PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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Decay of Abolitionism in New England.

We commend the following liberal, philanthropic and logical letter (which we find published in the Washington *Union* of March 26th), to the careful attention of our readers. While we are satisfied that its argumentative style cannot but please every inquiring mind, we feel sure that its conclusions will meet with an affirmative response from every lover of his country: —*Times.*

BOSTON, March 16, 1859.

Dear Brother—I have read your speech of the 21st ult., delivered in the House of Representatives. It has points of considerable smartness, and will be praised by your partisans as a very clever effort; but I see no other effect that it can produce but to irritate the South, and alienate one section of the Union still more from the other. Have we not at the North stimulated our own self-righteousness, in contrast with the sins of the South, quite up to, or beyond the healthy point? Would it not be well for us, for a time, to look more at our own failings and at the virtues of our brethren at the South?

You speak of the change of tone and sentiment that has taken place during the last twenty-five years on the subject of slavery. I plead guilty to the truth of this charge. It was one of the dreams of my early life, that the condition of mankind might be greatly improved by sudden political changes. The cry of the slave came to my youthful ear, wafted by the eloquent breath of eye-witnesses, from Virginia and New Jersey. Almost every man at the South, at that time, admitted that slavery was an evil, moral, social, and political; the horrors of the middle passage, the barbarian cruelties of Jamaica, came to us across the ocean. Wilberforce and Clarkson had acquired a world-wide fame by their singular devotion to the abolition of the slave trade; the assault was soon made upon slavery itself in the British West Indies, and the 1st of August, 1838, was entered in the calendar as one of the holy days of the year.

Campbell painted the wild chieftain on his native plains, so noble, so free, so happy—caught, chained, doomed, suffering, till the hurricanes in the West Indies were commissioned to avenge his wrongs. The plaintive Cowper wept out his compassion in the touching lines, "I would not have a slave for all the gold that sinews bought and sold have earned;" and these tones of suffering, of compassion, of pity, were echoed by every harp, and re-echoed by orator and preacher, till the whole atmosphere of New England was vocal with the cries of the slave. I have done my full share of it; but greater men have been mistaken, and have in riper years been compelled to revise and revoke the opinions of earlier days. Burke once was enraptured with the voice of Liberty, as she cried from across the channel; but in the full strength of his manhood, he was compelled to denounce the crimes committed in her name. Sir James McIntosh wrote his "Vindicial Gallicæ;" but was compelled by a longer experience and a wider observation, to cancel the opinions of early life by those of maturer years. I am compelled to cancel many things that I have said on the subject of slavery, and substitute for them the opinions of riper age. I might have once said what, or nearly what, you have said in your late speech in Congress; though I think I should have left out those portions which serve no other end than simply to irritate, without convincing. But my convictions at the present time are, not only that the slaveholders have a complete vindication of their present position, but they are entitled to be looked upon as benefactors to the country and to the human race.

The only ground on which I can claim their patience and forbearance toward us meddling with their affairs, and for abusing them as much as we have, and as some still continue to do, is this: They gave us the false premises on which we reasoned correctly to false conclusions. They gave away their case by concession; for if slavery be a sin, a wrong, or an evil, no fair mind can resist the conclusion that efforts ought to be made as soon as possible to do it away. This philosophy that slavery is wrong, sprang up in Virginia, and was adopted and encouraged in nearly all the slave states; and the seed was thence, in connexion with the correct and grand principles of human government, scattered wide over the free States. They have had their growth, and now it is not a little difficult to pull them up; but they shall take the wheat with them also.

The South are impregnable. The constitution protects them, the Bible protects them, and the experience of mankind protects them. Our fathers made a covenant with their fathers. They came into the Union with their African slaves on terms of equality with us, and with all the rights and privileges that we can claim under the same instrument. They would make no covenant except upon terms of equality. We accepted those terms; we could get no better to-day; and yet we should be glad to make it, if it were not made, or to renew it, if broken, and on the same conditions we now have. The South claim the right to go into new territory, and try the new land with their slaves, till the territory becomes a sovereign State, and then bow to its will, as before all other sovereigns. This is a just and equitable claim, founded on a fair interpretation of the constitution. Slavery should be permitted to flow by natural laws to regions for which it is best adapted. It will go nowhere else. You could not force it into New Hampshire, nor keep it there if introduced. The experiment has been tried and failed. Slavery was given up in the northern States not by the force of *moral* but *natural* laws.

It is true the discussions of the last twenty-five years have produced a great deal of sentiment on the subject of slavery in the northern States; but you know how utterly barren of any good results it has been to the African. In *words*—and because their number is small—we have in the extreme North given them the rights of citizenship and equality; but in *works* we deny them. The most respectable colored men in Boston would not be permitted to hire or to own and quietly enjoy a pew in the broad isle of any fashionable church. In the West, where your soil is more fertile, and where more free colored men would be likely to go, you are more stringent; and the black laws of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Oregon, and the still more expulsive Topeka constitution of Kansas—for which, I believe, you and all your republican associates voted—proclaim, as with trumpet-tongue, the innate and ineradicable prejudice against the African lurking, as it still does, in the bosom of those whose tongues are eloquent for his rights.

I am not a little surprised at the manner in which you speak of Noah. The Bible calls him "a just man, and perfect in his generation;" and yet because he, by Divine inspiration and by Divine command, foretold the slavery of the children of Ham, you give him some very hard thrusts, and leave him on the pages of your speech with a character by no means so fair as that given him by the sacred historian. Was Noah in the way of your theory, that you strike at him so vigorously, as though you would hew him down? You say he mistook Canaan for Ham. Suppose he did, the prediction and the curse rest somewhere—on some nation. The principle is the same in the Divine administration. Who are the children of Canaan? Tradition and history unite in the belief that they inhabit the continent of Africa. Their condition fulfills, with remarkable fidelity, the prophecy of that "righteous man and preacher of righteousness," Noah. "A servant of servants" was the double curse, which has rested on that continent and race for many centuries. It is covered with a net-work of double slavery—every chief having his retinue of slaves, while he pays tribute to some higher chief or petty king.

You seem to lay great stress upon the fact that the Canaanites were not black. How do you know? Dr. Thompson, who has written, perhaps, the most thorough work on Syria and Palestine that has ever been published, says the ancient inhabitants of that country came from Africa. The great painting of Samson grinding in the mill shows his Philistine drivers very dark, if not black. But you miss the point of the Scriptural precedent and example for slavery. You prove, as you think, that the Canaanites were not black, and then jump at once to the conclusion that, if they were not black, they must have been enslaved because they were *laboring* men. This does very well to stir up prejudice at the North; but is it the truth? The Israelites were permitted to enslave the Canaanites not because they were laboring men, but because they were *heathen*, and therby so degraded that a transfer to the Hebrew Commonwealth, where the true God was worshiped, was a privilege and a blessing.

This furnishes the parallel point on which American slaveholders rely with great confidence. The Africans were taken from the most degraded heathenism, and are here taught to worship the true God; and, in the opinion of every Bible man, more of them have been fitted for and gone to heaven from the thousands in America than from the millions in Africa. Dr. Dwight said, after long experience and wide observation, that he never knew but one lazy man converted. And as God had some chosen people in Africa, it was necessary that they should be taught to work in order to their conversion. But in the South they are not allowed to read the Bible. Well, in Africa, they neither read it, hear of it, nor from it. Faith cometh by hearing: and is it not better to hear the truth than to live entirely destitute of it?

You quote the eighth commandment as a prohibition of slavery. This is singular. Were your ancestors thieves? They brought, or assented to the bringing of slaves to this country. It is a singular fact, that while we boast of our Puritan ancestry, the laws of the present day would hang half the men that lived a hundred years ago, as engaged in the slave traffic, directly or indirectly; and another law would imprison all the men who lived forty years since. The eighth commandment was given on the way out of Egypt. It was the charter, the constitution of the Hebrew nation. All their other laws were controlled by the Decalogue. Well, now what? Why they had slaves by Divine permission under this charter. How could they, if the eighth commandment forbids it? But are the slaves stolen? Certainly not by Americans. They buy them, pay for them, transfer them, and provide for them, in the only and most benevolent manner in which it can be done. As to the metaphysical abstraction, that man cannot have property in man, it has been contradicted from the foundation of the world to the present time. Holding, use, and transfer, are the elements of property, and this has been done by men to men in all ages; and yet you say that there is no word in the good old Hebrew tongue that conveys the idea of property in man. When a master inadvertantly kills his slave, no blood was to be shed, for "*he was his money.*" Does not that mean property?

It cannot be denied that the idea of slavery runs all through the Bible; it was stamped upon the entire history of the Jewish nation, and upon the history of every vigorous nation upon the face of the earth; indeed I strongly suspect this is the normal condition of large portions of a depraved race, and I can readily believe that a man may sustain the relation of slaveholder, in all good conscience, and with the entire Divine approbation. *There are visible footprints of God's disapprobation of the abolitionism of this country.* Look at the flocks of unclean beasts and birds that have come up out of its train! Infidels that curse God, abuse every man of good character, and then praise humanity in general to counterbalance their malignity and blasphemy. Out of the abstract rights of man have grown the more abstract rights of woman; and once respectable wives call St. Paul a crusty old bachelor, and Abraham a tyrant, because Sarah obeyed him, and Paul makes mention of the fact. The second edition of the rights of woman is divorce, "affinity," and universal concubinage. We have far more of these immoral tendencies in the northern States than they have at the South. Is it not time to look at home?

The truth is, we have been wont to contemplate the condition of the slaves at the South from a wrong point of view. We compare them with races or nations more highly civilized, and their condition seems a harsh and degraded one; but what were they when the Christian nations took them by the hand and led them across the ocean? American slavery has produced and cultivated more African intellect, more social affection, more Christian emotion in two hundred years than all Africa (Central and Southern) for two thousand years. American slavery is a redemption, a deliverance from African heathenism. "The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty;" and no part of the earth is more dark or more filled with cruelty than Africa. Treading beneath their feet one of the most fertile soils, they cultivate almost nothing—live on fruits and nuts, with few cattle, and little commerce. They are in the first place lazy beyond all hope of self-improvement. They will not work. Now, God has ordained the law of labor so surely, and so universally, that if barbarians will not work, civilization will yoke them up and drive them to it. This is fixed, sure as light and gravity. Why not? Why should one quarter of the globe, one section of the human family do nothing for the race? If Ham will not bring timber for the ark, Shem and Japheth will drive him to it.

But Africa is not only a great wilderness of loungers, but out of this idleness grow all manner of vices. Work is salvation. Work regenerates the earth and man. Work is progress, and without it nothing. The title deed of the earth to man had this proviso: that he should subdue it and multiply upon it. Now, if he only multiplies and does not subdue, he has only a *squatter sovereignty*—no certificate title deed till he builds his house and tills his farm. Hence the Indian must be driven out; he will not work on any condition, neither self-moved nor driven by the hand of another, and, therefore, the last tomahawk of the red man will soon hang as a trophy in the halls of the conqueror. Now, the African works patiently and well when driven to it; he will work on no other condition. His climate is a terrible protection from white invasion, therefore he must be transported and taught to work, thereby civilized, thereby christianized, thereby improved every way, and perhaps by-and-by sent back to yoke up and subdue his whole continent, according to the pattern that has been shown him in this working bee-hive of America.

You touch in no very fraternal manner some of the social vices of your brethren at the South. Perhaps if they deserved the stone, it should hardly come from a northern hand; the garments of our cities are dripping with the waters of Sodom, and some of the western States sunder the marriage covenant with as little consideration as the most ruthless slaveholder. Sensuality is not at this hour producing as much social degradation nor destroying as many lives at the South as at the North; but this is not the point. What were the blacks socially when taken from Africa? The King of Dahomey has four hundred wives, whom he employs in carrying palm oil to the coast, and thence new rum and tobacco back to the palace for their husband and king. This rum and tobacco are the joint production of slavery and freedom. Slavery produces the tobacco and molasses, and then we Yankees make the rum and send them both in our vessels to the coast of Africa to buy oil gathered by women and carried on their heads in jars from fifty to two hundred miles. They are driven along by a herd of lazy men, and stepping carefully every minute under the express condition that if one pot of oil is spilled, one head of a women and a wife must be cut off to atone for it.

Now, is it any great sin to catch a set of these lazy fellows, that live on the earning of their wives, learn them to work, make them work, teach them to love one another and to love their children, so that their highest ambition shall no longer be to buy an extra number of wives that they may have a few "pickaninnies" (children) to sell? A wild African recently brought to Boston by a merchant begged for an old gun which he saw. When asked what he wanted of it, he replied, "to buy a wife and have pickaninnies to sell." Is it any harm to yoke up such men and work the laziness and the brutality out of them? Yes, but you say there is a better way to do it. There may be, but it wants the evidence of a successful exeriment. The Moravians once kindled their alters of devotion all around the African coast, but the waves of barbarism have extinguished them. Jamaica, in spite of devoted missionaries, British philanthropy, and American sympathy, is fast receding through idleness to barbarism. Half a million of people there in twenty years have not lifted as many spades of earth as twenty thousand Yankees in California in one-third of the time. If this half million had the twenty thousand to lead them and guide them and plan for them, then that island, which was once a fruitful field, would not be going back to a wilderness. The best thing that could be done for Africa, if they could live there, would be to send them a hundred thousand American slaveholders, to work them up to some degree of civilization.

It is charged that the life of the slave at the South is sometimes at the mercy of the master. In Africa the immediate body servants of every chief, at his death, are at once beheaded and hurried forward to attend the new wants of their old master. Is it wicked to buy these devoted victims of heathenism and put them under the protection of civilized, and often of Christian masters? Just in proportion as the price of these slaves is raised in Africa, just to that degree is there a motive to the heirs to spare their lives. So far as Africa is concerned, the slave trade was and is humane in its operations; its abolition was the result of sentiment, and not the determination of calm and deliberate statesmanship. That it was not called for by the condition of the world nor by any deep seated moral sentiment, is proved from the fact, that the nation foremost in its abrogation has now revived it on other shores and under another name, adding to whatever sin there is in the direct open slave trade, the other sin of hypocrisy and false pretence.

Jamaica wants laborers, not because there are not plenty of them on the island, but because they will not work; and the same British philanthropy which stands guard over the stalwart and immensely lazy son of Ham, brings in the feebler children of Shem, and dooms them to the same bondage under another name.

Honor to the sagacious and far seeing statesmen of Georgia and South Carolina, almost the only consistent slave States in the Union; for they breasted the united streams of British and American fanaticism, claimed and maintained their rights, and saved the South from barrenness and desolation, the North from a civil war, and the negroes from barbarism. If more laborers are needed for Texas, Central America, parts of Mexico and Cuba, they ought to be brought, without objections, under such humane regulations as are made in other cases for the comfort of passengers. These laborers should come from Africa, because they are stronger and make better slaves than any of the copper-colored races, because they are more susceptible of transformation, and their improvement will be greater, and, lastly, because they are more degraded.

As to the influence of slavery on the character of the whites, that is quite another question; but so far as the political history of our country is concerned, it is not easy to see how we could do without the slaveholders. See how their names shine along and adorn the past history of our country! Washington, Jefferson, the Randolphs, Bayard, Pickney, Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Rutledge, Jackson, Calhoun, Clay, Benton—blot out these names, and a countless host of others, from the slave States, and what a blank is left in our history! And do you not find men from these States now in Congress, fully the peers of any that you can name from the North in statesmanship, honor, integrity, patriotism, and high moral and religious character? Do you not see some bright and shining lights around you from the South? I have read no speeches that give more entire satisfaction than those of the clear-headed, broad-minded, candid, fair, patriotic Stephens, of Georgia, or his associate, Jackson. In their speeches they seem to me models for smaller statesmen to look up to, and strive to equal.

A few words as to your motto at the head of your speech: "The fanaticism of the democratic party." If there can be found in the democratic party or in its history any of that element, certainly no one ought to be better qualified to deal with it than a gentleman from the republican ranks. They were born of it and nurtured by it; it is their meat and drink, their nervine and anodyne; their zeal in conflict and their consolation in defeat. The democratic party needs no defence; a simple recital of its biography is its highest eulogy. When the measure of British insult was full—when for twenty years they had insulted our flag, embarrassed and put under tribute our commerce; when they had seized our sailors and fired into our ships, and hung innocent men for being found on board an American vessel, then Henry Clay, Felix Grundy, and John C. Calhoun, and their associates, performed a lustration; then the democracy of America vindicated the national honor, and established a new name and a new flag over the ocean; and from that day to this all the progress and expansion at home and honor abroad have been won by the measures of the democratic party.

This glory will remain, in spite of all that enmity or mistaken zeal can do to mar or destroy it. You may possibly succeed (but may heaven prevent you) in the attempt you are making to trample under your feet the covenant of our fathers, and exalt a sectional party with sectional aims to places of power and trust; but the day of your success would be the hour of your dissolution. Like the last day of the arctic summer, your sun would only rise to go down. Opposition is your cohesion—the only element of your party. Your party can construct nothing; they lay down no principles; adhere to no name. Mr. Banks goes for the absorption of the colored races, while Mr. Blair goes for their expulsion. Which shall be the policy of the party.

The democratic party has carried the country up from small beginnings to its present prosperous and happy condition; and, only occasionally being taken out to be aired and purified, is destined under that name, and with essentially its original and present principles, to govern this nation while we remain a republic. Equality among all the States—each State to manage their own affairs—slaveholders not to be taunted nor insulted for that fact—equal rights in the new Territories, and new lands annexed and new States welcomed, as fast as they wish to come.

These are the principles, mottoes, and banners of success which wave around the democratic party.

Affectionately, your brother,

JOSEPH C. LOVEJOY.

To Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, M. C.

THE FIRST FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—In the Congress of the United States, in December, 1792, the Senate appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. Cabot, of Massachusetts, (chairman), Mr. Read of Delaware, and Mr. Johnson, of North Carolina, "to draft a Fugitive Slave Bill," as they styled it. Soon afterwards, Mr. Cabot reported such a bill to the Senate; and on the 18th of January, 1793, it passed that body, unanimously, it is fair to presume, as the yeas and nays were not ordered. On the 20th of the same month it was sent to the House of Representatives, where it was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Sedgwick, (chairman), and Bourne, of Massachusetts, and Mr. White of Virginia, who, on the fourth of February, reported it to the House, where it was passed the next day by 26 northern and 22 southern votes. On the 12th of the same month, it received the approval of the President, and thus became a law of the land—sixty-six years ago last February.

That President was GEORGE WASHINGTON; and among the members of Congress who voted for it, were some of the very members of the Convention that framed the Constitution, viz: Nicholas Gilman, Roger Sherman, Jonathan Dayton, Thomas Fitzsimmons, and Robt. Morris—all northern men.—*Pioneer.*

☞ There was no democrat in the "Hartford Convention," held for the purpose of opposing the war of 1812, and to take into consideration the policy of seceding from the Union, forming an alliance with England, and establishing a monarchial government; though every New England state was represented in the Convention!

While the federal party had an existence, no democrat stood a chance for an election in New England. The New England of 1800 is the New England of to-day; black republicanism is the lineal descendent and legitimate successor of the blue-light federalism of New England.—*Madison Argus and Democrat.*

☞ An Albany damsel—aged 33—has entered a complaint against a young man of that city for "leading her from the path of rectitude." He has complained also—to a physician!

In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, the bill to divorce Mrs. Emily L. Fry from her husband, Horace B. Fry, was defeated by a vote of 71 to 8.

☞ The foreign papers bring news of the death of the Marquis of Waterford, who was killed by a fall from his horse while hunting in Ireland.

☞ The ordnance for the six new third class steamers is being rapidly prepared at the Washington Navy yard.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

The Present Political Canvass.

MR. EDITOR:—Having listened for some time at the political rantings of several professed wise-acres, and read the various "posters" that are circulated and "stuck up" on the street corners, bar-rooms and throughout the country, calling upon the "dear peeps" to come up to the help—"to the help against the mighty"—and also observed the disposition of several of our "new comers" to fall in with the general hue and cry that is sought to be raised against the democratic party and the nominees of its conventions—I desire, through the columns of your paper, to drop a few words—facts in history—into their ears, as also to remind some of my fellow comrades in the troubles and hardships we endured in times past, of the opposition we then met with from nearly, if not quite all the same individuals who are now, forsooth, imploring our support in opposition to those who were our comrades and friends. I noticed an expression used by one of these *humbugs* in one of his numerous "posters," that "he could proudly refer to *his antecedents* as a sufficient guarantee for his future good behavior." Now, sir, that "gits me," as I doubt not it has others, who are familiar with his *antecedents*. And while thinking upon this boldfaced declaration of Mr. EVANS, my thoughts reverted to others who are to be found in the same category of political aspirants. I wonder if Col. WALLACE will or does *proudly* refer to his antecedents, either while a resident of this Territory or prior, as a guarantee for his future good behavior and political integrity and firmness? Perhaps he does, as I have learned not to be astonished at any declaration the opposition may make, now-a-days. Truth has vanished from their lips and hearts, and in its stead has appeared the brazen-faced, hydra-headed, sore-headed, bloated, bumastical declarations of demagogues, who have always combined all the isms, cisms, and fag-ends of political rottenness, and now stand up before the people and proclaim their purity and honesty. If this is doubted, I simply ask the reader to refer to the files of your paper and more particularly to the *Puget Sound Courier*, where will be plainly shown the antecedents of these gentlemen.

There is but one antecedent that these gentlemen have ever continued to follow, and that is their opposition to the democratic party and opposition to Gov. STEVENS, personally and politically, since his arrival among us. And it is also true, that these same individuals were, not long ago, in opposition to the nearest and most important interests the white settlers of this Territory ever had or probably will again have. Not long ago, they were found sympathising with, and if not aiding, were indirectly assisting the merciless savage in his hellish work of death and devastation waged against the innocent and helpless families in our country! And do you doubt this? Then I refer you to the course pursued by Lander, Chenoweth, Wallace, Evans, Kendall, Frank Clarke, & Co., in opposing the measures sought to be adopted by the volunteers in the successful prosecution of their defence, as also their approval of the course pursued by Gen. WOOL and his gross misrepresentations of the citizens of this Territory, and still further, the publications eminating from the "Steilacoom Bar," and re-printed, with "additional notes, &c.," in Washington City.—Copies of these publications are still in existence, and will forever leave a black stain upon the antecedents of these men.

"But," says a "new comer,"—"I find many who were volunteers, that will support WALLACE and EVANS, notwithstanding they opposed you while in the field." It cannot be so, sir; I deny that any considerable number of volunteers, in fact, but few, can be found who will support these men, other than those who are *black* fanatics, and who are willing to forsake all other considerations of right and justice for the accomplishment of their *one idea* object. From these it is always to be expected to meet with an opposition, no matter how just our cause may be, therefore it is not to be wondered at. "Oh, but," says one; "I know of several who profess to be democrats, that will support the Independent ticket." Perhaps you do, as many who make profe-sions are as far from what they profess as the poles; but sir, I will here state as a fact which cannot be denied, (and I dare any to attempt it), that of all such—no matter who he is or where found—I can prove him or them to be political aspirants and who have been defeated at one time or other, since the volunteers were in the field, or can be shown to be *sore-headed* in consequence of their not having the sole right to dictate in all matters pertaining to the pre-ent canvass; and further, I think it can be proven that in every instance where there is opposition to Gov. STEVENS, coming from professed democrats, they either have a *personal* grudge against him or some of his best and most influencial friends.

I listened attentively to a speech delivered by one B. F. Kendall, recently, and when he had eased his long pent up malignity, I was forced to pronounce it a *heterogeneous mass of conglomerated diabolical bombast*, fit only for a fanfaronade such as he is; and his rantings on the occasion, reminded me, forcibly, of the time when he and Evans exposed their "letter ends" in the streets of Olympia, in front of the Governor's office.

But least I should make this communication too long, I will close for the present, by requesting my California friends not to be too hasty in taking sides with the opposition, least they may have cause for regret when they become better acquainted with the past political history of their leaders and can then see the present hypocritical professions of these men; and further, by way of gentle reproof, I ask, does it look well, or is it right and to be expected of any gentleman who has lately become a resident among us, and who necessarily must, in a great measure, be ignorant of the political antecedents of the various candidates now in the field, to crowd into our midst and become the loudest and most boisterous advocate of party men and party measures? Would it not be wiser for them to stand quiet and learn who is right and who wrong, not forgetting the fact that the democracy have to battle all sorts of isms and oppositions, varied according to climate and surrounding chances of success—advocating one set of principles here and another set there, but all aiming to the same result: the defeat of the pure and eternal principles of democracy. You and I, Mr. EDITOR, have been long in the country; we have fought the adversary whenever and wherever he has made his appearance, and although he has come up under various heads and in many shapes, yet we have always been enabled to recognize him, as we do in the present canvass, and have thus far, with but few exceptions, gained a victory over him each time, therefore, we ask our "new comer" friends not to be too hasty in choosing sides until they know, certainly, the banner under which they desire to enlist. I have much confidence in the political integrity and personal ability of many who have recently cast their lot with us, and therefore desire that their support and influence should be directed in the right channel, and themselves benefited thereby. "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead!"

A VOLUNTEER.

P. S. It is not intended to intimate in the above, that *all* the new-comers into our Territory are likely to support the opposition; but on the contrary, many—perhaps a majority—will give their support to Gov. STEVENS and the regular democratic ticket. I designed to speak more particularly to a certain few, in and around Olympia, who are apparently making themselves rather "fresh," without knowing "which way the cat is going to jump."

A. V.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Our Government has sent dispatches to Bigler, our Minister to Chili, demanding the re to.ation of the exequatur of our Consul, and demanding the punishment of the soldiers who were engaged in the lawless proceedings at Consul's Trevitt's house.

☞ The government has forwarded instructions to Utah, requesting Gen. Johnson not to order out the troops a *posse comitatus* unless upon a requisition from Governor Cumming.

The President also informs the Mormons, through Gov. Cumming, that the amnesty granted by the President's proclamation extends only to political offences, and that Judge Cradlebaugh did wrong only in calling on Gov. Johnson for troops.

VICKSBURG, May 10.—The Southern Commercial Convention met this morning at nine o'clock. Mr. Clark, the President of the Convention, took the chair, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The report of the special committee upon the supply of African labor was introduced by Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, who offered three resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. Delafield, of Tennessee, was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Spratt then made a speech in favor of his report, and Mr. Davis, of Panola county, followed on the same side.

Cato Archer, of Port Gibson, presented the resolutions of Claiborne county, Miss., in favor of the African slave trade, and made a strong speech in favor of them.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

'Truth crush'd to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are her's.'

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

THURSTON COUNTY.

FOR COUNCILMAN—JAMES BILES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

B. L. HENNES, G. K. WILLARD,
CHAS. E. WEED, OLIVER SHEAD,
LEVI SHELTON, A. S. YANTIS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW J. CHAMBERS.

FOR ASSESSOR—JOHN CHAMBERS.

ISLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—KALEB MILLER.

SAWAMISH COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—C. W. SWINDALL.

WALLA-WALLA COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—EDMOND H. BARRON.

PIERCE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
J. S. JAQUITH, A. C. LOWELL, J. M. CHAPMAN.

LEWIS COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
HENRY MILES, HOLDEN JUDSON.

COWLITZ AND WAHKIAKUM COUNTIES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
HENRY JACKSON, CHARLES McCALL.

"Roaring of the Lions."

Under the above heading appeared a communication in the Puget Sound *Herald* of June 17th, dated at Port Townsend, May 31st, 1859. The article is ingeniously written, and upon its surface bears evidence of honesty and candor. To the attentive reader, however, he will detect an under current underlying the whole of it—bitter and malignant as the waters of the Dead Sea.

The writer starts out with giving a pretended audience, at Port Townsend, to the candidates for delegate to Congress, expressing *enlightened* (?) views as to their abilities—expresses an ill-mannered satisfaction at the performance of perhaps one or two rowdies, and proceeds to conplain as to the manner the Custom House at Port Townsend has been conducted, and the Federal offices in the Territory supplied. The balance of the communication is devoted, almost bodily, to the *Pioneer and Democrat*. As a specification in the bill of particulars, "A VOTER" charges that the Custom House has not been properly conducted, or that its affairs have been mismanaged. If we remember aright, we have had two Custom House officers before the present worthy incumbent, M. H. FROST, was appointed, neither of whom, it would seem, in the proper rendering of their accounts, gave satisfaction to the Secretary of the Treasury. We learn that Col. FROST has acted promptly in the discharge of all the duties pertaining to his office; and we are at a loss to see how, with the aid of his intelligent and reliable clerk, Maj. J. J. H. VAN BOKKELEN, irregularities of any moment should occur. The "*irregularities*" complained of, we apprehend are more a matter of pocket interest—of patronage, as to where the benefits shall be bestowed, than aught else. Col. FROST's accounts stand all right at Washington.

The next point "A VOTER" attempts to make is, that all the officials holding office at the time of Gov. STEVENS' election to the delegateship, have subsequently been removed. This is entirely untrue. The democratic party of the Territory have not, within the past two years, petitioned for the removal of any man from office. They have petitioned, it is true, to have vacancies supplied at proper times, but never for the purpose of *making* a vacancy for any aspirant. The terms of office respectively held by Judges LANDER and CHENOWETH had expired at the time their successors were appointed, and we have good cause to know that the petitions for the appointment of their successors were by far more numerously signed than those of the then incumbents.

From the stand points above noticed, "A VOTER" proceeds to declare that the *Pioneer and Democrat* is not a democratic but a "Stevens' paper;" that within its columns, freedom of political discussion is disallowed; that its columns are exclusively under the control of Gov. STEVENS, or under his immediate influence.—to all of which we say, most unqualifiedly, the above statements are false. From the style of "A VOTER's" article, it would seem that he made pretentions of being a democrat, but was not pleased, generally, with the style of the *Pioneer and Democrat*. Ever since 1855 there has been an opposition press in the Territory, and especially about the times of election, it has busied itself for the defeat of the regular democratic party nominations of the Territory. The opposition can have this comfort in knowing that the same paper which opposed the measures of the last Indian war, is now the advocate of the election for delegate to Congress, of a man who has, for the last two or three months, been doing all he could to bring the war debt into a matter of disgrace. "A VOTER" must consider that the *Pioneer and Democrat* is very potent if it can "drum up" in each county, delegates to attend a Territorial Convention, almost unanimously one way of thinking. Such a charge is a falsity upon its face, and an insult to the intelligence of those upon whom it is reflected. As to our democracy, we can point, not only to the past files of our paper here, but a record extending from 1844 to the present time, and the past will bear us evidence that we have ever counseled, on the eve of a nomination being made, that the *masses* of the party should attend and do their own business in their own way;—that it belongs to them, and not schemeing politicians to decide who the public servants should be.

Of all the officers appointed under the democratic administration of Mr. PIERCE for this territory, Gov. STEVENS is really about the only one that has made an indelable work in aid of its protection and prospective prosperity. From the first, his interests have been indentified with those of our citizens. He discharged all his public duties with a fidelity that commands respect of even his bitterest opponents, and because he has been faithful in the discharge of every trust reposed in him—because he has been faithful in the performance of every legitimate duty—because he has ever been found devoted to the true interests of the territory, an envious mob of political aspirants have been besetting his path, plotting his political destruction. As we have intimated on a former occasion, the result of the present election will hinge upon a triumph of the people themselves, or dishonest wireworking politicians over them. If the *Pioneer and Democrat* has been peculiarly more partial towards Gov. STEVENS than it has to many of the "ninsumpoops" government has sent us, it is because that he is about the only one that has been six-and-a-fourth cents benefit to the territory. From the time of his advent here up to the present time, Gov. STEVENS has been, politically speaking, in a den of "roaring lions." And for why? He came here in connection with officials, to discharge public duty, and we believe the only one that had not in view a chance for the delegateship. A scramble for that position was made in 1854, in which, we are happy to say, Gov. STEVENS took no part.

In conclusion, we would say that the *Pioneer and Democrat* has ever been in the field for the vindication of labor, industry, and in the encouragement of all the departments of education and general industrial pursuits. In these matters we have known no selfish feeling, but believing that the whole interest of the people might better be subserved by known ability and integrity than by scheming political knavery, we have taken a course that pleases us.

As to our suppression of articles on political subjects to which "A VOTER" refers, we will say that but two that we know of have ever been laid upon the shelf, and we will name the character of them. One was a communication, dated in Missouri, by a gentleman who has ever been in the ranks of the opposition, and whose name was not singed to it. We refused to publish it from that fact, and for the further reason that private character was therein assailed, in which the gentleman assaulted could not reply to personally (and very properly), unless he was the man to whom allusion was made. Another communication, signed by three persons, was received by us about the close of January last, containing the revelations of matters that are said to have transpired in a *grand jury* room in the 3d judicial district a few months previous. As per agreement, the communication was held in abeyance for a short time, after which, one of the three who signed it respectfully asked leave that the document should not be published. Hence it was not, and hence, probably, a trial for perjury has not been instituted against certain parties.

The Campaign.—The mail of Wednesday evening from the Columbia river, brings us the most cheering intelligence as to the prospects of Gov. STEVENS receiving a sweeping majority in all the counties bordering upon the Columbia river and coast. One correspondent says, in speaking of Cowlitz county, "I have no fears but that this county will give STEVENS a larger majority than at the last election. The democratic party is thoroughly united, and will go to the polls animated by the prestage of past success." A correspondent from Pacific county says, that in the counties of Pacific and Wahkiakum, "Gov. STEVENS will receive *all* the votes excepting from five to seven." From Chehalis the accounts are equally flattering, as we are told that not to exceed fifteen votes will be cast against the democratic nominee. In old Clarke the work goes bravely on, and to use the language of a correspondent, "he will sweep the county like a tornado." Skamania is all "right side up," and it is avered that Col. WALLACE will not receive votes enough there to warrant his belief that he is a candidate. And to wind up with, that new, but prospectively great interior county, Walla Walla, will round up a decisive—a telling vote for Gov. STEVENS. At no former delegate election has there ever been a brighter prestige for democratic success than the present signs of the time give evidence of. "Be ye all of good cheer."

SHIPPING.—Mr. H. K. WHITE, of Teekalet, (Port Gamble), has kindly furnished, for publication, the following memoranda of the amount of shipping, and the amount of lumber shipped from the mill of POPE & Co., within the past year. On Monday, May 30th, the schooner *Kossuth*—FOSTER—arrived there from the Columbia river. On the first of June, the bark *Friendship*. On the same day, the schooner *Towanda*—Capt. KELLER—sailed for San Francisco, with 116,000 feet of lumber. On the 2nd day of June, the schooner *Kossuth* sailed for Victoria. The following is a list of the different qualities of lumber shipped from the Port Gamble mill, for the year ending Dec. 30th, 1858: 8,110,000 feet of rough lumber; 1,429,000 feet of dressed lumber; 600,000 laths; 400,000 pickets; 640,500 shingles; 175 cords of wood; 406 large masts; 929 common sized spares, and 20,000 feet of piles.

Killed.—A man named Shaw, one day last week, as we learn, visited the quarters of the Northern Boundary Commission, near Point Roberts, and after making use of some menacing language, was ordered to be arrested by the commanding officer. The sergeant that undertook his arrest was delt a severe blow by him, and made forcible resistance; whereupon the sergeant drew a revolver and shot, killing him instantly.

Another.—We learn from Dr. MAYNARD, of Alki point, that an old resident of the territory named BEAM, is supposed to have been murdered by the Indians upon or near his claim on Brainbridge Island, about four miles distant from the doctor's residence. No clue as to his supposed murderers has yet been obtained.

Opposition.—We learn that Mr. T. M. REED *is* a candidate for legislative honors at the coming election; also that a full mongrel ticket has been nominated.—The names of the candidates, we believe, are:—

For the Council—Mr. STEPHEN GUTHRIE.

For the House—Messrs. ELWOOD EVANS, T. M. REED, F. M. SARJENT, ABRAM TILLY, T. F. BERRY, and WM. McCLAIN.

We publish the above simply as a matter of information—for the purpose of advising the democracy who the candidates are, opposed to their nominees.—We do so too, with a great deal of fear and trembling, as we are informed, one of the gentlemen on the list, threatened to pull our nose for making a simple, genteel announcement that he was before the public for a seat in the Legislature. This is the first time in our life that we have ascertained that it is offensive to a man, seeking public honors, to have his name mentioned in connection with the office to which he aspires. We hope our nose won't be pulled, because it might hurt, and can assure the aspiring candidate that we thought we were doing him a kindness in announcing his name as a candidate *free of charge*.

OLYMPIA, June 22, 1859.

ED. PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:—I observe in a number of your paper, two or three weeks since, that you intimate that the defunct order of know-nothings is about to be re-established to help Col. Wallace to go to Congress, and to aid in the defeat of the democratic party generally. Now, Mr. Editor, it so happened that once upon a time, I myself was connected with that "peculiar institution"—I mean the time when Col. Anderson was running for delegate. About the time of the election day, that concern burst up and *burnt their records;* but at the same time members have not forgotten each other. Now, what I want to say is simply this. I cannot say *positively* whether the dead carcass of that order has been galvanized into life or renewed action or not, but this I do know, that a few months since, a former "brother" of mine, from an adjoining county, met me on the street and said: "Well, Mr. A., are you going to the meeting to-night?" Inquired I of Mr. B., "what meeting?" "Why!" says A., "I thought you knew; aint you one of us as you used to was? Why I was told there was going to a meeting to-night, and being notified that there would be, I have rode clear from —— to attend it. We are all right down in ——; getting along swimmingly there, and have nearly as many members opposed to the election of Gov. Stevens as we had in 1855 against Col. Anderson. But then, if you are not in, "mum" is the word. Come, old boy! you had better come along, the organization is as good now as it was four years ago. Our prospects are about as good, and besides we have quite a number of "bloody furiners" to back us." I declined the invitation, and am only induced to make this publication as confirmatory of you statement, *that we have a know-nothing party amongst us*, bent on the defeat of the democracy, as we ever had before. The person to whom I refer, will readily understand that it is *him* I mean, and will not venture to deny the conversation alluded to.

NOT NOW A KNOW-NOTHING.

Popular Sovereignty *vs.* Squatter Sovereignty.

Under the above heading there appeared in the Washington *Constitution* of April 30th, the following article. It is about the only newspaper article, to our notion, that meets the question " 'i the teeth," that we have perused since Kansas commenced being *bloody*. The paternity of the article—its style and logic, bears evidence of a ripe judgment—comprehensiveness and close reasoning abilities. It is a square compact of reason and argument, and as such is worth a shelf-full of theories of aspiring buncombe politiaians. In this article the great truth is advanced that the *Territories* of the United States are the common property of the States, and that wherever a man can legally hold property in any one State, he has, under the Constitution, a right to hold the same in any of the Territories, prior to such Territories forming State Constitutions for admission into the Union. In 1845, in a lecture delivered in Boston by Hon. CALEB CUSHING, (upon his return as Commissioner to China, and late Attorney General of the U. S.,) and in connection with the *then* troubled question of Oregon affairs, and of our boundary line north, upon the Pacific, that gentleman took occasion to say—and very truthfully, too—that according to the law of nations, territory was acquired but only upon these conditions: First, by conquest; second, by discovery; third, by negotiation; fourth, by purchase, and fifth, by occupation and settlement. Territory then enures to the United States government, but only under the foregoing heads, and we submit this question: Inasmuch as the general government is only the agent of the States, being only vested with delegated powers, for the faithful management of the property and general affairs of the several States, as far as applicable *under the Constitution*, whether Congress has any right or authority to say, that what is recognized as property by the Supreme Court of *all* the States, shall be prohibited from going to or being held in any of the Territories, until they form constitutions for admission into the Union? If territory is acquired through war, does not the common blood of our country, north and south, mingle together for its achievement? If by purchase, does not the common Treasury of our country, collected north and south, aid in its acquirement? If by treaty or negotiation, is not the whole counsel of the several States brought into requisition for its procurement? If by discovery and settlement, is not the national resources drawn upon to fit out expeditions, or does not the enterprising—the horned-handed yeomanry of *all* the States establish for themselves a home—a name and a record as the pioneers of civilization? Why say that rights that have been guaranteed to one class of men, under the Constitution, should not be guaranteed to others?

It is essential to the intelligent discussion of any question that the precise signification of the phrases employed should be clearly and accurately defined, and the hopeless confusion of ideas exhibited in the effusions of many of our cotemporaries upon the leading political topic of the day furnishes a conspicuous illustration of this axiomatic truth. We will not do our opponents the injustice of assuming that this confusion of the phrases we have prefixed to our article is the result of a lack of discrimination. On the contrary, as the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," rightly understood, must necessarily prove as popular as that of "Squatter Sovereignty" is odious, from its unconstitutionality, the use of the two phrases indiscriminately, argues rather an adroitness, useful enough to those whose principles will not bear analysis.

But is there any foundation for assuming the convertibility of these terms? And is it fair to charge that one is an advocate of "Squatter Sovereignty" because he has given in his adhesion to the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty?" We think not. Popular Sovereignty and Squatter Sovereignty are doctrines not only distinct, but antagonistic; and the distinction is so clear, the antagonism so palpable, that he who runs may read. This, we propose, briefly, to show.

Mr. Buchanan, in his letter of acceptance and in his Inaugural Address, has furnished the clearest possible definition of Popular Sovereignty. In his letter of acceptance he says: "The people of a Territory, like "those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether "Slavery shall or shall not exist in their limits;" and in his Inaugural he says: "A difference of opinion "has arisen as to the point of time when the people of "a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. "This is, happily, of but little practical importance. " * * * * Though it has ever been my individ-"ual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the "appropriate period will be when the number of actu-"al residents in the Territory shall justify the forma-"tion of a constitution with a view to its admission as "a State into the Union." This is Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. It recognizes the exercise by a Territorial Legislature of every power consistent with the provisions of the Constitution, but it does not recognize the exercise of any power inconsistent with the rights of the people of the States, in whom resides the ultimate sovereignty over, as well as the ownership of, all the common territory of the United States.

Squatter Sovereignty, on the contrary, recognizes the right of those men (whatever may be their number) who may have squatted on the public domain in advance of the public surveys, and without the ownership of one acre of the soil, to elect a legislature which shall undertake to prohibit Slavery within a Territory, and thus practically deprive nearly half of the partners in this confederacy of States of the right of emigrating with their property to any portion of their vast and extended domain. In other words, this Squatter Sovereignty confers on the first settlers of Territory absolute and unlimited power over the property-rights of all future immigrants.

Thus understanding the matter, we proclaim, unhesitatingly, that, while we shall ever advocate Popular Sovereignty, we will wage an eternal war on Squatter Sovereignty. While the one doctrine is just, constitutional, and in conformity with the spirit of our institutions; the other is unjust, unconstitutional, and in violation of the equality of the States. The one is the doctrine of the Democratic party; the other is the doctrine of the disorganizers and bolters who seek to divide and destroy the Democratic party, and with it the Union.

It was in pursuing of this train of thought we were led into an expression which has been perverted to mean the very opposite of our intentions. We said, a few days ago: The principles emblazoned on the Democratic banner are, "Non-intervention, by Con-"gress or by Territorial Legislatures, either to estab-"lish or prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and the "protection of slave property therein, as long as the "Territorial condition shall remain, by the Judiciary, "under the Constitution of the United States." The plain meaning of this is, that Congress cannot, and therefore should not, attempt to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, and that the Territorial Legislature, deriving all its powers of legislation from Congress, cannot, and should not, attempt to establish or prohibit Slavery in the Territories. But since the Constitution of the United States protects *all* of its people in the enjoyment of *all* their rights of property, whenever they may be found in a Territory common to all the States, protection to that property is a duty of those invested with the power of local legislation, and it is the duty of the Judiciary to set aside any *unfriendly* legislation which is calculated to destroy or impair any right of property. We consider these self-evident propositions. But it is said in some quarters that the people of the Northern States will not sustain this interpretation of the powers of a people in a Territory. If this be true (*which we will never believe*), the people of the Northern States are ready to set aside the Constitution, destroy the equality of the States, and present to their brethren of the South the alternative of submission to dishonor, or the vindication of their rights over the ruins of the constitutional Union which they have so long cherished as a priceless heritage.—And it may be assumed as certain, that no people trained to self-government, and valuing liberty above all other things, will continue to consider themselves bound by a compact when perverted by a mere numerical majority of their partners into an instrument of oppression and wrong.

We stand by the Cincinnati Platform—all true Democrats will—and that proclaims non-interference by Congress with Slavery in the States, in the Territories or in the District of Columbia. We stand by the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, which secures to the people of the States the right to emigrate to, and remain in any Territory of the United States with the property they may have held in any of the States.—*We, therefore, are forced to say the Constitution inhibits the several territorial legislatures from abolishing property in slaves; and the same prohibition applies to the* PEOPLE *of a Territory till they come to form a Constitution preparatory to their admission into the Union.* We are willing to trust the people of a Territory to protect *all* their people in the enjoyment of *all* their rights; and, when unfriendly legislation is attempted, if such attempt is ever made, we are willing to trust the Judiciary to correct it.

An Indian Killed.—One night last week, an Indian was killed in the vicinity of the school house in this place, by an Indian, supposed to be "HALO." It seems the Indians had been gambling in the evening, and the result was general fracas, which thus terminated fatally. No positive evidence has been enlisted against "HALO."

STEILACOOM, June 20, 1859.

MR. EDITOR—Not having been present at the discussion between the rival candidates for delegate to Congress at Steilacoom, I have just learned that Col. Wallace, the abolition and know-nothing candidate, made himself merry over that portion of the Third Auditor's report which relates to my accounts as Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence at Steilacoom, and I beg leave to make a brief reply through your columns—first, to the Auditor, and a few parting words to Col. Wallace.

Mr. Atkinson charges me with rendering my accounts in an irregular and unsatisfactory manner. I made no attempt to follow army forms or regulations in rendering those accounts;—I had never seen a form book, nor have I yet, but I did render a plain statement, in which the government was credited with every thing I received, and charged with what I issued and sold at auction. The Auditor himself does not pretend to charge me with not accounting for the property that I was responsible for, it is the mode he objects to; and any body but a narrow minded, pettyfogging lawyer would have had sense enough to know that such an organization as ours was, hurriedly gotten up, without means, except willing hearts and hands, none of us clerks or soldiers, or acquainted with the "circumlocution" ramification of army accounts, could not possibly have a system of accountability organized so perfect as to pass muster at head quarters, or compare with the one they have been sixty or seventy years in perfecting.

I take this broad ground in answering all the charges of the Third Auditor: I was faithful to my trust—I accounted for every thing that passed through my hands, and if an abstract was wrongly headed "Hospital" instead of "Subsistence" stores, it has very little to do with the honesty or correctness of the returns.

In speaking of the prices received for public property sold at auction at Steilacoom, this Auditor, who says he "*caused* these accounts to be examined," remarks: "For want of vouchers, it is impossible to say what the property here sold for, but except clothing, believed to be about what it cost. A large quantity of clothing was sold at, it is believed, less than cost."

In reply to this charge, I have only to say that it is a cold-blooded falsehood. I rendered an account of sales, and as I have since learned, it is nearly analagous in form to that used in the regular service. That document shows that nearly every thing sold for more than cost. Sugar that I purchased of Balch & Webber for sixteen cents per pound, sold for twenty-five; some that cost twenty five, sold for fifty-one; and other things sold in proportion. Of the clothing, but one or two small lots were sold—probably two or three suits, not more—that did not bring cost; and the clothing was withdrawn and afterwards shipped to Olympia.

I have finished with the Third Auditor's letter; but before entirely leaving the subject, I think it but just to compliment the heads of the volunteer organization for their sagacity, and the knowledge they displayed of the character and habits of some of the officers. Col. Wm. H. Wallace having had command of a company of volunteers was, while in the service, continually drunk. Of *Dutch courage* he had plenty. I never heard him accused of possessing any other kind—consequently the brandy and whisky were sent to my post, being nearer the gallant Colonel.

In the clothing line, too, the Colonel displayed more than ordinary powers. A member of his company, a Kanaka, was coatless, and could not take the field in consequence. He applied to me for a coat; (I was not yet Quartermaster) I happened to have an extra one and gave it to him, supposing he would keep himself comfortable with it. But his hardy captain, who doubtless shared all the hardships of his men, and probably always kept a "good ready" on to keep his "courage to the fighting point," coveted the poor devil's coat, and by some quirk, (of the law, probably) got hold of it, giving the Kanaka an old worn-out rag of a thing in return. This same garment, this would-be delegate to Congress, this drunken captain of volunteers, wore while serving in the Territorial Legislature in the winter of 1855-6; for which service he drew his three dollars per day in cash, for sixty days, and afterwards certified on his muster roll that he was entitled to pay as a volunteer for those very sixty days, implying that he was on active service during the whole time.

Let it also be remembered that Col. W. H. Wallace was an accounting officer in the Washington Territory volunteer service. How did he fulfill his trust? Where are his accounts? his muster rolls, clothing accounts, &c. Are they regular, in good order, and fit to pass muster at Washington? If they are, the Colonel had no hand in adjusting them, for it was with the utmost difficulty the authorities at Olympia could get any data at all from him. And let me make it known that in one instance, at least, he gave a discharge to a member of his company for the whole term of service, when the man had actually been absent from his home but three day.

Had this gentleman, who aspires to the highest office in the gift of the people of this Territory, forgotten, when he attacked my character, and ridiculed my conduct as an officer in the volunter service, that he had vulnerable points to defend? Had he forgotten that he was living in and enjoying possession of a house and grounds that he had despoiled the widow of a gallant officer of the army of? No. But he did not know that others knew it as well. All this I assert is true, and dare him to contradict what I affirm. I say that the property he now lives on in Steilacoom he obtained without giving value in return; that it is the rightful property of the widow of Lieut. Slaughter, who was killed while defending the citizens of this Territory from the hostile savages; and that it is only by some mysterious quirk of the law that he holds it.

When I reflect upon all this, and think that it will be generally known to the people before whom he attacked me, his contumely "passes me by as the idle wind that I heed not."

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,
WARREN GOVE.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

VANCOUVER, W. T., June 20, 1859.

MR. FURSTE:—Through your paper I wish to explain two items referred to by the 3d Auditor which relate to Maxon's company.

1st. The depositions taken by P. Ahern bears date after the discharge of the company. That matter occurred in this way. After the company returned to Vancouver, in the forepart of September, Wm. S. Bennington, 1st lieutenant, and myself, 2d lieutenant, were appointed a board to report upon the lost and damaged property which had been in the service of the company. We immediatldy proceeded upon our duty, and on the investigation we requested every man who reported property lost to back his report by a deposition. We kept an account of the depositions taken by the justice, and after closing the report we gave him a certificate of the number of depositions taken before him. We must have given the certificate some days after closing the report. I believe fifty cents is allowed by the statute of the territory for taking a deposition.

As it regards those seven persons treated by Dr. Tuzo, not Fuzo, the most of them were men that had been in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and they have a nick name. Tuzo was the Hudson Bay doctor, and has inserted some of their nick names in his account. For instance, Aleck appears on the muster roll by the name of Oyhee Alexander. He is a half-breed or Kanaka. C. Haguet by the name of Haguet Maria. He is a Frenchman. J. Dean, this should be George Dean; the first letter of his name is mistaken. He was the 4th sergeant. T. Corneau for Como Thomas; received a dangerous wound at the battle of the Grand Ronde, was treated by M. P. Burns till he could be conveyed to Vancouver, and then by Tuzo. J. Martineaw was the 2d corporal, and appears on the roll as Mochell Merches. P. La Clue on the roll as Laclare Lewis. Some of those men I gave an order to go to the doctor, and remember that all stood in need of medical treatment.

The company, after it was equipped in February, was in active service till it was discharged; ready at all times to do its duty, without regard to the kind of service, which will account for so much loss of property used by the company, and the general debility of the men on their return.

S. B. CURTIS.

☞See the advertisement of Mr. LEVI FARNSWORTH, of the sale of the Vancouver steam saw mill, in our advertising columns. A good chance for investment.

What Next?

OLYMPIA, W. T., June 20, 1859.

SIR:—"To vindicate the truth of political history," will you publish the enclosed? If you do not publish, please return it to me.

Yours respectfully,
BUTLER P. ANDERSON.

J. W. Wiley, Ed. *Pioneer and Democrat*.

Did Maxon Vote for Strong in 1855?

"We have since voted for LANCASTER, ANDERSON, and GOV. STEVENS."—*Extract from Maxon's "Vancouver" letter No. 2.*

MR. B. P. ANDERSON:

Sir:—This is my affidavit in reference to H. J. G. Maxon's voting for Strong in 1855:

I was present on the day of the election in 1855, and saw H. J. G. Maxon vote for Wm. Strong for delegate to Congress. He also requested me to vote for Strong on the morning of the election, in the presence of B. L. Gardner, ex-Sheriff of Clarke County, and David Parker, now a resident of Vancouver, but then a resident of this precinct.

TERREL M. COFFEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of June, A. D. 1859. SOLOMON W. FISHER,
Justice of the Peace.

WAR COMMENCED IN EUROPE.

Frightful Shipwreck!

Four Hundred and Twenty Persons Drowned!

Death of Baron Humboldt!

We are indebted to a gentleman of this place for copies of the New York *Herald* and Boston *Journal* of May 20. These papers were brought to Columbia river by the steamer *Pacific*. From them we clip the following news:

The latest advices from Europe brings the account of the first collision between the Austrians and Sardinians. It is stated to have taken place at Trassinatto, at which point it is added that the Austrians were repulsed in an attempt to cross the Po. There seems to be a mistake both in the designation of the locality at which this encounter occurred and in the position assigned to it. We find no such place as Trassinatto on the map, but at eight miles distant from the Po there is a town called Frassinetto on one map, and Franchetto on another. If we are correct in supposing that this latter is the point indicated in the dispatch, the Austrians must have crossed in considerable force and been driven back with severe loss.

It is in fact so stated. We can form some idea of the disastrous character of an eight miles route, with a river like the Po in the rear. The beginning of the campaign is, it must be owned, an unpropitious one for troops equipped and prepared as the Austrians are reported to have been.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1859.

Letters recently received at the State Department from Mr. Dallas, state that strenuous efforts were being made by England, in conjunction with other Powers, to arrest the progress of hostilities and make another attempt at mediation. The English ministry entertain a strong belief that something may yet be done to arrest hostilities, and that if a cessation for a short time could be effected, the difficulties might be adjusted upon a basis entirely satisfactory to both parties, and thus avert the impending storm which threatens Europe.

Mr. Dallas is of opinion that the war is too far advanced for mediation; that no Power or Powers can prevent it; that it will not be confined to Italy, but that the whole of Europe will become involved. That is what England fears.

The English agents in Japan have made application to the Japanese government to send Commissioners to their government. They informed the English authorities that they had sent Commissioners to the United States, but at present they did not intend to send Commissioners to any other country.

President Buchanan is decidedly of opinion that our claim to the islands in the Gulf of Georgia is better than that of England. One of these islands is the Key to the Gulf.

The assistant secretary of state, John Appleton, has resigned his position in the department. E. G. Squire and Dr. Mackey are talked of for the place.

Butterfield, Fargo & Co., overland mail contractors, are here looking after their interests. It is said the Post Office Department, on the retrenchment principle, contemplate abolishing their contract, and with that view have consulted the Attorney General as to the power to do so. Most of the Cabinet are averse to such a step, believing that retrenchment in some other direction would be better.

The American ship *Ponoma*, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 27th of April, was wrecked on Blackwater Bank, near Wexford, Ireland, on the next day. She had on board 375 passengers and a crew of 52 men. Seventeen of the former are reported saved, and three of the latter.

Barron Humboldt, one of the greatest men of this age or any other age, has paid the debt to nature which all must yield at last. He died on the 6th of May. To the last he retained the brightness and vigor of his intellect and the cheerful buoyancy of his spirits. He has seen two ages—the last part of the eighteenth and more than the first half of the nineteenth century, and he has witnessed the greatest discoveries and changes that have taken place in the history of the world for many hundred years. He was in his 90th year.

From the Democratic Standard, June 16.

OVERFLOW AT THE DALLES.

RUCKLE'S RAILWAY BRIDGE DESTROYED.

THE RIVER STILL RISING.

By arrival of the *Senorita* on Monday night, with passengers who left the Dalles at noon of that day, we have intelligence of the rapid rise of the waters, and the destructive effects of the flood there, at the Cascades, and at other points along the river. Between Friday morning and Monday noon the Columbia rose five feet. During the last preceding twenty-four hours the rise was twenty-eight inches. Along Main street the water was about three feet deep. The lower floor of the Umatilla House, of the stores and saloons, were entirely under water—several of them abandoned. Monday morning the side walls of Baldwin Bros. stone store tumbled outward, and the roof came rattling in. There were five persons within at the time, all of whom providentially escaped injury, save one, who received a slight bruise upon the hand. The fine stone stores of Isaacs & Co., Holman & Co., Greene, Heath & Allen, together with others, were in great danger of falling, notwithstanding every possible precaution had been taken against such a disaster. Goods, and every movable thing, were carried to the high ground in the rear of the town. Several small wooden buildings were toppled over, and in danger of being swept away. The Dalles *Journal* office was thrown upon its side, but we are glad to learn that the press and material had been timely removed to a place of safety.

Upon the Oregon side of the Cascades the water has caused the destruction of much valuable property. The fine railroad bridge constructed within the year for Messrs. Ruckel & Olmstead, at a cost of $10,000, is entirely swept away. Also, about 300 of their portage railway is destroyed, and much other serious damage done. On the Washington side, the railway owned by Bradford & Co., was momentarially threatened with similar disaster when the steamer left.

The water is now above the highest stage reach in 1853, and constantly, rapidly rising. At the Cascades, it is, we are credibly informed, *forty-five* feet above low water mark. Still, it is said, the present flow is only that from Snake river—that the heavy flood from the Columbia above that point has yet to come. If this proves true, the water will rise equal to the great flood of more than twenty years ago, which enabled the men at the Hudson Bay Company's to bring their bateaux within the enclosure at Vancouver.

LATER.—We learn from the Portland Daily *Advertiser* that "at the Cascades, the whole of Bradford's railroad, from the lower depot up to the salmon fishery, or the big eddy, about a mile in length, has been carried away. About one hundred yards more of Ruckle's road gone. The front of Ruckle's house at the middle landing stove in by the action of the serf. Between the Cascades and Dalles, the whole country from mountain to mountain is submerged, and from the Cascades down to Vancouver, it is thought that twenty acres of bottom land cannot be found above water."

☞ A correspondent writing from Grey's Harbor, under date of June 8th, says:

"The candidates addressed the people here on yesterday. Gov. STEVENS made an able defence of democratic principles, and was listened to with marked attention; while Col. WALLACE's speech was devoid of principle entirely, and was principally made up of quotations from the Third Auditor's report, attacks on the officers of the late volunteer organization, and vulgar anecdotes."

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, will address the citizens of the Territory at the following times and places:

Henry Jackson's, (Cowlitz river), 6 p. m., Tuesday, June 28;

Dauln's, (Lewis county), 9 a. m., Wednesday, June 29;

Highland, (J. R. Jacksons), 3 p. m., Wednesday, June 29;

Boisfort, 9 a. m. Thursday, June 30;

L. H. Davis', 3 p. m. Thursday, June 30;

Grand Mound, 9 a. m. Friday, July 1;

Chambers' Prairie, (School House), 3 p. m. Friday, July 1;

Olympia, 1 p. m. Saturday, July 2.

The undersigned respectfully asks a general turnout of the citizens of the Territory, irrespective of party, and is ready to meet in debate those opposed to the principles enunciated by the Democratic Territorial Convention, and to the election of the undersigned to Congress.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT—RETAIL.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT BY AYERS & WILLIAMS.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 23, 1859.

A fair amount of business has been transacted during the past week. We note quite a number of teams in town from the Cowlitz and Chehalis valleys, with produce, which has met with sales as follows: Wheat, $1 75 per bushel; Oats 87½ cents per bushel; Bacon, (hog round) 20 cts per lb.; Butter, 45@50 cts.; Lard, 18 cts. Eggs, 50 cts per doz.

The spring months have been very favorable for the growth of grasses and grains, all of which give fair promise of a good harvest. The large bands of cattle from Oregon, for the Frazer river market, have overstocked some of the ranges in this vicinity, though in a majority of cases they look well. We quote beef at 9 cts.; mutton, 15 cts.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	2,00
Beef, fresh, ℔ lb...	15@18	**Groceries—**	
Mutton, " " ...	25	Sugar, bro. ℔ lb..	12@15
Pork, fresh meat....	none	Sugar, white crush.	
" retail,..	none	per lb........	18@20
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl...	35@40	Coffee, ℔ lb	20@25
Clear Pork, ℔ ½ bbl.$20,		Tea, " "...	60@ $1.50
Bacon, clear, ℔ lb..	@25	Rice, Caro., ℔ lb..	@10
Hams, ℔ lb.......	@22	Dried Apples, ℔ lb	@20
Shoulders, ℔ lb...	@20	Dried Peaches "	20
Salmon, ℔ lb......	@10	Chili Peaches, " "	25@35
Codfish, ℔ lb......	15	Soap, ℔ box.......	$2.25
Mackerel, ℔ hf bbl.	$10@12	Starch, ℔ lb.......	25
Butter, ℔ lb.....	45@50	Candles, ml'd, ℔ lb	35
Lard, " ".......	25	do Adm. " "	35@50
Cheese, " ".......	37½	do Sperm, " "	75
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs...	@$5 50	Tobacco, ℔ lb....	40@75
Corn Meal, ℔ lb...	8	Saleratus, " "...	15@20
Salt, fine, " " ...	@3	Pepper, grain, ℔ lb	37½
Salt, coarse, ℔ lb..	@2½	Syrups, ℔ gal....	75@120
Potatoes, ℔ bush....	75	Vinegar, cider, ℔	
Onions, " "	none	gallon	50
Wheat " "	1.75	Lamp oil, ℔ gal..	@$1.50
Turnips, " "	1.50	**Liquors—**	
Oats, per bushel,	75@78	Brandy, ℔ gal..	1.25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ℔ lb....	none	Whiskey, " "...	1.00@1.50
Beans, white, ℔ lb...	6	Gin, ℔ gal.......	@ 2.50
Eggs, ℔ doz.......	50	Port Wine, ℔ gal.	@ 2.50
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon........	1.50@[illegible]
Sheeings, bro. 4-4		**Sundries—**	
per yard........	12@15	Nails, ℔ keg...	@$7.50
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece		Window glass, ℔.	
per yard........	16	box..........	4.50@7
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16⅔	Sash, ℔ light....	12@15
Drillings, bro. ℔ yd	14@16	Axes,.......	1.75@2.25
Prints, ℔ yard.....	12@20	Buckets, 3 hoop,..	.50@81
Blankets, ℔ pr....	$6@$8	Brooms,........	37@62
Hosiery, wool hlf,		**Lumber—**	
per doz.....$3.50@$6		Sawed fir, ℔ M....	12@16
do cotton, ℔ doz.2.50@$3		" cedar, "	16@20
Paints, &c.—		Shingles, ℔ M..	4.50@5
Lead, white, ℔ lb...	@15	Square timber, ℔	
do colors, " "	18@25	foot..........	8@10
Linseed oil, ℔ gl $2.00		Piles, ℔ foot.......	@5

☞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 17, 1859.

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

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 9 P. M.

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 him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self-sacrifice and undeserved misfortune.

KOSSUTH LAJOS,
Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, Jan. 6, 1852.

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

Address, L. J. CRAPKAY, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

October, 1858. 3m26

New Advertisements.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

In	Township	32	North	of	Range	2	East,
"	"	33	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	33	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	32	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	34	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	32	"	"	"	1	West,
"	"	25	"	"	"	1	East,
"	"	25	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	10	"	"	"	1	West,
"	"	31	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	30	"	"	"	3	"
"	"	30	"	"	"	4	"
"	"	9	"	"	"	10	"
"	"	15	"	"	"	10	"
"	"	9	"	"	"	11	"
"	"	12	"	"	"	11	"
"	"	15	"	"	"	11	"
"	"	16	"	"	"	12	"
"	"	29	"	"	"	1	East,
"	"	23	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	23	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	14	"	"	"	11	West,
"	"	8	"	"	"	6	"
"	"	8	"	"	"	5	"
"	"	21	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	17	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	34	"	"	"	2	East,
"	"	9	"	"	"	1	West,
"	"	30	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	31	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	31	"	"	"	3	"
"	"	31	"	"	"	4	"
"	"	10	"	"	"	10	"
"	"	16	"	"	"	10	"
"	"	11	"	"	"	11	"
"	"	13	"	"	"	11	"
"	"	16	"	"	"	11	"
"	"	24	"	"	"	1	East,
"	"	30	"	"	"	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 AUGUST 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 our hands at Olympia this 13th day of June, A. D., 1859.

W. B. RANKEN, *Register*,
S. GARFIELDE, *Receiver*.

6w30

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN DULY APpointed Administrator of the estate of L. B. BUSEY, 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.

4w31

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 N. Ebey, deceased, to-wit:

Lot No. 3 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. EBEY, 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. 30tf

"CAPT. GRAY'S COMPANY." A new work, written, printed 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.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFE TIME; by Peter Parley—in 2 vols. Illustrated. For sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

ORANGES AND STRAWBERRIES, for sale during the season.

J. E. WHITWORTH.

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, late 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 $70,000, and the prices for tickets are—$10 for wholes; $5 for halves, and $2½ 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 file of the New York Herald, containing a complete list of all said drawings may be found at the office of D. D. Gassner, No. 98 Montgomery street, San Francisco, over Freeman & Co.'s Express.

Inclosures for orders in sums 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.,

3m30 San Francisco.

FULTON FOUNDRY

AND IRON WORKS.

HINCKLEY & CO.,

First Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco,

MANUFACTURERS OF QUARTZ MILLS, SAW MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.

All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done.

Pattern-making in all its various forms. Prices reasonable 3m30

D. PHILLIPS. D. L. PHILLIPS.

D. PHILLIPS & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, FAMILY GROCERIES, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.,

Olympia, W. T.

June 10, 1859. 29ly

FOR SALE.

221 HEAD OF STOCK.

The undersigned having established a permanent cattle ranch on the claim formerly occupied by Mr. Van Buren, in Pierce county, W. T., ten miles east of Steilacoom, and 1½ miles from the road leading from Steilacoom to the Muck, is at all times prepared to supply butchers, shippers, and the public generally with

Beef Cattle, and No. 1 stock Milch Cows—Work Oxen—Young stock—Yearlings, Steers and Heifers—Extra Fine Bulls.

All of which will be sold low for cash. As the undersigned is permanently located as above, it is his intention to keep up his supply of stock to the figure he has now on hand.

THOMAS S. JEFFRIES.

May 20, 1859. 27

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

CAPITOL SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED THE above named saloon, and fitted it up in superior style, is now prepared to serve up the choicest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES AND PORTERS

At the Democratic price of

12 CENTS PER GLASS.

We are also prepared to supply families and saloon keepers with a fine selection of Wines, Liquors, &c., at 25 per cent. less than any other house on Puget Sound, and in quantities from a gill to a barrel.

We will also constantly keep on hand a choice selection of Cigars and Tobacco, also Pipes, Snuff, Cards, &c.

All orders accompanied with the cash will be promptly attended to.

Oysters served up in every style, day or night.

HEFRON & CO.

Olympia, May 6, 1859.

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory.

March 25, 1859. 18y

FOR VICTORIA,

Touching at Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Semiamoo, 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

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE CATHolic Church claims a section of land at Colville, W. T.; said section commencing on one side, a few yards West, or N. W. of the Mission buildings, and extending on the other side, down the hill into the low lands or prairie. It is strictly forbidden to any one to trespass on these premises.

BP. BLANCHET.

Vancouver, W. T., May 12, 1859. 6w26

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 Merchanise, &c., ever received in Olympia, consisting partly in

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HATS AND CAPS,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY, &c.,

All of which will be sold 25 per cent. cheaper than ever before.

Please give me a call and judge for yourselves, and d'nt forget the sign of

M. BETTMAN.

Olympia, May 1, 1859. 21tf

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. 22tf

"OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE."

HORSES SHOD FOR THREE DOLLARS.

THE undersigned has now, in connection with his Wagon Manufactory, a Blacksmth 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.

Wagons 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.

21:tf J. B. DICKERSON.

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.

Wagons ironed after the latest and most approved patterns, and all manner of Blacksmithing done in a workmanlike manner. Give me a call.

J. F. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

AND

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146 Washington Street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK FOR the SPRING TRADE of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

and offer country buyers the LARGEST and BEST assortment in their line on the Pacific coast.

Having been engaged in the DRUG Business in San Francisco for the past TEN years, they flatter themselves that their arrangements are such, that they can OFFER UNEQUALLED INDUCEMENTS to such as may favor them with their custom.

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 GROCERS, BAKERS, BREWERS, CONFECTIONERS, DYERS, TANNERS, ASSAYERS 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. 6m20ia

GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES,

BRSHES, COLORS, GLUES,

Etc., Etc.,

NO. 105 CLAY STREET,

25ly *SAN FRANCISCO.*

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay street,

45 and 47 Merchant street,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CARPETS,

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

MATS AND COCOA MATTING,

BRUSSELS, BAIZES, DAMASKS,

Window Shades and Hollands,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Paper Hangings and Borders,

CHINA MATTING

FOR SALE IN BOND OR DUTY PAID,

AT LOWEST RATES.

6m20is

LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS CELEBRATED GIN—PRETENDING TO nothing but what it is, viz: a pure and unadulterated article, and assuming no artificial merits of what it is not, as some of its rival imitators do—after five years of public approval and very extensive sales in California, has been pronounced by the public to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

In most cases of complaints. To persons traveling in these days of rapid transit from East to West, North to South, who are constantly changing their water as well their climate; who are drinking, indeed, a dozen kinds of water in every twenty-four hours, and each draught containing some property acting in chemical antagonism to the preceding one, thereby causing no unnatural degree of excitement to the stomach—it is positively and absolutely necessary to use a counteracting agent. From the fact that the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

Is prepared expressly to meet such exigencies, and to act as we know it will act, as an antidote, we confidently prescribe it as the very best article in the country. The name of "Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps" has never been attached in any way to this article. In first presenting the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

To the public, my aim was to give them a pure and unadulterated article of Gin, and to call it by its right name. The success attending its introduction and extensive sale in California is a sufficient guarantee of the high appreciation of the article by consumers.

Various parties have from time to time put up and shipped to California an article which they call "CLUB HOUSE GIN." My Gin, which has gained such a reputation in California, is branded on the cases,

"Old London Club House Gin—Wm. H. D."

The bottles also have a white label with a fac similie of my signature. I caution all parties to beware of imitations.

WM. H. DALY,

Sole Importer,

12-tf Is NEW YORK.

ELAM & HOWES,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

(No 84 Clay St., one door from N. W. corner Front St.,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public in general that we have made large additions to our already extensive stock, and are now prepared to furnish them with all articles connected with the

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE LINE,

at prices to DEFY COMPETITION.

In addition we also keep on hand a full and complete assortment of

TWINES AND CORDAGE

of every description, comprising LINEN AND COTTON SEINE TWINE, MANILLA AND COTTON ROPE AND CORDS, LINEN AND COTTON COD LINES, BARLOWS SHOE THREAD, SALMON GILLING TWINE, NETS AND SEINES, FISH HOOKS AND LINES, WRAPPING AND SEWING TWINES, &c., &c.

Traders are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident, from our long experience in the business and complete knowledge of the articles suited to the trade, as well as our superior facilities for obtaining goods at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, that we will be enabled to give more full and complete satisfaction, and sell LOWER than any other house in the city. 3m20is

---

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINE Custom made clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.

Orders from the country attended to with care.

115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.

December 25, 1857. 5tf

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTIST.

DR. L. HAVING PERMANENTLY LOcated on Puget Sound, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to perform all necessary operation 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 Foil.

Toothache effectually 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, Teekalet, Port Townsend, Whidby's Island.

Office—At G. Ford's Photograph and Ambrotype Rooms, Main Street, Olympia

Jan. 14, 1859. 81f

Administrator's Sale.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, } *Probate Court.*
CLARKE COUNTY. }

Estate of Isabella Rodgers, deceased,

Levi Farnsworth, Ad'mr.

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 9th day of July, A. D. 1859, the following property, belonging to said estate, the

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, etc., as also the lots on which the said mill stands, and which is known on the plan of said city as lots five (5) and six (6) in block forty-eight (48). Also, lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), seven (7), eight (8), in block forty-eight 48).

The above block on which said mill is situate is immediately on the bank of the Columbia river.

Also, block forty-five (45) in said city, on which is situate 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 contiguity 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 a step 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 and required. 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, there connecting with the St. Helens and Plains road. 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 ferried on reasonable terms—the undersigned having furnished himself with a good scow for the business.

A. P. MINEAR.

May 6, 1859. 25tf

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

JOHN CORNISH.

Port Townsend, May 22, 1859. 27

FURNITURE STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW IN THE RECEIPT, at his old 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 CENTER TABLES, ASSORTED BEDSTEADS, &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. BEATY.

Olympia, W. T., Dec. 29, 1858. 6ly

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. 36tf

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WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR has recently erected, in connection with, and as a part of the "Washington Hotel" a large two story building—20 by 60 feet—by which he is enabled to provide the traveling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the Hotel contains twenty-five private rooms—(exclusive of family apartments)—six of which are large drawing rooms, or parlors.

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 y

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c

TUMWATER, W. T.

AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood, load, and leave on the ebb tide.

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-1y

WOLFE'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 SCHAPPS.

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 more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated *TINCTURE OF EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND AROMA*, altogether transcendent in its *CORDIAL AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES to any HOLLAND GIN IN THE WORLD.*

Since the introduction of the celebrated *SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS*, the proprietor has submitted to the *WHOLE MEDICAL FACULTY* of the United States. Over *THREE THOUSAND ENDORSE IT*, over their own signatures, to be the Purest Alcoholic Stimulant in use. They also speak of 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 introdvction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin in cases and jugs, to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. At first, they boldly counterfeited my name, but I soon found 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, PASTEBOARD 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 these mixed and doctored-up imitations, as you would avoid Shattered Nerves, Ruined Stomach and Delirium Tremens. The Pure and genuine Schnaps 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 impositions on the public. 6m26

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

HAVING received large additions to their stock of Hardware, etc., are now offering to their customers, and the public generally, the largest, best, and most extensive assortment of

AMERICAN,

ENGLISH & GERMAN

Hardware,

Iron, Steel,

NAILS,

Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS,

STOVES,

Mechanic's Tools,

TINWARE,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

&c., &c.,

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS:

DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, Etc.

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, Boiled, Polar and China Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Mops, Brooms, Wash-boards, 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 Brittannia 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, Sal and Carb. Soda, Flour, Corn-meal, Yeast Powders, Vermicilla, Maccaroni, Tapioca, Farina, Sago, Arrow-root, Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Matches, Catsup, Pep. Sauce, Indigo, Nutmeg, Cocoa Chocolate, Currants, Figs, Raisins, etc., etc.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining tools, &c.

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Thurston. }

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

TO SIDNEY B. SIMONS:

You are hereby notified that ANGELINE C. SIMONS has filed her petition for decree of divorce in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months after the 8th day of April, 1859, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to procure a decree for divorce and the custody of the child, for cause of granting which petition she alleges neglect to make suitable provision for the family, and bad treatment.

ELWOOD EVANS.

Attorney for Petitioner.

Petition filed March 18, 1859. 20tf

LEATHER, CALF SKINS

AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

FOR SALE BY

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

No. 97 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco

April, 1, 1859. 3m19ts

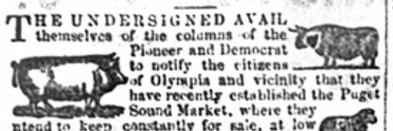
Notice.

Cortland Ethridge } *In District Court.*
vs.
Edward Giddings, Jr.. }

THE defendant in the above entitled cause will take notice that the said plaintiff has filed a complaint, in which he charges the said E. Giddings, jr., with being indebted to the said C. Ethridge, on promisory notes, the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine dollars; and it appearing that the said Giddings was a non-resident of the territory, and he had property in the the territory on the same day a writ of attachment issued, and was levied by the Sheriff on the 28th day of March, 1859, by a levy upon lots No. 5, 6, 7, and 8, in block No. 9, in the town of Olympia, W. T.; and unless you 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 and the prayer of the complaint granted. CHENOWETH & DENNISON.

21:3m Att'ys for Pl'ff.

PUGET SOUND MARKET.



THE UNDERSIGNED AVAIL themselves of the columns of the Pioneer and Democrat to notify the citizens of Olympia and vicinity that they have recently established the Puget Sound Market, where they intend to keep constantly for sale, at low rices, the very best fresh

BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON.

Also, all kinds of

VEGETABLES.

Our shop is on Main street, opposite Ensign's saloon.

O'SHAUGHNESSY & LYLE.

Olympia, April 29, 1859. 23

---

125 McCORMICK'S CHICAGO REAPERS.

Three Sizes—5½, 6 and 7 feet Cut,

WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT patterns 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 1831, having been actively and exclusively engaged in their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than ever before, 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 simplicity, durability and perfect working; and further, to say that farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one preferred. The position of the Raker in my machine, (as patented,) upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the only right one. Other makers have to haul their raker on the platform, where he must submit to having the dust thrown in his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over the clods by the little platform wheel over which he rides, necessarily racking their machine to pieces. This accounts, in part, for the great durability of my machines as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851.

Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855.

Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856.

Highest Prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in 1857.

Highest Prize of the United States Agricultural Society, in 1857,

As the Best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the Manny machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Universal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be FALSE. The success of my machine, as indicated by figures above, is its highest praise, while the awards of premiums, generally, are worthy of no confidence, although reaper makers make a business of laboring and scheming to secure the little annual one-horse premiums of the country. Although it may not be generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that these machines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manufacturers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from farmers and others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and much more. I may further remark, that all of the reaping machines of any prominence in the country are mere modifications of my machine, all other manufacturers having necessarily limited experience in comparison with my own.

A single year's severe service will satisfy the farmer, that in point of durability my machine is far superior to all others; besides several most important advantages, referred to in my regular annual circular in pamphlet form, which will be furnished those who desire further information, by addressing me or any one of my agents. CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

PITTS' PATTERN THRESHERS AND SEPARATERS,

Manufactured by Norris, Haven & Co., 32 and 36 inch cylinders, with trucks and full extras.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1859.

SIR:—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.

Respectfully, yours,

N. HOLT, Commissioner.

SOUTHWORTH & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Pitt's Patent Double Pinion 8 and 10 Horse Powers.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This may certify that we have a certificate of authority of which the following is a true copy. A. GORDON & CO.

To whom it may concern:—This may certify that A. Gordon & Co. are fully authorized by me to sell the "Pitts' Improved Patent Double Pinion Horse Power," in any of the States or Territories secured to me by letters patent.

(Signed.) JOHN A. PITTS.

Buffalo, October 20, 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.

A. GORDON & CO.

Rochester, N. Y., October 23, 1858.

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

NOURSE, MASON & CO.'S

Iron Planet Powers, 8 and 10 Horse—with full extras.

FORTY KETCHUM'S MOWERS, IRON FRAME.

☞ Extra Extras for all of the above Machines.

Twenty Noyes' Mill Stones, different sizes.

100 Revolving Horse Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

200 dozen Hay Rakes;
100 do Barbeldor's Hay Forks;
100 do "Blood's" Mirror Blade Scythes;
50 do "Harris'" Silver Steel;
100 do Samson's Scythe Snaths;
200 Thermometer Churns;
1500 Peoria Plows, (to arrive for Fall Trade.)

ALSO,

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements. Farmers and dealers are invited to call before purchasing. SOUTHWORTH & CO.,

No. 44 Battery Street,

3m23 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 BOUGHT IN BOND.

Jan. 21, 1859. tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—In the Land Office. nov1y.

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA and Ranier, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, takes this method to inform the travelling public, that he is at all times prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, with—

HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c.

For their Accommodation and Conveyance to any practicable portion of the Territory.

PERSONS traveling to Oregon, or from that Territory to this, can obtain ANIMALS or CONVEYANCES, at either—

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

PASSENGERS will be conveyed from Ranier to Olympia, and from Olympia to Ranier, at the following rates:

From Ranier to Olympia,.....$10 00.
From Olympia to Ranier,.....$15 00.

Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. n17-tf

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 leave to call the attention of the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country to the same. Our stock consists in part as follows, viz:

Extra Clear Pork,	Soap, Olive,
do Family Beef,	do Castile, Shaving,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee,	Wooden-ware,
Mustard, Pepper,	Tobacco, Candles,
Crackers, Pilot, Soda,	Writing Paper,
do Butter, Water,	Note do
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.

Olympia, March 25, 1859. 18tf

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

WM. 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 one to divide the *spoils* with—employing no clerks, (not being above my business, but *condescending* 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:
Linens:
Dress and Bonnet Silks:
Mantillas:
Black Silk Velvet:
Flannels:
Linseys:
Cambrics:
Shirtings:
Sheetings:
Tickings:
Hickory Stripe:
Denims:
&c., &c., &c.

and a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Dress Frock Coats;
Business Coats;
Over Coats;
Black Doeskin & Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Black Cloth, Satin, and Velvet Vests;
Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, etc.
Mens' & Boys' Hats & Caps.
Boots & Shoes in great variety.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Crockery, Queensware, &c.

GROCERIES.

A full and complete assortment, comprising in part Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Dried Fruits, Preserved do., Canned do., raisins, soap, candles, tobacco, indigo, madder, spices, tapioca, table salt, and in fact every thing else usually kept in this department.

Special attention is invited to an invoice of Oregon manufactured BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, WOOLEN YARN, etc. which positively cannot be excelled in quality.

The public are respectfully solicited to give me a call, as I am confident of being able to give satisfaction, and retaining customers if they will but give me a fair trial.

February 25, 1859. tf-no.14.

DR. D. KISER

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Olympia and surrounding country, that he has resumed the practice of medicine and dental surgery.

Office at G. Ford's Photograph Rooms, Main street, Olympia.

May 10, 1859. 25tf

F. A. CHENOWETH. B. F. DENNISON.

CHENOWETH & DENNISON,

Attorneys at Law,

HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP FOR the practice of law in the various Courts of Puget Sound.

One or the other of us may at all times be found at our office at Port Townsend, and at all of the District Courts of 2d and 3d Judicial Districts.

Port Townsend, Feb. 25, 1859. 17tf

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 GENTLEMENS'

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

—AND—

SADDLE TREES;

SADDLE BAGS

—AND—

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. RUFUS WILLARD.

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 Medicines, 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 RESTORATIVES. Bachelor's and Alexander's Hair Dye, and Lyon's Kathaicon, for sale by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

CUMMING'S TOILET SETS, BALM 1000 FLOWers, Shaving Soaps, Wash Balls, Toilet Soaps, Bazin's Cologne, and Lumbin's Extracts, can always be found at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CAMPHENE, 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 Straps, and Ladies' and Gents. Pen Knives, constantly for sale at

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE. McLANE'S Liver, Brandreth's Moffat's, Blood Root, Holoway's, and Japanese Life Pills, for sale cheap by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

THE GRAEFENBERG REMEDIES CAN BE purchased at New York prices at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SANDS' AND GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK, Townsend's, Corbett's, Shaker's and Bull's Sarsaparilla, constantly on hand at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYRES' CHERRY PECTORAL, WISTAR'S BALsam of Wild Cherry, Grindle's Magic Compound, and Burnett's Cod Liver Oil, for sale by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PAINTS—ASSORTED COLORS—PAINT, VARnish and Whitewash Brushes, Graining 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 LINseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Alcohol and Varnishes, at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES AT MANUfacturers 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. 14tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

THE Undersigned, having discontinued one of the two branches of business in which they were heretofore engaged, are now devoting their entire attention to the BAKERY department. They now design to keep constantly on hand

PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.

Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steamers on the most reasonable terms.

Private and Wedding Parties furnished with anything necessary on such occasions, at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-yly.

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.,

AND a large assortment of other goods, just received and will be sold cheap, by

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

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 numerous 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;

MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;

BOOTS AND SHOES;

HATS AND CAPS;

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

Hardware, Matting, Oil Cloth, Blankets, Domestics, and 1000 other things too numerous to mention, but which can be seen by day and candle-light free of cost.

We particularly invite the Ladies to try our nice Bonnets, Cloaks, Mantillas, Capes, Ribbons, Merinoes, Thibets, 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, 1855. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund 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 fears 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 merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.

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.*

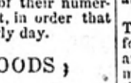
Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,



WILL REPAIR ANY WORK left with him in the most durable 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. 38tf.

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 FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

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

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

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom. Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

---

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 country, and we are determined to sell them at a profit small enough to defy competition.

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

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

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

FOR SEMIAHMOO, VICTORIA,

AND ALL THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER

CONSTITUTION,

A. B. GOVE, Commander,

Will leave Olympia Wharf for Semiahmoo, 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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

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. 33t.

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

THE undersigned having erected at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large and commodious warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.

Also, being extensively engaged in the business of TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are further prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandize, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

BATHING,

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV

OLYMPIA, W. T.

N. B. Hot and cold Baths at all hours.

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

Private Medical and Surgical

INSTITUTE,

Sacramento Street, Below Montgomery, Opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, San Francisco.

Established in 1854, for the permanent cure of all private and chronic diseases, and 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 Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, the late Lecturer on the diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay.

Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

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

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his institute for the cure of all forms of Private Diseases—such as Syphilis, Gonorrœa, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences of self-abuse. In the first stages of Syphilitic or Gonorrœal diseases he guarantees a cure in a few days, without inconvenience to the patient or hindrance to his business. When a patient by neglect or improper treatment has developed the secondary symptoms of Syphilis, such as buboes or painful swellings on the groins, or ulcers in the throat and nose, which, if not checked, destroy the soft parts and cause the bones to mortify, separate and come away, leaving the sufferer an object hideous to behold; or when blotches and pimples break out upon the skin, or when he has painful swellings upon the bones, or when his constitution is injured so as to predispose to consumption or other constitutional disease, the Dr. guarantees a cure or asks no compensation.

In RHEUMATISM, chronic or acute; in DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, he has safe and effectual remedies. For the treatment of the consequences of self-abuse, such as nocturnal emissions, nervousness, timidity, headache, pains in the back and limbs, with general weakness, loss of appetite, loss of memory, injury to the sight, restlessness, confusion of ideas, dislike for society, and a feeling of weariness of life; with the nervous system so excitable that slight noises shock or startle the patient, making his existence miserable. For the above maladies the Doctor will guarantee a cure or ask no compensation. He can be consulted free of charge, and invites all to call, as it will cost them nothing, and may be much to their advantage. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

Thankfulness is the Incentive to Gratitude.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practice of uncontrolable passion of youth; depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed upon 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 regaining my health, strength and energy; and as a last resort, and with but a faint hope, 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 this result, I resolved to place myself immediately under his care, and, by a strict obedience to his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pains in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous re-action of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study, and want of resolution, the frightful, exciting, and at times, pleasurable dreams at night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and, in fact, in two months after having consulted the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life—that life which, a short time ago, I contemplated to end with my own hand.

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

B. F. FILLMORE.

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 cause unknown to me, was seized with a fit of epilepsy, which, owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, soon became such (as I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of any physician. I was frequently, while in pursuit of my calling, thrown down to the ground without the slightest warning; and although insensible to the agonies, I yet despised the miseries of my life, and soon learned to look upon those who would render assistance or shelter me from danger, as enemies who sought to prolong the existence of my miseries. While in this state, and having, previous to my affliction, tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to attempt seeking aid of a physician, and, by recommendation, called upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay; I told him my circumstances, and of my inability to rewarn him for his services—regardless of which, however, he a once undertook my case, aed with the blessings of God, I was once more restored to perfect health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I enjoy at present, and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I consider it due to myself and all afflicted, to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed. MEYER 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.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

OR local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullnes of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion of society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples in the face, sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail, by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new, (unknown to others), and hence the great success. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free. Address L. J. Czapkay, M. D., San Francisco, California.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!—Great Blessing to Mankind!—Innocent but potent!—Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum, (self disinfecting agent, (a sure preventative against Gonorrhœa and Syphilitic diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all venerial; scrofulous, gangrenous and cancerous ulcers, fœted discharges from vagina, uterus and urethra, and all cutaneous eruptions and diseases. As innoculation is a sure preventive against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkay's prophylacticum a preventative against syphilitic and gonorrhœal diseases. Harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands of debauchees from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. Czapkay's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient for use, being used as a soap.—Price $5. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. All letters must be addressed to L. J. Czapkay, M. D., San Francisco.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. L. J. Czapkay, late of the Hungarian Army, chief Physician of the Hospital of Pesth, and Honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, calls attention to the following maladies, in the treatment of which he guaranties a cure: Diseases of the brain, such as Epilepsy, Apoplexy, rushes of blood to the head, Inflamation of its different tissues, Partial and Complete Paralysis and insanity, and all Functional Derangements, such as loss of memory, aversion to society, Misanthropy, Timidity, Nervous Excitement from slight causes, Self-Distrust, Giddiness, Headache, Ringing in the ears, confusion of ideas, love of solitude, optical illusions, disturbed sleep and incapacity for labor and study. Also in diseases of the lungs and air passages, such as Tubercular diseases or consumption, Pneumonia or Inflamation of the lungs, Pleurities or Pleurisy, Asthma, humoral or spasmodic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all forms of Catarrhal affections. Also diseases of the liver, such as Hepattis or Inflamation of the liver, congestion of the liver, absesses of the liver, calculi in the gall bladder and ducts, Jaundice and those diseases which impair its functions, such as Panama fever, Billious fever and intermitting fever and the consequences which these disorders leave behind them.

Also diseases of the Stomach, such as Gastritis or Inflamation of the Stomach, Enterities or Inflamation of the bowels, Dyspepsia in all its forms, which destroy aopetite and digestion, Flatulence Dysenterry and Diarrhœa. Also diseases of the Kidneys, and other urinary organs, such as Diabetes, or an excessive flow of urine, Albuminaria, commonly known as Brights disease. In this complaint physician nor patient oftentimes suspect the presence of disease until too late. The most common symptoms are general indisposition, with dropsical swellings, calculi in the Kidneys, Urethra or Bladder, Fouresis or inability to retain the urine, cystitis or inflamation of the bladder, and all other disorders of the urinary organs. Also, diseases of the womb and its appendages, such as irregularities of the MENSES, when excessive, defective, suppressed or irregular, Prolapsus or falling of the womb, sterility, ovarean dropsy, and other diseases of the parts. In the treatment of any of the above diseases, the Doctor has many new remedies, and guarantees a perfect cure in all cases, or the money will be returned. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free. Address

3m24 Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.