be supplied at an early day.  
Our stock consists of  
**DRY AND FANCY GOODS;**

**MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING;  
BOOTS AND SHOES;  
HATS AND CAPS;  
GROCERIES AND CROCKERY**

Hardware, Matting, Oil Cloth, Blankets, Domestic,  
and 3000 other things too numerous to mention, but  
which can be seen by day and candlelight free of cost.

We particularly invite the Ladies to try our  
nice Bonnets, Cloaks, Mantillas, Caps, Rib-  
bons, Merinoes, Trusses, all wool De Laines,  
French Calicoes, and last, but not least, those  
**EXTENSION HOOPED SKIRTS,**  
all of which improve the person, and make glad the  
soul.

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

**PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.**

**M. LOUISSON & CO.,**  
Corner Main and Second Streets, Olympia.  
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1858. 501f

**LIVERY STABLE.**

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises,  
with harness, buggies, &c., belonging to Ed-  
mund Sylvester, the undersigned is prepared to let  
**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES,  
BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.**

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

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

Having also several teams on the LINE, I stand  
constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchand-  
ise, etc., to and from all parts of the city and coun-  
try. Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.  
Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always  
on hand, for traveling customers, at the very lowest  
rates.  
Give me a call.  
J. J. WESTBROOK.  
Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-4f.

**A. J. BURR,  
Watch Maker and Jeweler,**

WILL REPAIR ANY WORK  
left with him in the most du-  
rable manner and quickest dispatch, and  
warrant the same.  
Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.  
Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington  
Hotel, Olympia.  
Aug. 13, 1858. 381f.

**Doors and Windows,  
Ex Ship "Leonore."**

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

For sale by  
**POWELL & CO.**  
Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 421f

**BLANK MORTGAGES, neatly executed, for sale  
at this office.**

**POWERS of Attorney for the transfer of voluntee  
discharges for sale at this office.**

**H. C. PAGE,  
INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS  
AT BELLINGHAM BAY.**

Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.  
Whitcomb, Sept. 25, 1858. 451f

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

**NEW STORE  
AND  
NEW FIRM  
AT  
TUM WATER!**

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

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

We intend to change our style of doing business  
from the credit system to small profits and quick re-  
turns. Therefore we must have the cash in hand.  
Remember that Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,  
Farming Implements, Fancy Goods and Hardware are  
perfectly in our line.  
Give us a call.  
Feb. 4, 1859. 111f

**FOR SEMIAHMOO, VICTORIA,  
AND ALL THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.**

**THE U. S. M. STEAMER  
CONSTITUTION,**

A. B. GOVE, Commander,  
Will leave Olympia Wharf for Semiahmo, Victoria,  
and all the intermediate ports, every  
**Monday at 12 M.**

The Constitution has been thoroughly overhauled,  
and is now in excellent order. No steamer on the  
coast can offer the same facilities for the conveyance  
of stock, cattle being completely sheltered.  
For freight or passage, apply to the Purser on  
board, or to the  
**KENDALL CO.**  
Olympia, Feb. 19, 1859. 13

**Bettman Brothers,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.**

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets,  
Olympia, W. T.  
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 121f

**M. LOUISSON & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,  
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware,  
&c., &c.**

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.  
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL,  
April 22, 1854. 32