PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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Democratic Policy.

The policy of the Democratic party has always been that of consistency, fidelity and uniformity. The shifting, changing scenes which have shaken and overthrown other parties have only served to unite it more firmly in the prosecution of those measures which have advanced the interests and promoted the welfare of the country. Democracy has progressed in the line of march with that degree of facility which the age demanded, but in principle and policy substantially the same. Can this be said of other parties which have striven for power, and which have resorted to the foulest means and most deceptious pretence for the accomplishment of their designs? The answer is easily obtained. It requires no laborious research or investigation to arrive at the facts with respect to their transaction, condemnation, detestation, abhorration and overthrow. They have fallen because they had no foundation whereupon to stand—no principles wherewith to unite in every effort, and no vital power, or nerving action to withstand the convulsions of political life. Thus they have sprung into existence, run well for a time, but when the trial came they were unable to bear its investigations and scrutiny.

But where, all this time, is the good old democracy? In the field unawed and unmolested by the surrounding elements. Democracy!—that confides in the people the power to regulate their own domestic affairs; that secures to every freeman the undisputed, untrammelled right to the exercise of the elective franchise—can never be overthrown by the conventions of sectional factions. Such is its mighty fabric, its majestic greatness, that it stands as a monument of that struggle in which our forefathers fought and shed their blood to secure the rights, the liberties which we now enjoy. These the Democracy has and will maintain, notwithstanding the opposing sectional parties. The bitterest partisan zeal must give way before its peaceful, mild dominion; sectionalism cannot survive the shock, the convulsions which its scheme instigates, and which must return upon it with double force; but Democracy, true to the principles it advocates, is enabled to stand firm and unchanged. Advocating the rights of men, it receives strength by its own action. This, then, is the party for the young man to attach himself to, and the party for the older men to return to.

The opposition can claim no merit of the people. The course they have pursued is enough to shatter their feeble constitution and bury them in deep oblivion. A few more years and the Republican party, like those of its predecessors, will pass out of existence and be numbered among the things that were. Its doings will be known only as a black spot on the pages of history. At present there is no knowledge where to find its adherents; they have no standing, fixed principles. Its triumphs have been but sectional, and in every instance disastrous to the health, the morals, and the prosperity of the government. The more power they have been able to obtain, the greater the influence they have swayed against the progress of governmeutal affairs, which proves to a demonstration that, had they the full power, little else would be done except to quarrel over the division of the spoils. Under such circumstances, the Union would be divided in piece-meal—each being governed by some petty prince, some one assuming the authority of a ruler.

Such, all must admit, would be the result, if sectionalism was permitted to triumph. These are things worthy of the notice and the candid consideration of every voter. The public good is a laudable theme for emulation, and such is the emulation of the Democracy, as shown by its acts and practical workings. We ask you to stop and consider—think before you act. There is a vital importance and great responsibility connected with the act of voting, greater, perhaps, than many of us are aware of, yet it is fearfully true, chance nor time can efface its effects. It is indelibly fixed. Ourselves are not alone the recipients, but posterity must share in common with all the generations following. He who would transmit to posterity a worthy name, a sound and healthy government, should scrutinize closely the machinery of government and the actions of the different parties claiming adherence thereto.

INSANE.—The man GRINSTEAD, who so persistently attempted to commit suicide at Oregon City, recently, first by taking poison and then cutting his throat, is said to have been deranged at the time. He had been thwarted in love.

From the Council Bluff (Iowa) Bugle.

Black Republican Alphabet.

A is for Argument—we've only one,
The almighty Nigger, and then we are done.

B is for Billingsgate, "double distilled,"
With which all our papers and speeches are filled.

C for Corruption, by which we have gained
Our ill-gotten pelf, and the treasury drained.

D for Disunion, the manifest end
Of sectional measures, on which we depend.

E is our Elephant—huge is his trunk,
Which people have seen till it rouses their spunk.

F is for Falsehood, in which we delight,
Shunning detection and prowling at night.

G is for Gallows, with smooth slipping noose,
Which will, if we live, be deprived of its dues

H is for Humbug, with varying phase,
Suitting the issues we constansly raise,

I is Iowa, she's bled at each pore,
Till she will not stand to be bled any more.

J is for Justice, exacting and stern,
Teaching us lessons unpleasant to learn.

K is for Kirkwood, our know-nothing knave,
Who'd treat a *white* foreigner worse than a *slave*.

L is for Lunatics—if they'll "*diride*,"
We'll build them a mansion, convenient and wide.

M is a Mixture, as when black and white
Exhibit their tastes, and in marriage unite.

N is the Nigger, we fondly adore,
Without him we know that our party's no more.

O is for Oberlin—model of right,
Where black folks are always a peg above the white.

P is for Politics—ours is foil,
To get into office and pocket the spoil!

Q is for Question, we seek to evade,
When that the truth may leak out we're afraid.

R is for Rusch, lager beer is his forte,
Hoodwinking Germans to get their support.

S is Salt river, we're bound for its head,
Destined, ere long, to repose with the dead.

T is for Treachery—unlucky game,
Which we have played at till covered with shame.

U is for Union, the patriot's pride,
But negro equality, or, "let her slide."

V is for Vengeance, with cow-hide in hand,
Lashing us naked and sore through the land.

W 's Wrath of the people we dread,
As death-bolts of thunder bursting o'er head.

X is a prefix, which, after this fall,
Will surely attach to our officers all.

Y is a Youth we have wasted in guilt,
And time has destroyed all the castles we built.

Z is for Zeal of our party, that's dead—
Our baubles have bursted—our last hope has fled.

&c. is the wind-up—we'll go to the tomb,
There to await our eternal doom.

The Plea of Insanity.

Most of the Black Republican prints endeavor to prove that Ossawatomie Brown, the leader of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, was insane, thereby hoping to escape the opprobrium naturally cast upon them by the premature exposure of the plot. If, however, Brown was a madman, all his abettors, sympathizers and backers, in general, are either insane themselves, or accept as their political faith the ravings of insanity. The views of Ossawatomie Brown have been exactly expressed by all the leaders of the Black Republican party, as we shall show below. The unavoidable inference is that the Republicans and Abolitionists are all lunatics. Read and judge:

"There is a higher law than the Constitution which regulates our authority over the domain. SLAVERY MUST BE ABOLISHED, AND WE MUST DO IT."—*W. H. Seward.*

"The time is fast approaching when the cry will become too overpowering to resist. *Rather than tolerate national slavery as it now exists,* LET THE UNION BE DISSOLVED AT ONCE, *and then the sin of slavery will rest where it belongs.*"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"This Union is a *lie!* The American Union is an imposture, a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell. We are for its overthrow! Up with the flag of disunion, that we may have a free and glorious Republic of our own."—*William Lloyd Garrison.*

"I look forward to the day when there shall be an insurrection in the South; when the black man, armed with british bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master. And though we may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, YET WE WILL HAIL IT AS THE DAWN OF A POLITICAL MILLENIUM."—*Joshua R. Giddings.*

"In the alternative being presented of *the continuance of slavery* or a dissolution of the Union, *we are for a dissolution, and we care not how quick it comes.*"—*Rufus P. Spaulding.*

"The fugitive slave act is filled with horror—*we are bound to disobey this act.*—*Charles Sumner.*

"*I have no doubt but the free and slave States ought to be separated. * * * * The Union is not worth supporting in connexion with the South.*"—*Horace Greely.*

"*The Times demand and we must have an anti-slavery Constitution, anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God.*"—*Anson P. Burlingame.*

"*There is merit in the Republican party. It is this: It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. * * * It is not national, it is sectional. It is the North arrayed against the South. * * * The first crack in the iceberg is visible; you will yet hear it go with a crack through the centre.*"—*Wendell Phillips.*

"The cure for slavery prescribed by Redpath is the only infallible remedy, and MEN MUST FOMENT INSURRECTION AMONG THE SLAVES! in order to cure the evils. It can never be done by concessions and compromises. It is an evil and must be extinguished by still greater ones. It is positive and imperious in its approaches, and must be overcome with equally positive forces. You must commit an assault to arrest a burglar, and slavery is not arrested without a violation of law and the cry of fire."—*Independent Democrat—a leading Black Republican paper in New Hampshire.*

"*I more than agree with the disunion abolitionists.* They are in favor of a free northern republic. So am I. But as *to boundary lines we differ.* While they would fix the southern boundary at the dividing line between Ohio and Kentucky, Virginia and the Keystone State, I would wish it with the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico.—"*But what shall we do with the slaves?*"—Make free men of them. "And with the slaveholding class?"—*Abolish them.* "And with the Legrees of the plantations?"—*Them annihilate. Drive them into the sea as Christ once drove the swine; or chase them into the dismal swamps and black morasses of the South. Anywhere, anywhere out of the world!*"—*Redpath, correspondent of N. Y. Tribune during Fremont campaign.*

FATE OF THE SON OF JOHN HANCOCK.—At a recent meeting of the England Historic Geneological Society, Col. Samuel Swett presented to the society a manuscript poem on the death of the only son of Gov. John Hancock, at the age of ten years.—Gov. Hancock had one daughter, who died in early infancy, and he was thus left childless, like many other of the Revolutionary patriots and heroes. The circumstances of the death of Gov. Hancock's son, said Col. Swett, were peculiar and interesting. In the Arabian Knights we have an account of a King's son, whose fate, it was foretold, would be to be killed by a lion. His anxious parents accordingly took every precaution to keep him aloof from a menaced fatality. He was not allowed to hunt, and was much confined in a palace, where, for his amusement, many animals of the forest were painted on the walls, and among them his dreaded foe, the lion. Provoked at his confinement, the restrained youth struck a violent blow at the hateful lion, and a concealed nail under the picture inflicted a fatal wound, and verified the dreadful prophecy. Similar was the fate of Hancock's only son. His parents to avoid the dangers of skating, sent him to practice it under the especial care of an old retired domestic of the Governor at Braintree—Henry Smith. The poor youth, while engaged in this amusement, under all these precautions, fell under the ice and was mortally wounded in the head. These circumstances are described in the striking illustrated manuscript obituary notice of him by a schoolmate of his at the time of his death—the late Samuel Adams Dorr, of Roxbury. This manuscript has been preserved in a remarkably unimpaired state, said Col. Swett, and was lately presented to me by the family of Mr. Dorr, and I have the pleasure of presenting it now to this society, in the hope that the same devoted care will be extended to it by them.

A MODERN DANIEL LAMBERT.—Memphis is boasting of a prodigy, a negro boy *nine years of age*, born at Hickman, Ky., and now the slave of R. B. Bone, of Fayette county, Tenn. At his birth he weighed sixteen pounds, and now his weight is three hundred and ten pounds, and his height five feet six inches. He measures ten inches around the smallest part of the wrist, twenty-four inches around the arm above the elbow, and sixty-four inches around the shoulders. He is sprightly and intelligent in conversation, and, considering his extraordinary size, is remarkably active. The most wonderful attribute of this wonderful being is the great strength he possesses, being able to carry on his shoulders, with apparent ease, three hundred pounds dead weight, and raising from the earth, with scarce an effort, four hundred pounds.—Estimated as the "boys" of his type are down that way, Charley is worth fully $3 for every pound he can lift.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN BALTIMORE.—A despatch in the St. Louis papers of Nov. 2d, gives the particulars of a most fearful and bloody riot raging throughout the city—that being the day of the Maryland State election. The rioters, or "Plug Uglies," had defeated the law and order people, driven them from the polls, taken possession of the city, and were, when the dispatch closed, shooting down citizens in all directions. The dispatch says:

The State election is now progressing. There is a great struggle in all the wards in this city, as far as heard from. The polls in the Third Ward are blocked by the rowdies, and the police are doing nothing to hinder them. In the Tenth Ward the Reform Judge of election was intimidated and compelled to leave his post. Hinsley, who was appointed by the Acting Mayor, and rejected by the Councils, has been re-appointed. The Reformers have been driven off. James Jeffers, a son of Madison Jeffers, was shot in the side and beaten over the head by the Reformers, whom he had maltreated. In the Fifteenth Ward Adam B. Kyle, a merchant doing business at 88 Hanover street, and a Reformer, has been shot in the temple and is in a dying condition. His brother, G. H. Kyle, who came to his rescue, was also shot and is dangerously wounded. In the Fourteenth Ward a desperate struggle occurred, and the Reformers were resisted with arms. Tommy White, *alias* James Johnson, a notorious rowdy, ran an awl into a Reformer, and was shot dead with a pistol-ball. Two other rowdies, named Harris and Duffy, were shot in the legs. W. Styles, a Reformer, was pursued by a man supposed to be the captain, or leader, of the Thunderbolt Club, with drawn sword. He took refuge in a store and the rowdies pursuing broke the windows. Richardson, however, managed to escape. Judge Giles, of the U. S. District Court, met Sheriff Creamer in the street and told him in decided terms that he was to be held accountable for all the blood shed to-day. He also told him, as a judge and lawyer, that he had the authority and it was his duty to interfere. In the 18th Ward the rowdies took possession of the polls, and gave the Reformers notice to quit. Mr. McCurly was severely beaten. In the 5th Ward the Reformers were driven off at an early hour. The son of Hon. Joshua Van Zandt was beaten while attempting to vote. Several shots were fired, but no person was injured. The 1st, 2nd and 4th Wards were also in the possession of the rowdies, to the total exclusion of all who opposed them. In the 20th Ward the rowdies were knocking down and maltreating who they plensed, the police offering no protection to the citizens. The rowdies here brought a swivel on the ground. In 20th and 16th Wards a gang of rowdies from Washington, fully armed, were aiding the Baltimore roughs. The indications were that the Reformers, as a general thing, had abandoned the contest, finding it impossible to vote without risking their lives. In the 16th Ward a boy had been mortally wounded by a shot in the breast. There was much talk in the streets among the citizens of the propriety of establishing a Vigilance Committee.

SLAVERY AND THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.—Mr. Thomas P. Atchinson, of Danville, late a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, resigned his membership in that body on account of its action in regard to the slaveholding portion of the Choctaw Nation. In a letter to the Richmond *Whig*, stating the cause of his resignation, he says:

"For the last ten years the Prudential Committee, to whom the immediate control of Mission Stations have been entrusted, have required the Missionaries among the Choctaw Indians to exclude from the Church every member who held slaves; thus endeavoring to establish a test of Christianity as well as a condition of membership unknown in the early and purer days of the Church. For their contumacy, in refusing to obey this requirement, these devoted men, whose characters have been extolled by the committee, and whose faithful efforts to benefit the poor Indian have been crowned with great success, have been persecuted and oppressed—and now they have been entirely cut off from all support by a recent action of the Board itself, which has formerly cast them off and solemnly declared that they will no longer have connection with such sinners—their offence being their toleration of slaveholders as members of the Church."

In his letter of resignation addressed to the Board of Commissioners, he says:

"I hereby resign my position as a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a position assigned me by your predecessors, more than thirty years ago, and before the accursed fiend Abolitionism was let loose and commissioned to rend the the Church, and to destroy the Union of these States, by sowing the seeds of distrust, discord and division among those who should ever feel and act together as brethren. That you may soon be restored to a right mind, is the earnest desire of your former associate."

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potass. 3m45

The Unity of the Democracy.

The extensive discussion which the Territorial question has received for many months, and still continues to elicit, from politicians, fairly entitles it to be styled the *absorbing topic* among them. But we are by no means certain that it engrosses a proportionate share of the attention of the American people. Our columns daily bear witness that we are not among those who look upon the most thorough and minute discussion of elementary principles of polity as of slight or inferior importance, or who would toss aside a sound and fundamental doctrine with the easy and contemptuous designation of "dogma" or abstraction." On the contrary, we have shown our readiness to meet with *facts* and *arguments* the common adversaries of the Democracy, the Constitution, and the Union, who have arrogated to themselves the name of "Republicans," and also those violently opposing sets of extremist politicians who may be intelligibly designated, respectively, as the advocates of "squatter sovereignty" and of "a Congressional slave code."

Nevertheless, we are constrained to recognize the fact—which every man who has opportunities of knowing the PEOPLE and attends to what is actually going on among *them* will admit—that this Territorial question is regarded everywhere as purely and entirely a speculative one; and practical men do not care, nor perhaps ought they to have much concern, about it. We presume that no one can bring a single item of evidence to show that either the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, or that of a Congressional slave code, as affecting slavery in the Territories, would ever have been thought of by the Democratic masses, or by any other portion of the people, if *left to themselves.* But politicians North and South, professioug these extreme doctrines, have industriously labored to diffuse them; and, as might naturally be expected, actually instilled them among their followers to some extent at least. It has been the case not unfrequently heretofore in the history of our politics that particular dogmas have been "*received*" by those whom prominent politicians possessed the power to influence, and, as in the present instance, to mislead. * * * *

So much can scarcely be said of the new-fangled theories of squatter sovereignty or a Congressional slave code. The people have not *received* either of these dogmas, so far as we are advised, in any State; and when we patiently examine the opinions of the great political parties that have a vital organization in the different quarters of the Union, we find that neither the National Democracy, nor the old-line constitutional Whigs, nor the "Americans," nor the Republicans, give in their organized capacity, any substantial support or even any *verbal* favor to them—*cheap* as the latter may be estimated!

Equally certain is it that even in those States where the *extreme* doctrines have been most laboriously promulgated, they are regarded by the more thoughtful and cautious Democrats who may have yielded an *abstract* assent to them as still, at the best, only *side issues*, and by no means entitled, in either their absolute or relative consequence, to affect the unity of the Democratic party. In that sentence we have touched what is in reality, the *absorbing topic* of the Democratic masses—the unity of the National Democracy.

Differ as *politicians* may about this or that speculative topic, the *people* are still united in cordial attachment to the party of which they are members, and they concur, also, both in judgment and feeling, as regards the importance and authority of the organization which binds them together. The Democratic masses know and feel, every day, that the war of the "opposition" is not a war on *extremist* politicians, either at the North or the South, the East or the West—but on *the whole host of the Democracy.* They denounce and revile DEMOCRACY—Democratic men, Democratic measures, Democratic policy, Democratic traditions, and above all, the present Democratic Administration.

To make their assaults the more effective, they pretend sometimes indeed to distinguish between different orders of Democrats, and seem to assume that those at the North or South who have shown a readiness or a facility in creating or adopting new and distracting issues must be *less strongly* attached to the great Democratic principles which the opposition are striking to overthrow. Hence while they exhibit an unmasked and unrelaxed hostility to the President, the Administration and National Democracy, they except the leaders and prominent partisans of the two antagonistic extremes from their more bitter warfare. The object in all this is simply to divide the great and powerful Democratic party, and to induce Democrats to waste their strength in partial or mutual controversy. Some few rash and fiery spirits, or ambitious and insidious aspirants, may perhaps continue to promote the interests of our adversaries by keeping up contentious on inferior issues. But those among us who have earnestly labored to maintain and set forward peace and unity, must be encouraged by the noticeable fact that the effect of these long continued discussions has been to disclose to the people the flaws in the sweeping assumptions and arguments of the extremists, and to strengthen the confidence of Democrats in the soundness and safety of that middle ground which all were content to occupy before the introduction of new and conflicting theories. Henceforth the absorbing desire of Democrats will be a more perfect union of the members of their own body. The safe middle ground of President Buchanan and the National Democracy, we trust, will daily receive accessions of good and true men who will detach themselves from one or the other of the impracticable extremes. And *there*, if we may adopt an illustration from an eminent writer on a similar subject, may they remain, held by the comfort and respectability of the establishment—"as the temperate regions of the earth are found to detain the greater part of those who have been induced to fly from the heats of the Equator, or the rigors of the Pole.—*Washington Constitution.*

DANCING.—We observe that some of the leading religious papers are "joining issue" on the dancing question. One says it is frivolous and corrupting, while another contends that persons who are capable of being corrupted by dancing, will certainly find some effective mode to become so, if this be denied to them. Dancing, among the young, is usually conducted under the eye of discreet seniors; and well-educated adults need no supervision in dancing, but that of good sense and their own self-respect. But suppose dancing could in any sense be perverted, so may everything else be. If we are to do nothing till it is impossible to err in doing it, what will there be for any one to do? As to dancing, we shall speak from some observation and practice, and sum up the judgment formed of it, thus:—Dancing satisfies the demand of nature for action. It is action for both mind and body. It is action which begins, goes on, and ends with the attainment of an object. It brings the human figure into its proper position, and develops the power and uses of the muscles; It is a social and not a solitary pleasure. It is an innocent and refining pleasure, because it brings both sexes to be acquainted with each other, and improves the manners of both. It is accompanied by music, which is one of the most elevating and grateful pleasures known to man. Dancing is a dictate of nature. It has been made solemn among savage warriors; a mode of exalted worship among the pious; one manner of showing social rational, elegant amusement, which delights those who engage in it, and those who are spectators.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING.—A veteran editor, after an experience of a quarter of a century, gives it as his opinion that the newspaper business, if long followed, will give any one a poor opinion of the common honesty of mankind. Hear him—

"We have tried the business more than the eighth of a century, and regret to say that our estimate of the aggregate honesty of mankind has been considerably lowered. There is a great deal of latent, undeveloped rascality in the race, and if a man has any of it in his composition he is sure to exhibit it when his newspaper subscription becomes due. Within the last twelve or fifteen years we have been engaged in the business, we have lost enough money through the rascality of our customers to make a man of moderate desire rich!—Many of those who owe us these small amounts, from $5 to $50, are rolling in wealth and could pay any day in the year if they desired to do so. Many others belong to the migratory tribe, who are here to-day, and in Texas or California to-morrow. Others belong to a class quite numerous, who write to editors to send them papers and they will pay when they gather their cotton, dig their potatoes, or do something else, but pay-day never comes; and, finally, after sending the paper four or five years, it is ascertained that they never were worth a snap! Another class of losses grows out of the negligence of post-masters. A subscriber, after taking a paper six months or a year, leaves the country without giving the editor notice, and after four or five years have elapsed he happens to meet with the post-master who most magnanimously informs him that his subscriber has gone to "parts unknown," and if he wishes to get any pay for his paper he had better stop it! Or, after suffering the paper to come two or three years, he writes to the editor that for the second or third time he will inform him that the paper is not taken out, &c. These losses, and various others we might refer to, absorb the profits of the business to such an extent as greatly to discourage those engaged in it.

"Although we have had our full share of nonpaying subscribers, and have been worse swindled than any other publisher we know, we take much pleasure in saying that we have on our books the names of many gentlemen whose punctuality through a long series of years—always paying in advance—entitles them to be rated as the "salt of the earth." Oh, for an increase of the number.

"Occasionally, some one long in arrears, moved by a tardy sense of justice, pays his long-standing indebtedness. We regret that these cases are so rare."

THE SCHOOL MASTER AT HOME.—A school master whose sphere of duty embraces at least a portion of Victoria, recently, in explaining the power of letters to a pupil, said: "In this word the letter *h* is silent, as in 'ospital." The pupil retired with a profound sense of his teacher's acquirements.—*Victoria Gazette.*

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Let Us Unite.

The following Democratic and patriotic call to the party of "strict construction and equal rights" we urge for earnest consideration upon the Democracy of this Territory. It is an appeal for a reunion of the Democracy of the city of Philadelphia, which, like ourselves, as well as the Democracy elsewhere, has too long, for its own good, been distracted by intestine strife. The call is made by men of our own party—men in high position and standing—loyal Democrats, staunch, unflinching, tried and true. The dispassionate review of the causes set forth in that appeal as having led to the defeat of our party in Pennsylvania, we feel at liberty in saying have been the reasons of Republican successes in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin; whilst the number is not small who with us will assert that it is the weapon with which was split the Democracy of Oregon. Similar dissensions have also reduced the overwhelming majority of California to a barely elective one, and such will soon be *our* fate unless we lay aside our various *personal* grievances, and unite in harmonious union under the broad banner of our party—standing firmly upon the platform of principles as laid down by the conventions of Baltimore and Cincinnati, in 1852 and 1856—eschewing all "*manism*" and side-issues as tests of Democracy. The fundamental principles of our party are based upon truth and justice, and as immutable as time itself. A warm support of these should be the *only test* required at the hands of those professing to be Democrats to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities to be derived therefrom. *Side-issues*—amongst which we would class the Lecompton or Anti-Lecompton issue—and other measures of policy should be left for the adoption or rejection of each and every individual Democrat. Such will recommend themselves to men by time and the good which may be accomplished by them. Being of this opinion we have no fears of the verdict which will ultimately be pronounced upon the correctness of the position assumed by our Chief Magistrate on that subject of imbittered contention and baneful dissension.

Then let us fraternize; bury our past differences and unite together in support of our principles. Let us present an unbroken front to a common enemy, and hurl back the tide of republican triumphs which has swept over the western States. Let the only question in our future councils and conventions be:—"Is he a *democrat*—a democrat standing upon an established and accepted platform; a man who will abide the decision of this convention, and join "heart and hand" in its support, as an instrument for dissiminating our doctrine?" If this be our future course, the "powers that be" cannot prevail against us, and we shall have the glorious satisfaction of seeing our party march on from victory to triumph, as once it did in the days of Jackson.

Again we say, read the following address and note the peculiarly adaptability of its sentiment to the politics of this Territory:

In 1856, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, by its harmonious action, placed at the head of the nation a Democratic President, and carried the country safely through a storm of sectionalism and fanaticism, such as endangered the safety of the Union, and such as all good men desired might never occur again.

Indeed, upon the inauguration of the present Administration it may be said that any thing like national opposition had ceased.

Three years having scarcely rolled around since that time, and where now are the Democratic hosts, and where the victories that should have followed such an auspicious beginning. But two Northern States have recognized our power, and all the rest of the North is in the hands of the Opposition. In Pennsylvania we then counted our majority by thousands—to-day there is a majority of thousands against us; and in this city, carried so triumphantly in 1856 and '57, we have seen our forces cut down from a large majority over all parties to an almost hopeless minority. In the earnest purpose of restoring power to the hands of the Democratic party of the county, and of bringing about that harmony of action and brotherhood of co-operation, which have made that party the bulwark of the nation, and the firm conviction that it is the only national organization now in existence in this Republic, we propose a brief reference to such events as, while it will place the responsibility where it belongs, will suggest a practical remedy for the re-establishment of the supremacy of the Democracy of Philadelphia. Shortly after the inauguration of the present National Administration in 1857, a difference of opinion arose between many members of our party and the National Administration, in refereuce to their Kansas policy. Some of the undersigned and many thousands of Democrats thought, and still think, the action of the President was an expedient and wise one—others of the undersigned with thousands of Democrats thought, and still think, that his policy was wrong. But, however much we may have differed in reference to Mr. Buchanan's policy on that question, we have always cordially agreed in allowing Democrats to discuss the actions of their public servants and to investigate this and every other question of governmental policy as it arose, until the National Democratic Convention, the only authority to determine what course should be pursued within its organization, had determined it; for, until that time, we deny the right of any man or set of men, whether in or out of office, to determine for the party such disputed questions, or in such a case to prescribe the conduct of others. The Democratic creed is irresistible, because it challenges examination and scrutiny. No man has any right, whatever his position, to make his own opinions tests in the Demoratic organization, and to erect his own judgment as a standard by which others are to regulate theirs. Many of those Democrats who supported the President in reference to his Kansas policy, did so sincerely; but when they claimed the right for themselves, they did not deny to other Democrats the same right to express their sentiments against that policy. We regret to say, however, that a different course was adopted by those who assume to be the immediate reprerentatives of the Federal Administration in this city and State. They not only claimed that the the Administration had been infallible, but they proceeded to denounce all who indulged a different opinion. Senators and Representatives in Congress, Governors of States, and individual members of the Democratic party, and, indeed, whole State Democratic organizations, were, for this reason, declared to be enemies of the party.

They denounced these men, opposed their claim to popular confidence, and attempted to exclude them from our organization, by declaring that they had formally joined our political opponents. Now, of all the undersigned who approved the action of the President in the Kansas embroglio, there was not one who sympathized with these proscriptions, or did not deplore the spirit which dictated them. Fully respecting the opinions of other Democrats, and with no disposition to make trouble in the Democratic party, these men still gave their support to the President, because they thought it was their duty to sustain an Executive who had been elected by Democratic votes. They never sanctioned the doctrine that other Democrats had not the fullest right to express their conviction on this and every other question; and yet, to the opposite course which was pursued, we trace the chief cause of our successive defeats. But, we trace these disasters also to another cause.

For the first time in the experience of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, we have seen the leading officers of a Democratic Association assume the control of our different organizations, precinct, ward, city, county and State. Many of them have elected themselves by means of the patronage conferred upon them, and used their stations to put themselves forward as the exclusive representatives of the administration under which they hold place.—Not content to enjoy the offices they hold, they use them to control the Democratic organization, in utter contempt of the Democratic masses. This interference extends from the highest to the lowest detail of the party organization. It is displayed in the objectionable resolutions and addresses, which are forced upon Democratic meetings by the dictation of the chief office-holders of the National Administration; by excluding the oldest and most active Democrats from any participation in the counsels of the party; by offering bribes in the shape of promises of offices to secure supporters for their policy, and by threats against some of their subordinates and the removal of others. Their consideration does not seem to be what will be best to extend the influence or popularity of our principles, and promise their success, but it is chiefly how they can best serve their own personal interests and that of those under whom they hold their places. Indeed their time seems chiefly to have been occupied in determining who shall be retained and who discharged from office, in order that they may the more effectually control our delegate elections and nominations. In a word, this tyrannical, exclusive and dictatorial policy has alienated the sympaties of the masses alike from our platform and our candidates.

However, the officers of the Federal Government in this city, may excuse themselves in their efforts to nominate members of Congress favorable to the General Administration, there is no measure of censure too severe in regard to their combined and repeated interference in the local affairs of the people of this city and elsewhere. Such conduct is certain to dissatisfy and dishearten the good men in the party, and to prevent all good men from uniting with it.

Let us not be understood as denying to office holders every right they possessed before they accepted position under the Federal Administration. We not only concede them these rights fully, but stand ready to defend them in the exercise of their rights. The right of individual judgment as a Democratic citizen is not diminished or increased by holding office. It should, in all cases, be exercised independently of any official control. We submit that the possession of patronage should teach the men the danger of attempting to control the people. The man who holds position under a Governor or President, should rather exercise a wise diffidence and cultivate a modest deportment, than arrogate to himself the prerogative of a master over his fellow citizens. We believe this to be the opinion of most of the Democrats holding office in this City and State, and that nothing but the erecting and dictatorial spirit of those above them constrains them to take a different course.

Such, in our opinion, are among the chief causes which have weakened and prostrated the Democratic party of Philadelphia, and of this State. It becomes the members of that party to move in concert and at once, in order that it may be rescued from further and more disastrous defeats. On the first Monday of November, the Democracy of Philadelphia will be called upon to elect Delegates to a Democratic State Convention, which body is to choose a candidate for Governor of the State, and a delegation to the Democratic National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. A wise and harmonious action in these primary elections will operate healthfully at Harrisburg and at Charleston. It will remove our dissensions, and re-unite our broken ranks. It will place us once more in the ascendant in the City of Philadelphia. It will give us a Democratic Mayor and Councils in May, and will cover our flag with triumph in the Fall elections of 1860. We appeal to you, fellow Democrats of Philadelphia, to co-operate with us in the good work of choosing such delegates to Harrisburg as will be animated by this spirit. We do not address you in behalf of any aspirants for office.—You know that we have differed on at least one question of administrative policy, and we may differ as to who should be the nominee for the Presidency; but, recognizing Democratic nominations, and respecting the usages of the party, why shall we not combine for the general good? No other organization is so essential to the welfare of the Republic as the Democracy. We repeat, it is the only National party in existence to day. Let us, then, join hands in a common effort to strengthen that party in this City, State and Union. We appeal to you to organize at once, to select the best men to represent you in the District Conventions, and to send no man to Harrisburg who will not be guided by the most patriotic impulses, and who will not labor to prepare the way for triumph in 1860, by avoiding the errors which have unfortunately demoralized and distracted us since 1847.

This address we find signed by upwards of three hundred names, and includes men in the highest standing, and prominent in the ranks of our party. Amongst them are the names of the mayor, treasurer, recorder, and other officers of the city, the collector of customs for Philadelphia, under president Pierce, as well as office-holders under the present administration, who unqualifiedly approve of its measures and past policy.

☞ We are requested by Commodore SCRANTON to state that, for the better accommodation of the citizens of Clalm county, a sub-contract has been made with responsible parties to have the mails leave Mr. Cline's store, in New Dunginess, every Monday at 12 M. for the lighthouse, and on the arrival of the mail steamer on Tuesday they will be immediately forwarded to Mr. Cline's store. This will enable the citizens to receive their mail regularly, and we have no doubt they will appreciate it. The postoffice is located seven miles from the lighthouse. There is not sufficient depth of water for the mail steamer to get there.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Dec. 5, 1859.

Pursuant to notice the Democratic members of the House of Representatives assembled in caucus for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various offices in said House.

The meeting was called to order at 7 o'clock, P. M., by the Hon. F. A. Chenoweth.

On motion of Mr. Tenant, of Whatcom county, Dr. G. K. Willard, of Thurston county was elected Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Van Valzah, of Jefferson county, William H. Wood, of Pierce county, was elected Secretary.

On leave, Mr. Knapp, of Clarke county, introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this caucus consider none entitled to a seat but Democrats who support the Administration, and who voted for the regular Democratic nominee for Delegate to Congress at the last past election."

To which Mr Shaffer, of Chehalis county, offered the following as an amendment:

"*Resolved*, That we, as Democrats, cordially unite with all national Democrats, not requiring the endorsement of any particular *person* or *persons*, so long as they are sound in the doctrines of Democracy as taught by Jackson, Polk, and Pierce, and established by the Cincinnati platform."

This amendment was not agreed to, after considerable debate for and against.

Mr. Wood, of Pierce county, now offered the following as an amendment to the original resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this caucus consider none entitled to a seat but Democrats who endorse and sustain the Cincinnati platform."

To which amendment Mr. Shead, of Thurston county, offered the following amendment:—"and those that supported the regular Democratic nominee for Delegate to Congress at the last election."

To which Mr. Brownfield, of Clalm county, offered the following amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Shead:—"and that own and acknowledge I. I. Stevens as their Lord and Master."

Mr. Shead now objected to Mr. Brownfield's amendment, and after considerable debate, Mr. Wood's amendment, as amended by Mr. Shead, was adopted.

Mr. Wood, of Pierce county, now moved that the resolution, as amended, be laid on the table, and that we proceed to nominate proper parties to fill the various offices in the House. Motion adopted.

On motion of Mr. Shead, caucus adjourned *sine die*.

WM. H. WOOD, *Secretary*.

NOTE.—On leave, Mr. Knapp, of Clarke county, amended his resolution immediately previous to Mr. Wood's resolution being offered, by striking out the word "voted" and inserting the word "supported" instead thereof.

WM. H. WOOD, *Secretary*.

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potase. 3m45

ARRIVAL OF THE ELIZA ANDERSON.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Eliza Anderson*, Capt. Wright, arrived here on Sunday last, from Victoria and intermediate ports.

We are indebted to Purser LOWELL for Victoria papers.

The British ship *Gomelza*, loading spars at Seabeck, Hood's Canal, sunk in seven fathoms water during the late gale, in consequence of her bow ports being open. The officers and crew escaped in their night clothes.

The schooner *Gen. Harney*, Captain Roeder, was blown ashore on San Juan Island, and stove her bottom. She was loaded with Government stores for Capt. Pickett's company. The cargo was all saved in a damaged condition. Loss to the Government about $3000. The *Anderson* towed the *Harney* off the rocks.

Nothing has been heard of several sloops and schooners trading on the Sound.

The storm was one of the most terriffic ever known on the Sound and Straits.—Snow fell at Victoria to the depth of two feet, and the thermometer stood at 18°. The inhabitants enjoyed themselves greatly in the exhilerating exercise of skating.

The British Government have ordered their men-of-war from San Juan Island, and abandoned the disputed territory until the two Governments settle the title.

The Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer *Labouchere* arrived at Victoria from San Francisco on the 7th, having left three days later than the *Northerner*. The Overland Mail had arrived with dates to November 12th, but brought no news of special importance.

The proposed Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound had occasioned considerable discussion in the States papers.

We see by the Victoria papers that Gov. Douglas had given £100 to Major Downie as a reward for his recent researches in the interior of British Columbia. It is said that much valuable geographical knowledge is the result of the expedition. The gift is a liberal one, worthy of the donor, and not to be despised by the receiver.

The steamer *Wilson G. Hunt* has been drawn off from the Sound trade untill the first of April next. We are sorry to part thus with her efficient commander, Captain WELCH, and her ever gentlemanly purser, DAN FOSTER.

A half-breed named Joseph Augur was found murdered in the suburbs of Victoria, on the morning of the 6th inst. No clue has been discovered as to the murderers. He had recently arrived from Fort Simpson in the steamer *Labouchere*.

The Colonial Assembly of Vancouver's Island was prorogued by Gov. Douglas on Wednesday the 7th inst.

NOT SO.—In the last issue of the *Paget Sound Herald*, we find the following extract from a communication to that paper, over the signiture of "J. T. T:"

"The Governor's Message, which you will doubtless have received ere this will reach you, was delivered through his private secretary yesterday to the House, as also a duplicate to the Council. The document is bold and decisive; it speaks for itself on the San Juan imbroglio. There is no desire to slip the question: he speaks plainly, boldly and to the point. He openly avows his disapproval of the course pursued by Gen. Scott, *and at once condemns the administration*."

The assertion that Gov. GHOLSON "at once condemns the administration," has set many of the democratic members dilligently to work to find the *cue* from which may be drawn the information. The Governor himself is considerably astonished. Don't remember having written anything of the kind, however it may have been read. If J. T. T." is *right*, then we must plead "guilty" in not printing a "correct version" of that message, *as read*.

As the Governor is a plain man, he has endeavored to write his message in a manner not to be misunderstood—plain and unambiguous. And as we suppose he has no desire to have his position distorted, will Mr. "J. T. T." be so kind as to refer us to the page from which the inference might be taken? In the meantime, would it not be well, Mr. PRORCH, to place the Governor in a proper "shape" before your readers, and say "he endorses the administration in toto?" Only a hint, neighbor, which can do you no harm.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERNER.—The mail steamer *Northerner* arrived here on Saturday evening last, 11 days from San Francisco. She brought the mails of Oct. 20th and Nov. 5th. We are indebted to T. M. REED, Esq., for our usual files of papers from California and the Atlantic States.

The steamer *Cortes* had arrived at San Francisco, bringing the mails and passengers of the missing steamer *North Star*. The *North Star* ran on a coral reef off the Bahama Islands, where she lay for six days and ten hours. After throwing overboard some 450 tons of coal, and lighting the ship by landing the passengers on the Island, she finally got off, leaking considerably. The ship then proceeded to Kingston, Jamaica, for coal and provisions, and finally arrived at Aspinwall, on the 8th November. Two hundred and fifty marines, belonging to the U. S. Frigate *Saranac*, were on board, bound for Panama, and were of the greatest service in getting the vessel off and maintaining order.

Removal of the Capitol.

Ever since Tuesday last, when Mr. SHORT, of Clarke county, introduced House Bill, No. 10, "An act to locate the Capitol of Washington Territory at Vancouver, in Clarke county," the citizens of Olympia have been in a perfect fever of excitement, whilst those who have for years been envious of our *central* location,—which is probably the only reason why the first Legislative Assembly so located it—are in ecstacies at the bright prospect now before them for a removal. Everywhere is it the all-absorbing topic of conversation and vehement argument—at the corners, in public houses, and in private families. Far in advance of a passage of the act which by law shall release us of the proud distinction of being "Washington's Capital," we find the "legal lore" assembled together here and there, calmly investigating, but loudly inveighing against the legality of such a *movement*—of the capitol. The moving capitol of Oregon is given as a case in point, and as a warning against the perpetration of a similar course. Still, with all their sophistry and argument, it is undeniable that *all* Olympians are badly frightened, and, looking at the determined and almost unanimous vote of the House on Wednesday last, with our *known* strength in the Council we are not certain but that they have good and sufficient reasons for being so. Our only hope lies in that body, which, so far as the opinions of gentlemen composing that body is *supposed* to be known, will stand two for removal—Messrs. MAXON and CAPLES of Clarke; three against—Messrs. MILLER and BILES of Thurston, and Mr. WOODARD of Chehalis; and three unknown—Mr. BURBANK of Cowlitz, Mr. DENNY, of King, and Mr. CLARK, of Pierce. Upon the the vote of one or the other of the last mentioned gentlemen, therefor, depends the whereabouts of the Capitol. We trust (as we know it will) their vote will be cast understandingly, and with a due regard to the welfare of the citizens of the ENTIRE Territory. We regard the location question as paramount to every other consideration of a local character—even above the expressed wishes of a constituency, effecting, as it does, the people as a whole. Yet let us not be understood as advocating a betrayal of confided trusts, *even* in this instance. Far be it from us. He who betrays his constituency we believe would betray his country. But, whilst faithfully performing that duty first which particularly affects a constituency, within the limit of his district, legislators should at the same time remember that they also owe a duty to the people at large.

But we will not discuss, *pro* or *con*, the propriety or wisdom of a removal. We shall bow in humble submission to their acts, knowing that the oath which they have severally taken will not permit them to do aught else than what, in their sovereign wisdom, they believe to be just and proper.

The following is the vote by which the bill passed the House on Wednesday last, under a suspension of the rules:—Brownfield, of Clalm; Chapman, Savage, and Wood, of Pierce; Chenoweth, of Island; Ferguson, of Skamania; Foster, of King; Gile, of Pacific; Shaffer, of Chehalis; Knapp, Shockley, Short, Simmons, and Biles, of Clarke; Smith, of Walla Walla; Van Valzah, of Jefferson; Webster, of Kitsap; and Miles, and Judson, of Lewis county—total, 19.

Those voting against the passage of the bill were:—Jackson, of Cowlitz; McCall, of Cowlitz and Wahkiacum; Tennant, of Whatcom; Swindall, of Sawamish; and Shead, Shelton, Weed, Willard, and Yantis, of Thurston county—total, 9.

HEAVY LOSS.—We are sorry to learn that Hon. C. W. SWINDALL, member of the House of Representatives from Sawamish county, has met with a second heavy loss since his arrival here, and whilst in attendance upon his duties as a member of that body. Last Sunday week a large boom containing some 200,000 feet of saw logs got adrift, and the logs were thus lost. Again on Sunday last, during the heavy gale which then prevailed, a second and still larger one was broken up, and the logs so scattered by the wind and tides as to render it wholly impossible to collect any number of them. The loss to Mr. S., we are told, will nearly reach $2000—a sum which he can *hardly* make good out of the $3 per day allowed by Congress for Legislative services, even by the most niggardly economy. Who, hereafter, will deny that the position of legislator is one of honor rather than profit?

Notwithstanding his losses, we are glad to see that Mr. S. is not disheartened. When his legislative labors shall have been ended, he will again go to work with a light heart and earnest will to repair a broken fortune.

We also learn from Mr. SHELTON, of Sawamish county, that during the same gale on Sunday last, the booms of Seabeck Mill Co., on Hood's Canal, containing upwards of a million feet of logs, was broken up by the strength of the wind and waves, and the logs scattered far and wide. The warehouse of the Company, containing provisions and other merchandize, was also blown down, and considerable other damage done.

NO MAILS FROM OREGON.—Since the 8th inst., communication between ourselves and Oregon unceremoniously ceased, in consequence of the freezing of the Columbia river. Mr. RICE TILLEY, the mail carrier, informed us yesterday that the steamers had not resumed their trips on Tuesday last when he left Monticello. As the weather has been very mild during the past week, we may expect an Oregon mail on Sunday.

Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.

IN THE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1859.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.—Upon the roll being called the following members answered to their names:—

Messrs. Biles, Burbank, Caples, Clark, Denny, Miller, Woodard, and Mr. President. Absent—Mr. Phillips.

Council Resolution No. 1, relative to paying John Briscoe mileage, &c., was read a second time and referred to committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 3, an act to locate a Territorial Road from Monticello to the Upper Cascades, was amended slightly, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Burbank introduced C. B. No. 4, an act to provide for election returns in certain Council and Representative districts, which was read and ordered printed.

On motion the Council adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

C. B. No. 4, an act to provide for election returns in certain Council and Representative Districts, was read a second time and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

H. B. No. 3, an act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between William W. Davis and Alice Davis, was read first time, when after considerable discussion, the rules were suspended and the bill read a second and third time and passed.

On motion the Council adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE:

MONDAY, Dec. 15th.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and upon the call of the roll, the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Messrs. Brownfield, Chapman, Ferguson, Foster, Gile, Jackson, Judson, Knapp, McCall, Miles, Shaffer, Shead, Shelton, Shockley, Short, Simmons, Smith, Tennant, Webster, Weed, Yantis, and Mr. Speaker,—23.

Absent—Messrs. Chenoweth, Henness, Savage, Swindall, Van Valzah, and Willard.—6.

The following bills were introduced in their order:

Mr. Furguson introduced H. B. No. 4, an act to create and organize the county of Clickatat.

Mr. Smith introduced H. B. No. 5, an act conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of Walla-walla county.

Mr. Foster introduced H. M. No. 1, relative to the establishment of a military road from Seattle, on Puget Sound, *via* the Snoqualmie pass, to Fort Colville.

Mr. Knapp introduced H. B. No. 6, an act to amend an act entitled an act relating to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies.

Mr. Smith introduced H. B. No. 7, an act authorizing Richard C. Reigart to establish a Ferry on the Columbia river in Spokane county.

All of which read, laid on the table and ordered printed.

H. B. No. 2, an act creating and organizing the county of Harney, (which includes San Juan and the adjacent Islands in the Straits and Gulf,) coming up on its second reading, was on motion of Mr. Miles, laid on the table for one week.

H. B. No. 3, an act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between William W. Davis and Alice Davis, read a second time, when after various unsuccessful attempts by its opposers to defeat it, was passed by a vote of 18 ayes to 3 noes.

C. B. No. 2, an act to amend an act entitled an act additional to an act establishing a common school system for the Territory of Washington, was read and laid on the table.

C. B. No. 1, an act to authorize Joseph Eaton to establish a Ferry across the Cathlapoodle river, in Clarke county, read second and third time and passed.

Upon leave, Mr. Miles presented a resolution inquiring into the expenditure of the amount of money appropriated by Congress for defraying the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, for the years 1859-60, which was adopted.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Gile introduced H. B. No. 8, an act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Charles Green and Catharine W. Green.

Mr. Weed introduced H. M. No. 2, relative to the survey of public lands in Washington Territory, which was read three several times, under a suspension of the rules, and passed.

Mr. Biles presented a petition praying to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Bridget M. Donnelly and William Donnelly, which was referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Tennant presented the following memorials, to-wit:

H. M. No. 3, praying Congress for the establishment of an overland mail route from Olympia, *via*. the Capital of Oregon, to the Capital of California.

H. M. No. 4, relative to an exchange of service between the U. S. Steamers *Massachusetts* and *Shubrick*, and

H. M. No. 5, relative to an additional appropriation for completing the military road from Fort Walla-walla to Fort Benton. All of which were read three several times and passed.

Mr. Van Valzah introduced H. B. No. 9, an act to incorporate Port Townsend Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Short, of Clarke county, introduced H. B. No. 10, an act to re-locate the Capitol of Washington Territory at Vancouver, Clarke county, which, after some discussion was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Smith introduced H. B. No. 11, an act establishing a Ferry on Snake river.—Read first and second time, and referred to committee on Roads and Highways.

Mr. Swindall introduced H. B. No. 12, an act in relation to the measurement of saw logs, spars, &c., by certain standard. Read first and second time and referred to select committee.

Mr. Judson introduced H. B. No. 13, an act in relation to estrays and other unclaimed personal property. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Brownfield, upon leave, introduced H. B. No. 14, an act in relation to constituting half-breed children heirs-at-law. Bill read and ordered printed.

H. Memorial No. 1, relative to a military road across the Snoqualmie pass, was taken up, read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Brownfield introduced a resolution convening the two branches of the Assembly on to-morrow, for the purpose of electing Territorial officer, which, after some discussion, was laid on the table.

The House then adjourned.

☞ The following are the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives:

ELECTIONS:
Messrs. Webster, Yantis and Smith.

WAYS AND MEANS:
Messrs. Wood, Shockley, Smith, Henness and Foster.

EDUCATION.
Messrs. Henness, Ferguson, Chapman and Judson.

JUDICIARY.
Messrs. Chenoweth, Tennant, Miles, Willard, Brownfield, McCall and Shaffer.

MEMORIALS:
Messrs. Tennant, Van Valzah, Short, Wood, Miles and McCall.

CLAIMS:
Messrs. Jackson, Foster, Shead, Gile and Savage.

MILITARY AFFAIRS:
Messrs. Shaffer, Shockley, Van Valzah, Wood, McCall, and Henness.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS:
Messrs. Knapp, Shelton, Chapman, Foster, Gile and Ferguson.
ENGROSSED BILLS:
Messrs. Swindall, Judson, Short and Shead.
ENROLLED BILLS:
Messrs. Brownfield, Simmons and Henness.
INDIAN AFFAIRS:
Messrs. Miles, Yantis, Chapman, Smith and Tennant.
COMMERCE:
Messrs. Gile, Van Valzah, Weed and Swindall.
PRINTING:
Messrs. Van Valzah, Shead, McCall and Shockley.
CORPORATIONS:
Messrs. Simmons, Webster, Judson and Shaffer.
COUNTIES:
Messrs. Ferguson, Webster, Swindall, Shockley, Smith Jackson and Shelton.
RULES AND ORDER:
Messrs. McCall, Weed, Foster and Savage.
AGRICULTURE:
Messrs. Judson, Chenoweth, Yantis and Short.
PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS:
Messrs. Willard, Judson, Chapman and Knapp.
TERRITORIAL LIBRARY:
Messrs. Smith, Shelton and Gile.

AGENCY.

Mr. JOHN DORAN, Esq., is our authorized Agent in Victoria to solicit subscribers for the *Pioneer and Democrat*, and to receipt for advertising and subscriptions due this office.

He will be furnished weekly with numbers of this paper; and all desirous of obtaining the same should call upon him at the office of the "*British Colonist*."

EDWARD FURSTE, Publisher.

Olympia, Dec. 16, 1859. 4-tf

☞ Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow-dock and Iodide of Potass, is prepared from the finest Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass. Admirable as a restorative and purifyer of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and crustions of the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford it should use it, as it tends to give strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, 143 and 145 Clay Street,
3m46 San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

Seeds! Seeds!!

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, of the growth of 1859—warranted fresh and genuine—Apple, Pear, Plum, Black Mazzard Cherry, English Horse Chesnut, Turnip, Ruta Baga, Carrot, and other seeds.

Orders from a distance, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

J. E. WHITWORTH.

Olympia, Dec. 15th, 1859. 4-tf

FAIR! FAIR!

The Annual Fair of the Ladies Sewing Society will be held at tha Masonic Hall in Olympia, on Thursday evening next, the 22d inst.

Articles useful and ornamental, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents, will be offered for sale at reasonable prices.

Refreshments of various kinds will be provided and furnished during the evening, to suit the convenience of visitors.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Doors open at 7 o'clock, p. m. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

By order of the Society.
Olympia, Dec. 15, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned was appointed by the Probate Court of Thurston county, Washington Territory, at the December Term, 1859, thereof, Administrator on the estate of William E. Klady, dec'd, of said county and Territory. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within one year from the date hereof or they will be forever barred.

ABIJAH O'NEAL, Adm'r.

Yelm Prarie, Thurston co., Dec. 12th 1859—n4-4w.

1860.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

BY LAST ARRIVAL

—AT—

STATIONER'S HALL,

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Handsomely Bound and Illustrated

PRESENTATION BOOKS,

—AND—

ALBUMS;

FOR THE APPROACHING

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

NEW YEAR.

Annuals for 1860.
Diaries for 1860.
Almanacs for 1860.
HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
1m4 Yates Street, Victoria.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

DEALERS in Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books. Novels.
Staple and Fancy Stationery,
Blank Books,
Gold Pens and fine Pocket Cutlery,
Drawing and Photograph Paper,
Tracing Paper and Tracing Cloth,
Gift Books and Annuals.
STATIONER'S HALL, Yates Street,
1m4 Victoria.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of Washington, } ss.
Third Judicial District.

WHEREAS A LIBEL OF INFORMATION HAS been filed in the District Court of the United States in and for the Third Judicial District of said Territory, on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1859, by B. F. Dennison, Esq., acting attorney in behalf of the United States, against the schooner *Black Diamond*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, alledging, in substance, that Morris H. Frost, Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, in the Collection District of Puget Sound, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1859, on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burden, seized said schooner, whereof one James Duyer was in charge, and Daniel Howell or D. F. Brownfield, or both, were owners, residing in said district,—her tackle apparel and furniture as forfeited to the use of the United States, and also liable to be proceeded against for penalties incurred by the master or other persons having charge or command of her;—that said schooner was licensed on or about the 5th September, 1859, by said Collector in said District, to be employed "in the coasting trade and fisheries;" that without giving up her license and being duly registered, she proceeded "on a foreign voyage," and to a "foreign port," to-wit: from a port in the Collection District of Puget Sound to Victoria in the British Possessions, in violation of the acts of the Congress of the United States in such cases made and provided; that the master or other person in charge did not deliver manifest to, and obtain a clearance from the Collector of said District at the time said schooner departed for said foreign port; and also that the master or other person in charge of said schooner did not make report to the Collector or other officer of the Customs of her arrival at Port Townsend from said foreign port in violation of said acts of Congress, whereby said master or other person incurred penalties, for the payment of which said schooner, &c., became liable to be seized and proceeded against by way of libel, and praying that the same may be condemned as forfeited or decreed against for the penalties aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monitions under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said schooner, her tackle, &c., or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court to be held at Port Townsend, in the said 3d Judicial District, on the first Thursday of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated this the 7th day of December, 1859.

GEO. W. CORLISS, Marshal.
Per W. W. ARMSTRONG, Deputy.

B. F. DENNISON, Esq., Acting U. S. Dist. Att'y. 2t4

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY SOLD all their right, title and interest in and to the stock of merchandize and outstanding indebtedness to their Coupeville Store, situated at Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, Island County, W. T., to RAPHAEL BRUNN, who is fully authorized to receive and collect all debts due said store, and receipt for the same; and all liabilities held against said store must be presented to R. Brunn for payment.

FOWLER & CO.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 6, 1859.

RAPHAEL BRUNN HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of Messrs. Fowler & Co. in the Coupeville Store, situated at Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, will continue the business at the old stand, where purchasers will find a full assortment of goods required for this section of country. All persons having claims against the store are requested to present them immediately for settlement, and all persons indebted to said store are requested to come forward and settle, as the subscriber is fully authorized to settle all the business of the said store.

4-4w R. BROWN.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC THAT THE tracts of land herewith described will be reserved by the government for the use and benefit of the Indian tribes of Washington Territory.

A parcel of land near the mouth of the Skokomish river, bounded as follows: beginning at the south-east corner of W. F. O'Harver's claim on said river and running west to the county road; thence north along said road to the line of Ewell Beinnon's claim; thence east to Hood's Canal, and following the meanderings of said Canal to the mouth of the Skokomish river, then following the river to the place of beginning. Also, about two sections of land on the Straits of Fuca, commencing at the point immediately west of Clalm Bay, and following the meanders of the shore eastwardly to the eastern point of said Bay, then southerly, then westerly, then northerly to the place of beginning; the last mentioned lines to run far enough back to give the required quantity of land. Also all the land between Green and White rivers above the forks and west of the line between ranges 5 and 6 east. Also, about six sections of land on the Pacific coast, commencing at Point Granville, and running eastwardly say two miles, then north to the Quinoith river, then down said river to the mouth, then southerly to the place of beginning. Also the following described tract of land situated on the river Chehalis, beginning on the west or left side of said river at the intersection of the line between townships Nos. 14 and 15 N., R. 3 W., thence following down the river to the range line between ranges 3 and 4 W.; thence north to corner to townships 15 and 16 N., R. 3 and 4 W.; thence west between townships Nos. 15 and 16 N., R. 4 W., to corner of sections 4, 5, 33, 32; thence north between sections 32 and 33 to corner of sections 28, 29, 32, 33; thence west along section line to corner of sections 25, 30, 31, 36; thence west along section line to corner of sections 25, 30, 31, 36; thence south on range line to corner, to townships 14 and 15 N., R. 4 and 5 W.; thence east along township line to place of beginning.

Persons holding claims at this time on the last above described tract of land will not be disturbed in their possessory rights. The only claim that government contemplates buying out is that of Mr. Levitt.

Also, all that tract of land between the mouths of the Lummi river, commencing at the eastern mouth of said river; thence up its channel to where it is intersected by the line between sections 7 and 8, township No. 38, N. of the base line, R. 2 E. of Willamett meridian; thence due north to the corner to sections 5, 6, 31 and 32, on the north boundary of township No. 38, north R. 2 E; thence west along the township lines to its intersection with the Gulf of Georgia; thence following the meanders of the shore in townships No. 37 and 38 north, ranges Nos. 1 and 2 east, to the point of beginning.

In this, as in the reservation on the Chehalis, actual claimants will not be disturbed in their possessory rights.

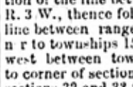
The lands set aside and secured to the Indians by treaty, at Kitsap, near Port Madison, at Tulalep, on Fidalgo Island, and at Cape Flattery, will still be held as reservations.

M. T. SIMMONS,
4-3w Indian Agent, W. T.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FROM

OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.



The new and splendid steamer

Eliza Anderson,

THOS. WRIGHT, Commander,

Having been purchased by the Mail Contractors expressly for this route, will hereafter leave OLYMPIA every Monday at 12 o'clock M., during the Winter months, touching at *STEILACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW BUNGINESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND*, and *VICTORIA, V. I.*

The new steamer JULIA, WM. E. BUSHNELL, Commander, built at Port Gamble, will resume her trips on the opening of Spring business, thus enabling the contractors to furnish ABUNDANT FACILITIES for the citizens of our own Territory, as well as those of Oregon, in the transportation of CATTLE and all other classes of freight; also affording elegant accommodations for Passengers.

No charges for BERTHS or MEALS.

For further information enquire on board of the Captain, or address the undersigned at Olympia.

JOHN H. SCRANTON,
3-4m General Agent.

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE NEW STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

DR. BURNS RETURNS THANKS TO THE CITIZENS of Washington Territory for the liberal share of public patronage he has received for the last seven years, while practicing Medicine and Surgery in all their various departments.

Dr. B.'s Surgery is furnished with a complete assortment of Surgical Instruments, many of them new and patented improvements of eminent Surgeons in Europe.

Dr. BURNS respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has lowered his rate of charges to suit the times. *Calls punctually attended to night or day.*

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 3y

HENRY N. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the Court of Claims of U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,
3-y Olympia, W. T.

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

OFFICE OPPOSITE MR. WINSOR'S STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

DR. BURNS, when absent on professional calls, will leave word when he will return at the office of J. J. Westbrook's Livery Stable, where he keeps his horse.

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1858. 3y

WM. M. RUTLEDGE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING AND LADIES' GOODS, EMBROIDERY AND LACES.

In fact, everything usually kept in a first-class mercantile establishment.

My present stock of Goods has been selected by myself, solely with a view to this market, and comprises

THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

ever opened in Olympia. The stock is larger and more varied than any of my neighbors, and my facilities for doing business unequalled.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

by either Jew or Gentile in Washington Territory, and I hold myself ready at any time to have my assertions tested.

FURNITURE

of all kinds, such as Bureaus, Tables, Sofas, Stands, Chairs, &c., kept on hand and offered to the trade.

ALSO, all kinds, sizes, and patterns of STOVES.

My endeavor shall be to please customers, and thus extend my business. I am determined to "spread out," and no mistake. Call in and see stock and examine prices.

Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf.

DANCING ACADEMY,

FOR

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

MESSRS. SANBURN & HUSON

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THIER friends, and the public in general, that they have opened a

DANCING SCHOOL,

at CLARK'S HALL, Olympia, at which the following Dances are taught:

WALTZ,
VARSOVIENEE,
SCHOTTISCHE,
POLKA,
MAZOURKA,
GORLITZA,
ESMIRALDA,
GALLOP,
HIGHLAND POLKA,
SPANISH DANCE WALTZ,
GALLOPADE QUADRILLES,
SCHOTTISCHE QUADRILLES,
WALTZ QUADRILLES,
POLKA QUADRILLES,
MAZOURKA QUADRILLES.

Original Setts of LANCER QUADRILLES; also, plain Quadrille figures, and a variety of CONTRA DANCES, among which are—

FIREMAN'S DANCE, TEMPEST,
PORTLAND FANCY, DASHAWAY BOYS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Days of tuition—Tuesdays and Thursdays. For Ladies and Children, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.; and for Gentlemen, from 7 to 10 P. M.

For terms and other particulars, apply at the Hall on the days and hours of tuition.

Olympia, Dec. 16, 1859. 4-tf

Grover & Baker's

UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES

ARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale by the undersigned, who has been appointed agent for their sale in Washington Territory.

These machines have been in use for a number of years, in the Atlantic States, and wherever tried, have never failed to give satisfaction. They are decidedly the best machines now in use, being adapted for all kinds of plain or ornamental sewing; forming a stich that can never rip, though every fourth stich be cut. They can be used to advantage in hemming, quilting, tacking, gathering, embroidering, etc.; crossing seams and turning corners with all the facilities and neatness of the most accomplished seamstress.

All the different patterns, at prices ranging from $75 to $150, are kept on hand. The Cabinet Machine forms quite an ornamental piece of furniture for the parlor or drawing room, and would doubtless be the most acceptable as well as useful gifts that could possibly be presented to a lady.

The machine is simple; not liable to get out of repair, and the art of working them can be readily acquired. Call and see them.

WM. M. RUTLEDGE, Jr.
Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

THIS JUSTLY CELEBRATED PLOW, universally admitted by all who have tried them to be the best plow now in use, and peculiarly adapted to the prairie and bottom lands of this Territory, are now kept constantly on hand and for sale by

WM. M. RUTLEDGE,
Agent for Washington Territory.
Olympia, Oct. 13, 1859.—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES INdebted to the late firm of BARNES & AYRES, are requested to call at the store of Ayres & Williams, and settle, before the first day of January, 1860, or the amounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Olympia, Nov. 3, 1859. 50:3m

New Goods!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER BARK ORK from San Francisco, and clipper ship *Charger* from Boston, a large and well selected assortment of the following Goods:

100 Cast and Steel

Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking

STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup, in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.

250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

—Also—

Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Satincts, Checks, Cambrics, Linens, Selecia, Amr'n Stripe, Blue Denims, Allen's Long Cloth, Towlen Cloth, Bleach'd Cottons and Drills, Turkey Red, Fancy Hdkfs, &c., &c,

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

Gents Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' thick and light Shoes;
Ladies' Gaiters.

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Alpaccas, Muslins, Delains, Ginghams, Prints, Cotton and Wool Plaids, Mohair Cloth, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, &c., &c.

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.
Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

MEDICAL CARD.

U. G. Warbass,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF NUMEROUS friends and acquaintances, I have determined to locate permanently in Olympia and resume the practice of my profession in all its branches. From an extensive and successful Surgical and Medical Practice of over twelve years, I offer myself, not as a an experimentor, but as a practitioner who has had experience.

Particular attention will be paid to all surgical operations and diseases of a private nature.

Office at the Pacific House, corner of Maine and Third Streets, where patients from a distance can be supplied with comfortable rooms, and charged by the week for board and medical attendance.

Consultation fee and charges moderate.

Olympia, Oct. 21, 1859. 4-tf

To Wool Growers.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers and wool growers of Thurston county and vicinity, that he is now prepared to pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

in Cash or Goods for all good and thoroughly cleaned Wool, deliverable at his store in Olympia.

Also, all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, at their highest market value.

I am determined to leave no means untried to secure the patronage of every FARMER in Thurston County.

Call and try me, and don't feel away, first your money and then your produce elsewhere.

WM. M. RUTLEDGE.

Oct. 13, 1859.

NEW TANNERY AT TUMWATER.

BILES & CARTER HAVE THEIR NEW AND extensive

TANNERY

in successful operation, and having taken the stock of Leather from Mr. Biles' Tannery to finish, have now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

LEATHER

of the best quality and finish.

Orders are invited from all wanting Leather. None need send abroad for Leather now, as we can more than supply the entire demands of the Territory.

Leather given in exchange or cash paid for hides.

Tumwater, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

A New Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, and Glassware, &c., &c., &c.

☞ We have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, and are offering our Goods at reduced rates.

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 20, 1859. 29tf

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

OFFER FOR SALE FOR THE FALL AND Spring planting, 65,000 of the best trees ever offered in this Territory, consisting of Apple, one and two years old from the graft; Cherry, from one to three years old; Plum from one to three years old; Quince, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes, Flowring plants, as usual.

Also under propagation, and can be furnished next year, 100 named varieties of Tulip; 150 varieties of Hyacynths; 32 Dahlias; 6 Crown-imperials; 12 Lillies, and a "right smart chance" of other Flowering articles too numerous to mention. Every article warranted genuine and true to label, or the money will be refunded. We wish purchasers to understand that we know what we are selling.

TERMS—Positively cash, or an equivalent, on delivery. We are also determined to sell cheap.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia or Seattle, or J. E. Whitworth, Main street, Olympia, where we intend to keep a supply of trees during the season. 42tf

F. A. CHENOWETH, B. F. DENNISON, PAUL K. HUBBS.

CHENOWETH, DENNISON & HUBBS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY,

PORT TOWNSEND,

Washington Territory.

Will attend to professional business in the several District Courts, and in the Supreme Court of the Territory. Also to any Legal business at Victoria, V. I.

☞ Particular attention given to Commercial, Marine and Land business. 47tf

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.

APPLES, PEARS, GRAPES, ORANGES, for sale during the season.

J. E. WHITWORTH.

500,000

SUPERIOR BRICK

FOR SALE ON PLUMMER'S WHARF, AT THE foot of Main Street, Seattle, or Plummer & Mallet's Brick Kiln.

34tf CHAS. PLUMMER.

RESTAURANT.

Board and Lodging.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING NEWLY FURnished the Restaurant on Main street, near the steamer landing (Barnes' old store,) is now prepared to receive boarders, by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms. Lodgings can be provided if desired.

The Proprietor will endeavor to maintain the reputation this establishment has ever sustained since its opening, as being the BEST HOUSE in town. No effort will be spared to make the stay of parties seeking pleasure here as agreeable as possible. Meals at all hours—day or night. Call in and see.

ALEX. HOWARD.

Olympia, Sept. 9, 1859. 42:1y

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

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE CARGO OF SHIP *Jessica*, direct from China and Japan, consisting of Tea, Rice, Sugar, Fire Brick, Tiles, &c., which will be sold at or below San Francisco prices. Please call in and purchase.

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y39

NEW FIRM!

NEW STORE!!

NEW GOODS!

GREENBAUM & COATS would respectfully inform the citizens of Thurston, Chehalis and adjoining counties, that they have opened the store on Skookum Chuck formerly occupied by S. D. Williams & Co., where they keep a large and well selected stock of goods, consisting of

GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE & WILLOW WARE,

And other articles too numerous to mention; and they will also continue the store at the old stand at Olympia, next door to Messrs. Mitchell & Stewarts Bakery, where they keep a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, etc., ect. All of which they will sell at the

LOWEST LIVING RATES.

Come and convince yourself.

ROBERT GREENBAUM,
RALPH COATS

Olympia, Oct. 21, 1859. 48tf

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Sept. 19, 1859.

The undersigned, Judges of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Washington, do hereby order that hereafter terms of the District Court for the Second Judicial District be held at the town of Olympia in the said District, on the first Monday of each and every month, except the months of March and September, and to continue for one week unless sooner adjourned, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said Court. And the said terms shall be in addition to the regular terms now provided for.

And it is further ordered, that hereafter terms of the District Court for the Third Judicial District be held at Port Townsend in the said District on the first Thursday of each and every month, except the months of February and August, and to continue for one week, unless sooner adjourned, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said Court. And the said terms shall be in addition to the regular terms now provided for.

O. B. McFADDEN,
Chief Justice and Judge of 2d District,
E. C. FITZHUGH,
Associate Justice 3d Judicial District.

A true extract from the Record.

RICHARD LANE,
Clerk of Supreme Court, W. T.

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1859.

K. Willard & Son.

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered.

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

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

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. P. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

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

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.

L. H. DEYO,

DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 165 Commercial Street, next door to the Post Office,

SEATTLE, W. T.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST IMPORTed brands for sale in packages to suit the market. Parties destined for the Wenatchee gold mines, and others, would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The tide is flood, the wind is fair,
The boat lies on the shore,
Before you embark on Fortune's sea,
Call and take a drink with me.

Seattle, Aug. 1, 1859. 37tf

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and two lots adjacent to the district school house in Olympia, fronting the public square, will be sold on the most reasonable terms, with time for payment.

The property is among the most eligible and pleasant locations in Olympia. The house contains a dining and sitting room, parlor, two bed rooms, kitchen, and out-house, and a good well for water. The lots are well adapted for a garden.

For information as to location of lots, inquire of Edmund Sylvester, and for terms of sale, of

A. J. BALDWIN,
At Nathan Eaton's, 10 miles east of Olympia.
Olympia, Sept. 10, 1859. 42tf

Daly's VALLEY WHISKY.

WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF dealers as well as consumers to the following certificates of well-known Chemists, who have analysed

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

The high reputation of the parties is sufficient guarantee that the article possesses all the merit claimed for it.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SOMERSET ST.,
BOSTON, MASS., April 17, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical analysis of your "AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY," and find it a pure, fine-flavored Rye Whisky, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,
State Assayer.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of "DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY," and find it to be a pure article, of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your 'AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY' is received, and, after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients so frequently used.

JAS. J. MAPES, Chemist.

Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky

Is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in California. Cm46

S. H. PHICHARD & BRO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

No. 97, Front Street, San Francisco.

AGENTS FOR
Jones & Hudson's Chewing Tobacco,
" Mayflower, Va. Offering to California,
" Our Jewel, El Sacramento,
E. J. Hudson's Sweet scented Oronoco,
Smokings, Rose of Sharon,
Prichard's Corn Cob,
Jas. Chievers Wellington.

BRITTON'S DEW DROP WHISKY in bbls. and half bbls.

Will receive orders for Drugs and Medicines, &c. for Messrs. Thomas and Fuller, New York. 3m43

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 simile of my signature. I caution all parties to beware of imitations.

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer.
12-1f ly NEW YORK.

"Post" Prandium.

BY AN ATHENIAN.

We congratulate the Republican party upon the brilliant opening of their *fall* campaign.

To make use of a cant expression, "we think they have done it up *brown*."

We sympathise with them in their futile attempt to ignore "Brown's philosophy."

It is perfectly natural, under the circumstances, that they should endeavor to hang the cloak of infamy upon the shoulders of the unfortunate and misguided fanatic.

It is not strange that they would have it bppear that he construed literally their nowie knife and rifle arguments, when he should have regarded them as mere metaphorical figures, introduced under rhetorical excitement.

The Journal, with a truly Republican consistency, eagerly adopts, and echoes the cry of his insanity, his *religious* insanity, as the irresistible, *Heaven*-directed impulse which alone is accountable for this diabolical attempt at assassination and treason, and in the next breath tries the absurdly feeble dodge of charging it upon the action of the Democratic party!

"Oh tempora! oh Rogera!"

It may not prove uninteresting at this period of time, when the star of Ethiopia is struggling to emerge from its murky cloud-surroundings into the galaxy of Republican glory, to learn somewhat of the antecedents of that remarkable and illustrious race who seem destined to be forced into so prominent a place, at the close of this Nineteenth Century, as the political, if not social, heroes of the American Republic.

While laying before your readers the striking characteristics and peculiar traits of this most interesting people, we shall not draw, in the slightest degree, upon our fancy, but shall confine ourselves to *facts;* and quote from authentic and indisputable historical authorities, whose vivid and terrible descriptions far exceed all imagination.

It will appear that wherever they were the most civilized—paradoxical though it seem—they were most distinguished for their barbarity and cruelty.

That is to say: where they had their trading posts and commercial marts, their avarice and naturally ferocious impulses were more fully developed. Not from contact with Europeans, but from innate rapacity and brutality. The following extracts will be sufficient to prove the assertion to be well founded:—

"The Laws, not of record, but existing only in the ferocious and sanguinary will of the people, punished with the most horrible tortures, *or slavery*, the slightest offence.—The most trifling theft was thus visited."—*Isert, p.* 221.

"A *merchant*, who cannot obtain his dues, often causes the *children* or *relatives* of his debtor, to be secretly carried off and sold as *slaves*."—*Oldendorf, p.* 304.

"The pride and pomposity of the petty lords of Africa is paralleled only by their barbarous and disgusting ferocity."—*Mathews, p.* 81.

"On the death of Freampoong, King of the Akims, the *people* sacrificed on his tomb his *slaves*, to the number of several thousands! together with his *prime minister!!* and *three hundred and thirty-six of his wives!!!* All these victims were buried alive! *their bones having been previously broken.* For several days the *people* performed *dances*, accompanied with *songs*, around the tomb where these unfortunate and innocent victims suffered lingering and horribly excruciating agonies."—*Rœmar, relat. de la cote d' Or.*

For such, let us sacrifice the UNION!—*Boston Statesman.*

GOOD FAITH IN POLITICS.—The Democratic party has great object in view and great purposes to accomplish; it holds in its grasp the destinies of the Union, and wields with its strong arm the protecting Ægis of the constitution. Whatever affects the organization of this party, affects the foundation of our government and the power by which the temple of our tribute is upheld.

Organization is no less necessary and consistent in the support of Democratic principles than in the support of measures connected with any other department of life, military, civil, or religious. And recreancy or bad faith in one is as reprehensible and morally culpable as in the other.

What could an army do without discipline—without a subscription and obedience to the articles of war, on the part of the rank and file?

What could banks, railroad and manufacturing companies, or any corporation do without rules and regulations which should be binding upon all concerned?

What could a church accomplish in the promulgation of the doctrines which it espoused without adherence, on the part of its members, to its articles of faith, its ordinances and its discipline?

We answer, absolutely nothing. And so with the Democratic party, organization is vital, and the support of the organization is support of the principles of the party.

But many say you are too stringent in your advocacy of this organization, you ought not to seek to bind men up to such close rules of action, but give more liberty and personal discretion.—*Statesman of March* 9, 1858.

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.—This is a curious thing in the estimation of some people. A man lives near you—never took a paper. It is too small—don't like the editor—don't like the politics—too Young Americanish—too old fogyish—or too something else—yet goes regularly to his neighbor's and reads by a good fire—finds fault with its contents, disputes with the types. Occasionally sees an article that he likes—saves a quarter, and begs a number. This is *one* kind of newspaper patronage.

☞ Ossawatomie Brown, the Black Republican-Abolition leader in the recent insurrection at Harper's Ferry, has been tried, and the jury, after half an hour's deliqeration, returned a verdict. They found "John Brown guilty of treason—adviting conspiracy with slaves and others to rebel—and murder in the first degree." Brown stood up whilst the verdict was given, and then laid quietly down again. He was then sentenced to be executed on Friday, Dec. 2d. There was no demonstration of any kind.

The trial of others of the conspirators was progressing, and probably ere this time, the whole of the villainous gang have suffered ignominious deaths.

From the confessions of the prisoners and the evidence elicited during the progof the trial, it is now more than ever apparent that the leaders of the Republican party were parties to the outbreak, and furnished the means wherewith to initiate the "irrepressible conflict."

The following is the constitution found among the papers at Brown's farm:

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION AND ORDINANCES FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE:—Whereas, slavery throughout its entire exisjence in the United States is none other than the most barbarous, unprovoked and unjustifiable war of one portion of its citizens upon another portion, the only conditions of which are perpetual imprisonment and hopeless servitude or absolute extermination, in utter disregard and violation of those eternal and self-evident truths set forth in our Declaration of Indepedence.

Therefore, we the citizens of the United States, the oppressed people, who, by the recent declaration of the Supreme Court, are declared to have no rights which the white man is bound to respect, together with all the people degraded by the laws thereof, do, for the time being, establish for ourselves the following Provisional Constitution and Ordinance, the better to protect our people, their property, lives and liberties, and to govern our actions:

Article 1.—Qualification for Membership—All persons of mature age, whether proscribed, oppressed or enslaved citizens, or of the proscribed and oppressed races of the United States, who shall agree to sustain and enforce the Provisional Constitution and Ordinance of this organization, together with all minor children of such persons, shall be held fully entitled to protection under the same.

Art. 2.—Branches of Government:—The Provisional Government of this organization shall consist of three braches—viz: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Art. 3.—Legislative:—The Legislative branch shall consist of a Congress, or House of Representatives, composed of not less than five nor more than ten members, who shall be elected by all citizens of mature age and sound mind connected with this organization, and who shall remain in office for three years, unless sooner removed for misconduct, inability, or by death. A majority of such members shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 4.—Executive:—The Executive branch of this organization shall consist of a President and Vice President, who shall be chosen by citizens or members of this organization, and each of whom shall hold his office three years, unless sooner removed by death, or for inability or misconduct.

Art. 5.—Judicial:—The judicial branch shall consist of one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and four Associate Judges of said Court. They shall each be chosen in the same manner as the President, and shall continue in office till their places shall have been filled in the some manner, by election of citizens.

Articles from number thirteen to twenty-five, provide for the trial of the President and other officers and members of Congress; the impeachment of Judges; the duties of President and Vice President; the punishment of crime; army appointments, salaries, etc., which not being of special interest, are omitted.

Article twenty-six treats of peace before any treaty shall take full effect. It shall be signed by the President, commander-in-chief, a majority of the House of Representatives, a majority of the Supreme Court, and a majority of all the general officers of the army.

☞ The great wedding of the wealthy millionaire, Don Estaban Santa Cruz de Oveido, to Miss Francis Amelia Bartlett, a beautful young belle of the city, which has been the talk for months past, came off at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York recently. The *Herald* says:

The correspondents of the various country papers amused their readers with accounts of the marvelous wealth of the bridegroom, who was represented to be a perfect Crœsus, to be literally rolling in riches. He was reported to have made presents to no end to the fair bride—several sets of diamonds, a wardrobe containing sixty or seventy dresses, and other things too numerous to mention, the value of the whole amounting to between seventy and eighty thousand dollars. One ring alone was said to have cost the bridegroom about two thousand dollars. It would, in fact, be tedious to repeat the reports that were circulated. If the wealth of the bridegroom does not come up to the figure at which it has been fixed, it is still quite large enough to afford some ground for the stories that have been circulated. His wealth is estimated, at a moderate calculation, at five millions of dollars; he owns some four thousand negroes in Cuba, and is the possessor of several of the largest plantations on the Island. His sister is said to be equally as wealthy, and out of her fortune has built and endowed a convent. We may also add that the Oveidos are among the noblest families in Cuba.

☞ Capt. John E. Cooke, one of the persons implicated with Brown in the Harper's Ferry business, and who was Brown's Lieutenant on that occasion, is a brother-in-law of Governor Willard, the present Democratic Governor of Indiana. Upon receiving intelligence of Cook's late arrest at Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, and his remitment to Virginia for trial, the Governor started to Charlestown, the scene of the trial, to see that his relative will have a fair and impartial hearing. D. W. Vorhees, U. S. District Attorney for Indiana, whom he employed to defend Cook, went with him.

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM

NEW YORK,

A large assortment of CHOICE

BOOKS,

which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. They have made arrangements by which they will be enabled to provide the reading public with all the standard books of the day, at a very reasonable advance on New York prices.

The books are bought in New York by one of the firm residing there, and any rare books that we may not have in store, we will order for our patrons.

We have on hand an assortment of School Books. Teachers will find it to their advantage to purchase of us. We invite all who want anything in our line of business to give us a call.

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

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

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

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

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 Britannia Ware.

N. B. *ALL JOB WORK* will be done in the best manner, at reasonable prices.

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Among which may be found Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Dried Apples, Chili 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

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

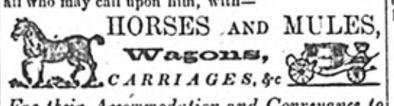
THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—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,.....$16 00.
From Olympia to Ranier,.....$15 00.

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

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, CAST IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS &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 9m30

COFFEY & RISDON,

Steam Boilers and Sheet Iron Workers,

(Old Stand) Cor. Bush and Market sts., San Francisco,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL orders in the above line at the very lowest rates. Being the ONLY exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific coast, we would solicit a call from all those that are in want of work in the above line.

LEWIS COFFEY.
J. N. RISDON.

3m43

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNDER the superintendence of W. K. WATERMAN, and will xecute 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

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 alsoalways 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 customory rates.

Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, hay, &c., always on haud, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED ON MAIN Street, between First and Second Streets, in the town of Olympia. Said lot and house being a desirable location for either a business place or dwelling, and will be sold low.

For further information, inquire of

ANDREW J. MOSES.

Olympia, Nov. 11, 1859. 1m51

THE WASHINGTON NURSERY.

HUGH PATTERSON, *Proprietor.*

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past five years of a partnership which has now terminated, and the Washington Nursery is justly entitled to the name it bears. I am constantly adding to my Nursery of the best varieties of Pears and other fruits. My trees are well grown, from one to three years growth, and will be sold at still further reduced prices.

Sales will begin on and after the first day of November.

N. B. Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 19, 1859. 6mo44

POWERS OF ATTORNEY for the transfer of Scrip for sale at this office.

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

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

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 ROOS.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache 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. 8tf

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. 331

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

H. D. HUNTINGTON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FRUITS,

PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

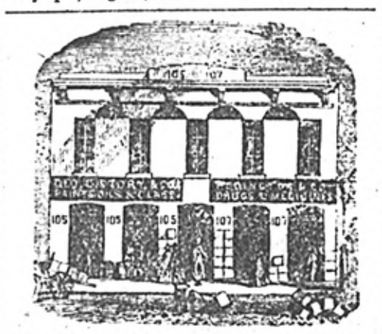
HAVING made arrangements in Oregon and California to ship fruit by every steamer, would be happy to supply the trade at the lowest rates.

Orders respectfully Solicited.

For particulars, apply to H. WINSOR, Olympia.

Or L. D. DURGIN, Agent, Port Townsend, W. T.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1859. 40:tf



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.

PUGET SOUND MARKET.

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

BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON,

Also, all kinds of

VEGETABLES.

His shop is on Main street, opposite Nonpareil Saloon. WM. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Olympia, April 29, 1859. 23

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

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

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

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

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

J. D. HOLMAN
vs
J. H. WHITCOMB.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } In the District Court
County of Chehalis, ss. } of the 2d Judicial dist.

To J. H. WHITCOMB:

You are hereby notified that J. D. Holman has filed a complaint and sued out an attachment against you 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 FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1859, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said complaint granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover the sum of three hundred and two dollars and thirty-one cents upon two promissory notes for that amount, with interest according to the tenor thereof.

B. P. ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Oct. 29, 1859. 3m50

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NO. 171½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the
PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Dalles Journal, Dalles, O. T.
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
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Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
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Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

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L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

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