

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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POETRY.

I Dream of Home.

I only see through blinding tears
The wild vines round the door-way clinging,
And ever in my woe's care,
The whistling winds are ringing.
In the still watches of the night
Soft sleep to my weaned eyes I close,
The idea of my young delight
Embraced and in my arms.
Once more in the old home I stand
And see that dear mother's face,
The presence on my mother's hand,
I feel her warm embraces.
Beside the softly flowing mill
I see my little brothers playing,
And hear the voice and laughing mill
My sweet-voiced sisters straying.
With those dear loved ones, hand in hand,
I wander through the mountain passes,
Or passing, to me with careless hand
A wreath of daisies and grasses.
I muse beside the flowing rill,
Upon its violet banks reclining,
Or climb, at twilight's hush, the hill
To watch the sun's declining.
Beside my vine-clad casement set
I touch the busy with stilling fingers,
Or watch the ferns from hills where yet
The fading sunlight lingers.
The verdant lawns, the tranquil lake
I see in sunset's twilight shepherding,
The vision vanishes—I wake
To pass the night in weeping.

It isn't all in "Bringing Up."

We can't say that there is much poetry in the following lines; but there is a prodigious sight of truth in 'em, and that's decidedly better:
It isn't all in "bringing up,"
Let folks say what they will—
To silver-spoon a pewter cup,
It will be pewter still;
Even ye of old, who Solomon,
Who said, "train up a child,"
If I mistake not, had a son
Proved rattle-brained and wild.
A man of mark, who fain would pass
For lord of sea and land,
May have the training of a son
And bring him up full grand—
May give him all the wealth of love,
Of college and of school,
Yet, after all, may make no more
Than just a decent fool.
Another, raised by penny,
Upon his bitter bread,
Whose road to knowledge is like that
The good to Heaven must tread,
Has got a spark of Nature's light;
He'll fan it to a flame.
Till in his burning letters bright
The world may read his name.
It isn't all in "bringing up,"
In counsel and restraint,
Some morals had been bought men—
I'd been myself a saint.
O! "it isn't all in 'bringing up,'"
Let folks say what they will;
Neglect my dim a silver cup—
It will be silver still.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.—Two years ago the enemies of senator Douglas made every effort to destroy his well-earned reputation. As the author of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, he was denounced in the bitterest terms; vituperation and falsehoods of the basest character were heaped upon him without stint or measure. Success was the onslaught that even his friends in Illinois feared his success. In different parts of the country he was burnt in effigy. But with his indomitable energy devoted to a righteous cause, and the ability to defend it, he was equal to the emergency. The Kansas and Nebraska bill has been endorsed by the people in the election of Mr. Buchanan, and so great has been the change in public sentiment, that senator Douglas, who was so vilified and abused, has now a home in the affections of his countrymen. He is sustained not only by his own state, but by eighteen others. Those who doubted the propriety of his measures are now his warmest friends. The very tree on which he was burnt in effigy two years ago in the city of Cleveland, on his recent visit to that place was beautifully illuminated in honor of this remarkable man.

THE GROWTH OF TEXAS.—The *Galveston Critic* says that every steamship from New Orleans, arriving at Galveston, is crowded with emigrants, including many slaves. It further says that the statistics of the State as compiled by the *State Gazette*, shows that they are entitled to five, instead of two representatives in Congress.

FURTHER NEWS ITEMS.

AN IMPORTANT CONTRACT.—Under this head, the Washington Star says that the "Secretary of the Treasury this week closed a contract for the next year with the house of Howland & Aspinwall, of New York, for the transportation of all the specie that may be required at San Francisco, for the use of which the Government is to receive 2 1/2 per cent. premium, from all points. Last year the same house were the contractors at from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent., depending on the point from which the money was required to be transferred. Under that arrangement the United States Treasury made about \$50,000 in premiums. The new arrangement will, of course, yield a large profit to it, and shows the growing importance and greater safety of the commercial business of our Pacific side.

"MAD ANTHONY WAYNE."—The *Philadelphia Evening Journal* says there is now living, a short distance from that city, the only surviving nephew of "Mad Anthony Wayne." He is likewise, says that paper, the only one left of the Dartmouth prisoners who were captured by the British fleet in the war of 1812.

We see it stated that of \$651,100, 000—the amount of our imports and exports for the fiscal year 1856—there were carried in American vessels \$482,000,000 leaving of the cargoes of all the foreign vessels.

A new guano island called Sombreno, lying within eight days' sail of New York, has been discovered. It is said to contain over six millions of tons of guano, of a better quality than has ever been brought to this country.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Mass., has been re-elected President of the United States Agricultural Society in Washington City. The next annual meeting will be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 14th of January, 1858.

MINNESOTA.—The Governor's Message shows the population of this Territory to be one hundred and eighty thousand. The taxable property amounts to between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000. In view of these facts, and of the large increase in agricultural products, cash capital, &c., the Government favors a change from a Territorial to a State government, and recommends that the speediest action, consistent with other interests, should be taken to accomplish this result. To this end he suggests that a convention be called to form a constitution; that an act be passed, providing for the taking of a census in March or April, and for such other preliminary steps as are necessary; and that, if the constitution be ratified by the people at the next October election, it shall be presented to Congress in the December following.

UTAH.—The following is an extract from a recent speech by Brigham Young, Prophet of the Mormons, to his followers: "They have succeeded in making us an organized territory, and they are determined to make us an independent State or Government, and as the Lord lives it will be so. [The congregation shouted "Amen!"] I say as the Lord lives, we are bound to become a sovereign State in the Union, or an independent nation by ourselves; and let them drive us from this place if they can; they cannot do it. I do not throw this out as a banner. You Gentiles and hickory and unwooded Mormons, can write it down if you please, but write it as I speak it."

CALIFORNIA STATE DEBT.—We see it stated by our advices from New York of the 16th inst., that Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., notwithstanding the repudiating decision of the California Supreme Court, will pay the balance due in January on the coupon bonds of the debt of that State.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes:

Ole Bull is here, a sadly disappointed man. A great violinist, but destitute of common business capacity, he has made large sums of money, but he has lost all he has made in bad speculations. His opera scheme failed, his colony has sunk him in embarrassment, and his political speculation completed the ruin he had begun. He may be seen daily in Broadway, with a pale face and feeble step, with the countenance of a man on whom disappointment has done its work. He is soon to leave for Norway to regain what he says he has lost in this country—health, money, and a good name.

THE DEAD OF FOUR CITIES.—The number of interments during the year 1856, in the four principal cities of the eastern States, is quite frightful, amounting to 43,432, divided as follows: 12,900 in Philadelphia; 21,495 in New York; 5,677 in Baltimore; and 4,170 in Boston. In the four cities, 24,757 children under five years of age, perished during the year. The particular fatal disease this year among children, has been scarlet fever, which has had its 2,673 victims, 952 of whom were in the city of Philadelphia.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—Russia is becoming a great customer of ours. Not only has the Nautilus submarine company got the contract to raise the sunken ships at Sebastopol, but the Russian Consul at New York has been engaging the best sail-makers in that city, who are to go over to Russia and rig their new naval vessels. The terms upon which they go out are said to be very favorable.

SUFFERING IN LIBERIA.—Recent letters from Liberia represent the suffering from scarcity of food, especially in Simon county, to be very great. The Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society have directed an appeal to the humane and benevolent, for contributions on behalf of these poor people. A vessel is now loading for Liberia at New York, which offers to take freight free for this object.

GIANTIC SCHEME.—A scheme is under the consideration of the Metropolitan Board of Works for carrying the main drainage of London to the German Ocean. Sir S. M. Peto has offered to execute the plan for a fixed sum, and if the commissioners will pay four per cent on it, and let him have the manure from the sewerage, he will guarantee the carrying out of the scheme. The purification of the Thames will then have been accomplished.

GAROTING.—The daring crime known as garotting, which has recently caused such a panic in New York, and which the numerous and well-drilled police of that city seem unable to suppress, has found its way to Cincinnati, and on last Sunday evening, before nine o'clock, two robberies of this kind were perpetrated in Seventh street, which is one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the city. The murderous wretches who rob in this manner, walk in the same direction with their victim, and when an opportunity occurs, one knocks him down with a sling shot, and grasps him by the throat so as to prevent an outcry, while the other rifles his pockets, after which both the garoters make off, leaving the person they have robbed to recover as he may. This plan of robbery is so daring and so quickly executed, that it is extremely difficult to detect it. The gentlemen who were robbed on Sunday evening were returning from church when thus assailed.

FATAL DUEL IN NEW ORLEANS.—A hostile meeting took place in New Orleans on the afternoon of the 18th January, between Packenham LeBlanc, deputy sheriff of the Supreme Court, and Geo. W. White, the book-keeper of N. C. Folger, of Old Levee street. The immediate insult that led to the challenge and the duel was of the grossest kind, and demanded appeal to the most deadly redress among those who abide by the "code of honor," or who have manhood to resent the most unpardonable offense. The cause that led to the insult being offered was the refusal of the committee of invitation to one of our public halls to issue a ticket of admittance for a friend of Mr. Packenham LeBlanc. The gentleman, considering himself affronted, concluded to visit his displeasure on one of the committee, and chance was the cause of White being selected. He was met by Mr. LeBlanc, who spat in his face. They met at "The Oaks," the conditions of the duel being double barreled shot guns, twenty paces, and to fire at the word. Two seconds on each gentleman were on the ground. The word was given, and Mr. LeBlanc fell mortally wounded, discharging his gun as he fell. His opponent, of course was unhurt.

They make sandwiches in Lowell, by putting a piece of leather between two shingles. Price, two for a cent piece.

AN ITEM FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—It will cost but a penny to try the following, which an exchange recommends for keeping stoves and ranges bright:

Make a weak alum water and mix your British luster with it; put two spoonsful to a gill of alum water; let the stove be cold, and brush it with the mixture; then take a dry brush and lustrate, and rub the stove till it is dry. Should any part, before polishing, becomes so dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before. By two applications a year it can be kept as bright as a coach body.

A PROPHECY.—During the late Presidential campaign, Gen. Wilson told his black friends that the election of Buchanan "would place the Republican party beyond resurrection," speaker Banks declared that the election "would decide the politics of the country for the next thirty years." Thus we have the authority of these two leaders of the opposition for saying that the black republican party is dead, and that the Democracy are to rule the country for the next thirty years, and in both these predictions, WILSON and BANKS exhibited stronger indications of being gifted with the spirit of true political prophecy, than they ever before manifested.

RICE IN CALIFORNIA.—The *San Joaquin (California) Republican* states that a tract of land containing some thirty-five thousand acres is now being surveyed with the view of cultivating rice.

WINTER ON THE PLAINS.—By our last information from the West, we learn that the winter, thus far, on the plains, is the most severe ever known by the "oldest inhabitants" of that region.

The Nashville Banner says the 23d Jan. was the coldest day they had had during the season. The thermometer stood at six degrees below zero.

Hon. W. C. Rivers, one of our greatest of living American statesmen, has undertaken to edit the papers of President Madison, and he is now actively engaged in the work. The publication will include a great "Union" letter, addressed by Mr. Madison to his countrymen, and which he wrote with the desire and request that it should not be published till after his death.

DEAD.—Gen John G. Chapman, formerly representative from Maryland, died suddenly at Waverly, near Fort Tobacco, Maryland. He was a prominent politician, and was President of the Whig National Convention of 1852.

Major Ben McCulloch, the renowned Texas ranger, is at present sojourning in Mississippi.

A bill has been introduced into the Delaware Legislature for the repeal of the Maine Liquor Law.

The cost of breaking out the roads obstructed by the last snow storm in Massachusetts was \$150,000. In Boston alone the expense will be \$50,000.

It has been decided at the Pension Office that those who served in the Mexican war on board the revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Nones, are entitled to bounty lands.

A bill was introduced in the lower house of Congress on the 6th inst., prohibiting the importation of spirituous liquors in the Indian territories.

Wood has got up to \$10 and \$12 a cord in Cincinnati.

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.—The number of revolutionary soldiers on the pension list July 1, 1856, was 514. The number of those who died during the year is thirty.

Capt. Dodge, U. S. A., son of Senator Dodge, is a prisoner among the Gila Yache Indians. Several parties have left Santa Fe to endeavor to ransom him.

Wm. Greener, the celebrated gun-maker in Birmingham, England, who claimed priority in bringing the invention of the "Minie Rifle" before the War Department, has been awarded £1,000 by the British Parliament.

All the free States but two have republican Governors at the present time. Three years ago all the free States but two had democratic Governors.

The Odd-Fellows in the United States number 3,397 lodges, with 193,614 members.

Eight persons, on the stage route from Dubuque to Iowa City were frozen to death on the night of the 11th.

Col. Benton goes in for female physicians, and lectured the other day in Boston for the benefit of the Boston Female College.

The cost of the Plymouth monument will be \$300,000 of which \$50,000 have been subscribed, and appeals will be made to the different State Legislatures and to Congress for additional aid. Moses H. Grinnell, of New York, headed a list with \$1,000.

The entire length of the Blue Ridge tunnel is 4,473 feet, as heretofore ascertained by measurement over the mountain; and now that the blasting has been so far completed as to get a pretty accurate measurement inside, it is ascertained to be 4,473 feet.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Post*, reports that Gen. Cadwallader, a Representative from Pennsylvania, was recently shot at while walking in the street at night with a friend.

Forty-two scoundrels, embracing some of every grade in the fraternity, such as burglars, highwaymen, sneak thieves, bullies and pimps, were arrested on Friday night in New York, and placed on exhibition (free gratis) that persons who had lost property might see, and if possible, identify them.

The *St. Louis Democrat* says that the price of bond at Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, has been raised to \$30 per week since the assembling of the Legislature. The members of the Legislature receive, as their per diem, \$3 per day, or \$21 per week.

A Disunion Convention of the crazy, fanatical traitors of the North was held in Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 15th inst., to discuss the question of a separation of the free and slave States. Rev. T. W. Higginson, Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelly, and other mail and female notaries of that stamp, were present.

A Correspondent of the *Philadelphia Argus*, writing from Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, in speaking of the late Senatorial election in that State, says that Mr. Menear, the member from York county, openly boasts that he received \$8,000 for voting for Cameron, and he says he would have voted for Forney for \$5,000. He deserves expulsion.

ANOTHER OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION DIED.—Died at his residence in Winchendon, Mass., Seth Tucker, Esq., aged 98 years. Mr. Tucker was born in Milton, and removed to Winchendon in 1778, and was one of the earliest settlers of that town. He joined the American army at an early period, and was on duty in the vicinity of Boston and afterwards in the state of New York. He was an honest and industrious man, a patriotic citizen, an exemplary Christian.

Hon. A. J. Donelson, who was a candidate for the Vice Presidency, was robbed on the 5th inst., on the steamerboat Daniel Boone, from Nashville, of a draft on New Orleans of four thousand dollars and a gold watch.

SUICIDE OF MEMBERS OF THE VIGILANT COMMITTEE.—J. Hayes Davis, formerly of New Bedford, who committed suicide in San Francisco, Jan. 14th, by taking strychnine, was an officer of the Vigilance Committee, and is said by the San Francisco San to be the ninth member of that Committee who has committed suicide.

The *London Times* has an article on California repatriation, and thinks it will beget extra caution with regard to investments in American securities.

The French Consul of this City has made an application to have sent to France for trial the parties arrested some time since on the charge of defrauding the French National Railway Company out of \$1,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds. The application asks the surrender of the parties in accordance with the present extradition treaty existing between France and the United States. The parties have been in Eldridge-street jail ever since last September.

A fire at Mobile on the 9th destroyed the Montgomery, Planters and West's warehouses, with 13,000 bales of Cotton valued at \$850,000, of which \$250,000 are insured in Mobile, \$180,000 abroad, and the remainder uninsured. It was the largest fire in Mobile since the year 1839.

Messrs. STONWELL and LEE, of Virginia, had a hostile meeting, at Mr. BLAIR's residence, near Washington, on Saturday. After three bloodless shots, hostilities were suspended, and a Board of Honor appointed to effect an adjustment of the difficulties. Messrs. BOGACK, KEIR, and GOODE, members of the House, and Capt. COMBE, were on the ground.

At Montpelier, Vt., the thermometer on the morning of the 24th, was fifty degrees below zero.

The grand dinner party at the President's on the 31st January, was largely attended by the leading Democrats, Gen. Cass presiding at the foot of the table. Mr. Buchanan was, of course the great luminary. President Pierce, Messrs. Guthrie, Marcy, Campbell, Cushing, Cobb, Faulkner, Wise, Toucy, Rusk, Savage, and many others were present.

Gen. Harney has recommended active hostilities against the Indians in Florida. The latest advices state that the savages were concentrated in the woods near New Smyrna, and that Gen. Harney had called for more troops for the purpose of surrounding them.

FALSE CENSUS RETURNS FROM UTAH.—Elder John Hyde, sent as a Mormon Missionary to the Sandwich Islands, has turned State's evidence against the Saints, and while denouncing their polygamy and villainy generally, charges them with falsifying the Census Returns of the Territory. He affirms that there are not half as many inhabitants in Utah as the Census indicates. The names of deceased persons, of immigrant disciples who never came to hand, and of Mormons who long ago recanted their heathen creed and fled the country, were all retained and used to make the number of "70,000."

The New Odd Fellows' Hall at Dubuque, Iowa, was crushed in by the snow and ice on Saturday, killing two persons, and involving a loss of \$40,000.

In the New-Jersey Legislature, notice has been given of intention to introduce a bill providing for the removal of Quarantines.

The Corruption Committee have reconsidered their determination of Monday night to report, in consequence of dispatches to the effect that expected witnesses were on the way.

The first trials of the machinery of the new tripartite, *Niagara*, (built at New York) under steam, have been very satisfactory. Her engines in motion resemble a vast piece of clock-work.

Much indignation is expressed by members of Congress and others, in consequence of thirty eight failures of the mails between New-York and Washington since the commencement of the Session. The Post-Office Department is much blamed for its want to enterprise.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.—HALIFAX, N. S., Wed. Feb. 18.—In the Legislature to-day, Hon. Mr. JOHNSON moved a resolution declaring a want of confidence in the Government. The House divided on it, and the Government were defeated by a majority of six. Two conservative members were absent. There is great excitement.

In various parts of the world the winters have been growing colder for the last two hundred years.

It is said that the House Committee on the library have invited Horace Veruet, the celebrated French painter, to execute a battle-piece for the new Capitol extension.

COMING TO AMERICA.—It has been stated that Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the distinguished Baptist clergyman, of England, is to visit this country for a period of six months.

A monument to Capt. Richard McRae, and his compatriots who accompanied him to Canada in 1812, has been erected in Petersburg, Va.

Lewis A. Garnett, esq., has been appointed Melter and Refiner in the Mint at San Francisco.

A Religious and Nativist Crusade.

From the very significant articles which have appeared simultaneously in several of the leading organs of the black republicans, it would seem that the Kansas clergymen have no intention, marked and withering as the popular rebuke has been, to quit the field of their infamous labors. They have participated in the bitter denunciations and ribald abuse of an exciting political canvass, their influence has been courted and their labors liberally rewarded, while their counsels have been invoked for the committee room, and their presence solicited by nominating conventions. Many of their own number have been elected to offices of high trust and considerable emolument. Of all the elements of opposition to the democratic party in the late canvass, the priestly element confessedly was the strongest. While such powerful stimulants as self-love and self-aggrandizement are in force, we are not surprised that these false shepherds show no disposition to abandon an employment which adds so much to their private gains and personal consequence. The country must prepare for a bolder, more comprehensive, and more systematized plan of operations on their part to destroy the constitutional barriers between church and State, and to secure for themselves supreme authority in things temporal as well as things spiritual.

The programme shadowed forth by such papers as the Philadelphia North American, the New York Courier and Enquirer, and the New York Times, meets, as yet, with no encouraging response from their fellow-conspirators from the simple fact that their part has not yet recovered from the stupefying amazement of unexpected defeat. But the stubor will ere long pass away, and under the lead of priestly demagogues and the true spaw of federalism, the now scattered elements of opposition to the democratic party, will be called together for a religious and nativist crusade.—*Washington Union*.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—To no man, says the N. Orleans Delta, does the country, and particularly the South, owe a deeper debt of gratitude for the glorious victory we have achieved, than to him of Illinois, whose name heads this article.

The acknowledged champion and leader of the great principal for which we were contending, he was made the peculiar mark for the shafts of the opposition, which were freely launched at him, charged with an amount of bitterness and venom unparalleled in the history of any former campaign. Indeed, so high was his position, so formidable his talents, and so marked, and commanding his influence, that after the defeat of Buchanan, his ruin was the next great work to be accomplished; and the history of the past few months will attest the fact that to this end they labored—with a perseverance that in a virtuous cause would have deserved the highest success.

And even at the South,—the clime of freemen, and the home of brave and chivalrous men—has the torch of proscription been raised against this fearless advocate of our Constitutional rights. Against those who have done this wrong we have nothing to say. The heat of the party conflict is over, and no mortification can be so great, or punishment so severe to them, as their own feelings, in view of the decided unanimous and unmistakable verdict pronounced against them, their principles and acts, by a jury composed of millions of freemen.

The above thoughts have been suggested by the news brought us by telegraph, that Illinois, true to her instincts, has rolled back the tide of fanaticism, that but so lately threatened to crush her idol and disgrace her character.

THE LATE PRESTON S. BROOKS.—The Charleston News of Feb. 12th, says:

In consequence of the announcement by telegraph, of the expected arrival of the body within the limits of the State to-day, the Harbor Master, by direction of the Mayor, has requested the vessels in port to have their colors at half mast. This mark of respect to the memory of Col. Brooks was shown by them this morning without an exception.

The Mayor has also ordered the bells to be tolled.

Col. Simons likewise ordered a detachment of his command to fire minute guns at the Citadel Square, which was done.

The Kansas correspondent of the *St. Louis Democrat* reports that a recontract had taken place at Tecumseh between Judge ELMORE and the correspondent of the *National Era*, named KAZIA. Both parties were wounded, but not dangerously.

A letter from Bent's Fort, dated Nov. 23, says the Fort was safe, but that the Kiowas had declared war on the whites. Bent had twenty-five whites and four hundred of the Cheyennes to protect the fort.

B. C. Bachman, late President of the Lancaster (Pa.) Bank, was arrested on Thursday on the charge of embezzling the funds of the Bank, and held to bail in the sum of \$12,000.

The chiefs of the Sac and Fox Indians have had an interview with the Governor of Iowa, to remonstrate against the seizure of their lands by the whites.

There have been about twenty convictions during the last year for the forgery of land warrants.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857.

J. W. WILEY AND E. FURST, EDITORS.

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

Democrats of Thurston!

Remember that to-morrow is the day fixed for holding the precinct meetings of your county. Be not found derelict in the performance of your duty on that day. In the precinct meetings you should lay the plans which will lead to success. The primary steps should here be taken to thoroughly organize the party. Be on hand every true democrat, and come determined to do your whole duty, boldly and fearlessly. Select such delegates only as you can have confidence in, and whom you know will attend to the performance of their duties.

The Olympia precinct meeting will convene here at 11 o'clock, in the house formerly occupied as the executive office, opposite the Nonpareil Saloon.

SAWAMISH COUNTY.—In another column will be found the proceedings of the convention held in this county for the purpose of nominating a delegate to attend the Territorial Convention at Drew's Mill, which resulted, as will be seen by reference thereto, in the selection of Mr. D. SHELTON, as good, and true a democrat as can be found in the Territory. It will also be observed that the convention instructed their delegate as to the choice of the party of the county, and what is expected of him in the performance of his duties as such delegate. We approve of the course pursued by the citizens of this county, and would suggest the propriety of counties in which conventions are yet to be held, to follow the example set by Sawamish.

We also publish the proceedings of a mass meeting held by the citizens of this county, irrespective of political creeds, expressing their views on matters of public policy connected with the affairs of the Territory. The resolutions are well worthy a perusal, as they will tend to show the views entertained in at least one county in the Territory, upon matters past.

What a rebuke to Major (?) Goldsborough! "Solitary and alone" he stands in his county in the views he holds—entirely in opposition to those entertained by his neighbors and friends.

JALAND COUNTY.—We publish the proceedings of the convention held in this county in another column. The delegates selected are Mr. CHAS. PHILLIPS, CALEB MILLER, R. C. HILL and M. L. MOUNTS. They are also instructed. By a private letter received from the Island, we are sorry to learn that that harmony and concert of action which should characterize these deliberations, unfortunately did not prevail. What the causes of dissension and trouble are, the letter does not state. We are informed by Mr. C. PHILLIPS that it is more than probable that a new convention would be called. As represented to us, the convention past was duly and regularly called by the democratic county committee, according to established precedents of our party, and properly attended; yet, as we derive all our information from *ex parte* testimony, we cannot say who are in the right or who are in the wrong, or whether the calling of another convention is just and proper.

We hope, for the success of the cause and the principles we espouse, that the differences in this county may be amicably adjusted before the coming election. Without unanimity and concert of action, we cannot expect to carry the day, nor are we deserving of success.

DELEGATES TO THE TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.—We are informed by Mr. R. S. ROBINSON, late Quartermaster, &c., at Port Townsend, now at this place engaged in completing and bringing to a final close matters and things connected with said office, that Messrs. I. N. EBEL and M. H. FROST have been selected to attend the Territorial Convention from the county of Jefferson. They are both good men, and we have no doubt will give general satisfaction to the people of the county which they represent. How they have been instructed to cast their votes, or whether they have been instructed at all, we have not been able to learn.

CONVENTIONS.—Cowlitz, Pacific and Wahkiakum counties have held their conventions. The two first mentioned counties have been instructed for Stevens. The names of the delegates we have been unable to obtain. Judge SROSO is the delegate from Wahkiakum. We believe he goes unopposed.

King county has also selected the delegates to which it is entitled (four) and the convention unanimously instructed for Judge LANDER.

FROM BELLINGHAM BAY, ETC.—We learn from Mr. R. S. ROBINSON, of Port Townsend, that in consequence of the departure of the steamer *Massachusetts* for San Francisco, and the absence of the proper means of defense, (not a single government vessel being at this time in the Sound), the greatest consternation exists among the inhabitants on this bay, as well as on Whidby's Island, from fear of a visit from the Northern Indians. On the bay the citizens have fortified themselves up, and laid in sufficient subsistence to withstand a three months' siege, as well as made other suitable preparations to successfully repel any sudden invasion or attack.

The character of these Northern hordes, their conveniences for traveling, their weapons for assault and defense, and their savage barbarity and thirst for revenge, are so well known that good reason for alarm at this time, especially in the more remote and sparsely populated portions of the Territory, are not without foundation. We have been annually annoyed with them for the last four years, and all laws, and the efforts of our officers, have proved insufficient to keep them without our borders. Murders—and some of them of the most daring character, within sight of our most populous towns, as was the case at Seattle last fall—have been frequent, while robberies have been almost constant, until since the *Massachusetts*, last November, swept them out of our waters. At this time there is nothing to prevent a visit from these disagreeable neighbors, even to the very seat of government of our Territory.

While the political sages of our country seem to be perplexed and racking their brains in devising a method to deplete the national treasury, and reduce the revenues to a sum that shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of an economically administered government, has it ever entered their heads that as yet the infant settlements of the Pacific have never received even the protection which our exposed situation demands, and that withheld only from a dread of the necessary expense attendant thereon? While liberal appropriations are annually made for defenses on the Atlantic coast to protect our cities, commerce, and property, the Pacific has never received sufficient protection to render safe even our lives. Are not we deserving of the fostering care of the government? or are we neglected merely because our numbers are few? If so, we claim that this is the very reason that we should receive double the consideration. The strong can protect themselves; it is the weak who require support.

Now that Mr. BUCHANAN has fairly entered upon the duties of his responsible station, we hope he may pursue a different policy towards the Territories than that adopted by his predecessors. With the former, the plan of quelling hostilities was pursued. Let the course of the present administration be to prevent them. For this purpose, and as protection against northern invaders, let the new Secretary of the Navy instantly station a substantial and good steamer on the waters of the Sound for its defense, with instructions to make it head-quarters, and not at San Francisco, whenever it suits the convenience and will of the officers to take a pleasure excursion, as is done at present. By doing this, the object sought can be accomplished, and by it only. It may cost, comparatively, but hundreds of dollars to guard against outbreaks and disturbances, but it may require millions to subdue.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn from the master of the sloop "Ino," which left Victoria on Friday last, that some 25 canoes of Northern Indians had attempted to land at that place a few days previous, but were prevented by Gov. Douglas. They will land somewhere, and for all the resistance we can make to prohibit them, we might as well make a virtue of necessity, and welcome them to our shores.

SCIENCE OR MURDER.—A squaw, the wife of DESCHAMP, a Frenchman, was found dead in the vicinity of the Nisqually Reserve on Tuesday last, having come to this end either by hanging herself, or by the hands of others. The Indians on the Reserve were of the opinion, from marks of brutality and wounds upon the body, that foul means had been resorted to by the husband in effecting her death. The Indians were considerably incensed at the deed perpetrated. It is the belief, however, of Mr. W. P. WELLS, the agent on this Reserve, that it was the act of the deceased herself, there having been an altercation between herself and husband a few days previous. Mr. CHAMBERS, Indian interpreter, was promptly dispatched to obtain any information which may tend to throw light upon the matter, and further instructed, if appearances should warrant it, to summons and hold an inquest upon the body. If the deed of others, we hope the murderers, whoever they be, may be speedily brought to justice.

The weather is delightful.

MURDERED BY INDIANS.—A German by name of WILLIAMS, is supposed to have been murdered by the Indians, in the vicinity of Seattle, from the following circumstances: Some time since a robbery had been committed upon the store of Dr. WILLIAMSON, residing some distance back of Seattle, and, after a short lapse of time, the burglars were discovered to be Indians. The parties having been fully identified, were arrested and tried by civil authority, convicted, and sentenced to be whipped—the only punishment, from want of proper places of confinement, that can be inflicted on the Indians, and at the same time the most effectual and beneficial. Unfortunately for the deceased, he was selected as the person to inflict the punishment as prescribed by the sentence, which he did. A few days subsequent to this affair, Mr. W. started in a skiff in the Dewamsh river to remain a certain length of time. Not returning by the time fixed, considerable anxiety was felt by his friends for his safety, and search instituted to ascertain his whereabouts. On examining the residence of the deceased, it became apparent that he had never reached it—every thing being precisely the situation in which it had previously been left; but a few days afterwards, the skiff was taken up at Port Madison, having floated down the river and drifted to that point, and was recognized as having belonged to the deceased. It is, therefore, very probable that Mr. Williams was shot by the Indians, whom he had been called upon to chastise, out of a spirit of revenge, while making his way up the river, and that the body fell overboard.

Has Mr. GREELEY, as well as the enemies of our territory in congress, a tear to shed for the fate of the poor white man who thus meets an untimely end by the hands of the perfidious and ruthless savage? Is this also, one of the "injustices" of the whites? But doubtless Mr. G. can get around all this by saying that we should christianize the poor Indian, and learn him to know that it is wrong to steal. If so, in the name of every citizen of the territory, we invite him here to teach and preach, in which capacity we believe he can be of far more service, (that is if he succeeds) than he is at present in calumniating a people of whom he is ignorant, and in misrepresenting their treatment of the Indians which here too plainly proves him to be an ass. He had better look to his own character (that \$1,000 bribe with which he is charged does not prove him to be a saint) at home, than attempt to blacken the deeds of others abroad.

TO THE LOVERS OF FISH AND FISHING. We would say that everything necessary to enjoy that most exciting of all sports—trout fishing, (the season for which is now fairly at hand)—can be had at Mr. Low's, such as trout hooks and flies, lines, etc. A more pleasant hour cannot be whiled away than in the enjoyment of this most agreeable of recreations. The falls of the Deshutes afford a fine field for operations.

THANKS.—To the Hon. J. PATTON ANDERSON, delegate to Congress from this Territory, for a number of Congressional documents, and other favors.

ALSO, to ASAH EL BUSH, Public Printer of the Territory of Oregon, for copies of the laws, and journals of the House and Council of said Territory, of the last session.

ANSQUATED.—Mr. H. BREBAKER suddenly left these diggings, for parts unknown, sometime during the night of Thursday last. The scamp leaves here indebted to us in the sum of \$10, on subscription, &c., as well as to a number of business men in various sums. A man who would cheat the Printer, we believe is mean enough to rob a church of its sacred vestments. As the *hombre* has served us this trick, we haven't a very exalted opinion of him. He is welcome however to our honest dues, provided he will give us security in the sum of \$5, (his own note, if he pleases) that he will never return. With this assurance, we hope he will give us his address, and we guarantee to forward him a receipt in full. We desire to be useful to the man, and therefore request the fraternity to pass him along, give him a boot'st—but don't send him back.

The Senate passed a bill directing the Postmaster General and the President to make a contract for a line of telegraph between Washington and San Francisco. This says the *N. Y. Herald*, in connection with the wagon road, will do very well for some years as a substitute for a railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. Edwards, of New York, closed the corruption drama on the 25th Feb., by resigning and leaving the House in tears. Messrs. Simonton and Triplett were both expelled from the floor, as correspondents, by a unanimous vote.

The Navy Department have sent orders to Commodore Mirvine, who is stationed at Panama, to dispatch a vessel to the American guano islands to fulfill the orders given him some time ago, which he failed to perform.

A bill abolishing all usury laws has passed the Iowa Assembly.

The Inaugural.

We publish to-day the inaugural address of President BUCHANAN. The address is not so lengthy but that all can give it a fair and careful investigation. It involves matters which affect the welfare and concerns of the entire Union, and cannot therefore be devoid of interest to such as have at heart the good of our country, and would see that Union perpetuated. Let political friends as well as foes peruse it, and compare it with documents of like character issued in days gone by, and see whether the design planned out by the President for its government for the next four years, is not in accordance with democratic principles and policy—a policy which has been found to be eminently practicable, and under which it has flourished and prospered. The new President starts out upon the administration of the affairs of the nation just where PIERCE left it, and is but a continuation of the policy first conceived by the illustrious JEFFERSON, entered upon by MADISON and MONROE, advocated by JACKSON, and sustained by every subsequent administration. However much the times have changed, our principles have been and will remain the same, will forever stand as beacon lights and land marks by which safely to steer the ship of State.

The inaugural is a creditable document, is open and avowed upon all matters of national policy, and silent on nothing upon which he should have spoken. The press at large speak of it in the highest terms of commendation. Even the *New York Herald*, which so strenuously opposed Mr. BUCHANAN during the campaign, now says, "we confidently look to Mr. B. to save the Union, as JACKSON, by his iron steadfastness and fearless action, once saved it in similar dangers." With such a compliment, coming from such a source, every true democrat may feel himself amply rewarded for having done his duty during the late and fearful contest for supremacy and power.

The length of the message, and the convention proceedings published to-day, prevents our speaking upon several topics on which we had designed to have touched.

First look at this Picture, then at that.

The following communication from the Marshal, Mr. CORLISS, requesting that he may set himself to rights in our columns in regard to a charge we made last week, in connection with martial law, is willingly granted. We have not intentionally misrepresented him, and we are happy to see he gives us the proper credit. Yet we cannot see how he has been misrepresented. Let the reader take up the article of last week, and read the following statements in connection therewith, and see how far we have been led astray by our *dullness*. All we attempted to prove was that the conversation respecting "respite," and "pardons," never occurred, and that the "Marshal never obtained it," from Mr. Miller, or any one else, as would naturally be inferred from Judge CHEWORTH's letter to the Secretary. The letter must have been thus understood by Gen. MILLER, (and just as we understand it) otherwise the letter of explanation from the Marshal to Gen. Miller, would have been uncalled for. But if otherwise viewed and understood by the readers of the "Pioneer," why, then, Mr. Marshal, we stand corrected, and you are cleared from the imputation. "The deed's upon our head," and we must pay the "penalty" for our *stupidity*. Here is the Marshal's letter requesting publication:

OLYMPIA, April 15th, 1857.

ENTRUS TO "PIONEER & DEMOCRAT."
Sirs:—In the last number of your paper, you have, unintentionally, no doubt, misrepresented me. In commenting on a statement contained in a letter from Judge CHEWORTH to Secretary MARY, you say "the marshal flatly contradicted the statement, and we can make good our assertion." The fact is, the marshal has not flatly contradicted the statement, and that you can make good your assertion, is simply a mistake. I have stated that I did not report anything of the kind as coming from Gen. Miller to my self. But the Judge in his letter did not (as you seem to infer), state that "the marshal" got his information from Mr. Miller, and I have merely stated that Mr. Miller did not report it to me. I have not therefore contradicted the Judge's statement, and had you not been extremely dull when looking over these papers, you would have discovered this fact.

It is true I have now no distinct recollection of any report as to the alleged conversation between Gen. Miller and the executive, (the Judge may have been mistaken as to his author,) but the report for Col. Shaw was publicly talked of, and was looked for and expected.

In conclusion, I have to request that you give this place in the columns of your paper, and that you do not again use my name in a manner to compel me to claim a similar right. I have endeavored to stand aloof from the discussions, and I protest against being drawn into them.

I am, very respectfully,
GEO. W. CORLISS.

It will be seen that he is a little wavering in his confidence of his own memory, and has no distinct recollection of any report as to the alleged conversation between Gen. Miller and the Executive, and thinks the "Judge must have been mistaken as to his author." This is simply a verification of what we stated last week, that as it never had occurred, it could not have been so reported, and must have had its origin in idle rumor as suggested in our last issue. As to the respite of Col. SHAW having been "publicly talked of" we have no doubt. In fact, it was not only "looked for and expected," but many would very much like to have seen it served. Numbers would have stood ready to magnify the "error," and reported it as an "outrage upon the community." Many other things and acts would certain persons also like to have seen, which they did not see, and many things have they seen which they cared nothing about seeing, among which sights are the letters of various persons to the Secretary.

We will now give the *flat contradiction* of the marshal, on which we based our assertion, that we could "make good our assertion." It may indeed be *flat*, but Mr. CorliSS's explanation, we believe, is still flatter. We merely endeavored to convince Judge C. that he must be mistaken in some of his assertions, and we think the following will do it. Look at it:—

OLYMPIA, April 14, 1857.
Sirs:—Having had my attention called to an official letter from Judge CHEWORTH to Wm. L. MARY, Secretary of State, dated June 8th, 1856. I find I am made to report to the Judge that Gov. Stevens had determined to respite all convictions of Col. Shaw, &c., and that you advised the Gov. "that his pardoning power did not go to offences of that kind, that you had seen it tried in Iowa."
In justice to yourself, I have to state that I could not, and therefore did not, report anything of the kind as coming from you to myself, for I have no recollection of having ever conversed with you on that subject. I will add that reports were current before the trial of Col. Shaw, that the governor would grant such respite. This was previous to your arrival with the letter referred to by the Judge.

I am, respectfully,
GEO. W. CORLISS,
U. S. Marshall.

Wm. W. MILLER, Esq.,
Qr. Mr. &c., Olympia, W. T.

THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1857.

The procession started for the Capitol about noon. It was very long, and presented a beautiful appearance. The military of the District and community were fully represented.

MESSRS. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE rode in an open carriage, surrounded by the Keystone Club, preceded by the military and a representation by a lady of the goddess of Liberty mounted on a high platform, drawn by six horses, and followed by a model of a ship-of-war of considerable size, made by the mechanics of the Washington Navy Yard.

Then followed the various clubs, Engine companies, &c., according to the programme already published.

Mr. BUCHANAN reached the Capitol about 1 p. m., and proceeded to deliver his Inaugural Address.

The crowd was tremendous, and the cheering very enthusiastic.

Twenty-four military companies, seven clubs and associations, and several fire companies participated in the procession.

The oath was administered to Mr. BUCHANAN after the reading of the Inaugural.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and the ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American People, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government except the desire to serve my country and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the People proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority shall govern to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories! Congress is neither to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the People thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States as a natural consequence. Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, and beside, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas act the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But, be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right

of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be faster than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The whole Territorial question being settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free Government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided, and no other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that under the Constitution—every in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not then hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, while it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave and to the whole country; it has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all our political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. The political subjects which but a few years ago exasperated the public mind have passed away and are now nearly forgotten; but this question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event, no form of Government, however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object. It is an evil of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union.

Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point.

We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expansive country such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin.

But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evil which would result from disunion to every portion of the Confederacy—to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel a humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint even of the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics, and history proves that when this has decayed and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever. Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its Treasury. This too necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures and begets a race of speculators and jobbers whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain the public money. The party through its official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the constitution. Among these, I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the Navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tannage coast—now greater than that of any other nation, as well as the defence of our extended sea coast. It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the Government. To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has been accomplished in such a manner to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially to those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of bene-

fitting favored corporations, individuals, or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality, which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff—but the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance, as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of the public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, while it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only promote the prosperity of the new States, by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens, they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native-born citizens, and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The Federal Constitution is a grant from the States to Congress to certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant shall be liberally or strictly construed, has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the Government is the only true as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, they have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the Government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms or by the plainest implication. While deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear that under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money toward the construction of a military road when this is absolutely necessary for the defense of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution, Congress has power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia in aid of invasion. Thus endowed in an ample manner with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion. How is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the territory of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic to meet and repel the invader? In case of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive that while the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should deny to them by any fair construction the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Beside, the Government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion.

I forbear, for the present, from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many difficulties in the way, which now appear formidable, will, in a great degree, vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained.

It may be right that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks as to our rights and duties as a member of the great Family of Nations. In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principles approved by our own experience from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own national interest, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence toward fellow-men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return. It is our glory that while other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave kindred, and independent people to blend their des-

tinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exceptions. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain if in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people under the protection of the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, while humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Democratic Meeting in Sawamish County.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Sawamish county, W. T., held at the county seat, April 11th, 1857, for the dispatch of such business as the Democracy of said county saw fit to transact, on motion of C. W. Swindall, F. Kennedy was called to the chair, and J. L. Morrow appointed secretary.

Wm. M. Morrow was called upon to state the object of the meeting, which was ably done.

On motion of Col. M. T. Simmons, David Shelton was unanimously chosen as our delegate to attend the Territorial Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate to Congress.

On motion of Charles Graham, C. W. Swindall, M. T. Simmons, Lee Hancock, F. Kennedy were chosen to attend the convention to be held at Olympia on the 4th Saturday in April, 1857, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent Sawamish and Thurston counties.

On motion of C. W. Swindall, Lee Hancock, and Charles Graham were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our delegate to the Territorial Convention, to be held at Drew's Mills, Lewis county, W. T., on the 11th of May, 1857, be instructed to vote for, and use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Isaac I. Stevens as the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the course pursued by him in his official actions as Governor of this Territory, and Commander-in-Chief of the volunteer forces in the late Indian war, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, believing, as we do, that he has faithfully and impartially filled each respective office with credit to himself and the Territory of Washington.

viction, commenced hostilities by massacring numerous families, without distinction of age or sex.

Resolved, That the people of this Territory have been grossly misrepresented and slandered by those in high authority, as well as those petty personal and political enemies of Gov. Stevens, with a view to his overthrow to gratify personal and political ends.

Resolved, That during the late hostilities, everything looked dark and gloomy, and that for months the citizens in every portion of the Territory were compelled to take shelter in block-houses for safety, and for months we had reason to expect an almost universal outbreak of the enemy, in which event how we, with our wives and little ones, could have escaped, is known only to Him who rules the destiny of all events of time, and that it was arrested only by the wisdom and untiring perseverance of the Governor, and others in his superintendency.

Resolved further, That the people of this Territory owe to Gov. Stevens a debt of gratitude, and that they cannot express it in words only, but in works, and that by a universal uprising of the whole people in his favor, and running him as Delegate to Congress, and electing him, that it would be the best vindication of the people of the Territory against those vile slanders sent forth to the world by those who, like the snail, leave their slime wherever they crawl.

Resolved, That as a Democrat, Governor Stevens has been firm and unflinching, and has ever used his influence for the union and advancement of the party, and for the best interests of the Territory; therefore we, as the Democratic party of Sawamish county, believe him entitled to the nomination.

Resolved, That Col. J. Patton Anderson, our Delegate in Congress, has our entire confidence in his ability and efficiency as a Delegate, and that he has done as much for the people of the Territory as any other man could have done, under the same circumstances, in times of such high political excitement.

On motion of Charles Graham, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of David Shelton, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the *Pioneer and Democrat*.

On motion, adjourned.

F. KENNEDY, Chm'n.
J. L. MORROW, Sec'y.

Mass Meeting in Sawamish County.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Sawamish county was held at the county seat, on the 11th of April, 1857, for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion of the whole people in regard to the official action of Isaac I. Stevens.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in the course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars. Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of some law or resolution of Congress authorizing the expenditure.

To supply the deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Light House Establishment.—For supplying fire and light-houses, wicks, channels, kinks, polishing powder, whitening and cleaning materials, transportation and other necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, two hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For expenses of raising, loading, painting, repairing, reworking and supplying boats, buoys and day-buoys, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coaling and numbering all the buoys, one hundred and seven thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses of twenty-three light-houses, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For completing the light-house near Coffin's Patches off Dry Bank, on the Florida reef, between Caycroft Reef and Sand Key light-houses, twenty-four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For completing the light-house on Ship-shoal, Louisiana, to take the place of the light vessel at that point, thirty-eight thousand and nine hundred dollars and seventy cents.

For continuing the construction of the light-house on the rocks called the "Star and Plow," near the entrance to Buzzard's bay, in Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars.

For restoring the building and repairing injuries to the iron building on the island of Brandywine, situated on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts, in Long Island Sound, and in Newark, New York, Delaware, and Chesapeake bays, forty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

PIERCE COUNTY Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Committee announces to the Democracy of Pierce county that they have fixed upon the Twenty-ninth of April, for holding a Convention for the selection of delegates to attend the Territorial Convention to be held at Drew's Mills, Lewis county, May 11th, for the nomination of a candidate for delegate to Congress.

The undersigned, citizens of Thurston and Sawamish counties, and members of the Democratic party in view of the importance of the coming election in July, and in order that there may be perfect harmony in the party, would respectfully recommend that precinct meetings be held in the different precincts for the counties, on the THIRD SATURDAY OF APRIL NEXT, to choose delegates to a DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION to be held at OLYMPIA, on the FOURTH SATURDAY OF APRIL, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent Thurston and Sawamish counties in the next Legislature, and for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Territorial convention, to be held at Drew's Mills, Lewis county, on the Eleventh day of May next. We would respectfully recommend that one delegate be sent to the county convention for each town in each precinct in the counties, this being the basis of the representation in our former conventions.

Whitefield Kirkley, W. Packwood, Levi Shelton, J. R. Smith, Geo. Edwards, R. F. Shaw, Sidney S. Ford, Jr., L. Yocum, P. J. Chambers, Joseph A. White, William W. Miller, Urban E. Hicks, D. B. Phillips, Courtland Ehrhidge, Mathew P. Burns, M. D.

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Resolved, That as a Democrat, Governor Stevens has been firm and unflinching, and has ever used his influence for the union and advancement of the party, and for the best interests of the Territory; therefore we, as the Democratic party of Sawamish county, believe him entitled to the nomination.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the course pursued by him in his official actions as Governor of this Territory, and Commander-in-Chief of the volunteer forces in the late Indian war, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, believing, as we do, that he has faithfully and impartially filled each respective office with credit to himself and the Territory of Washington.

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Religious Notices.

The Rev. G. W. WINTHROP, (Presbyterian), will preach at the new district school house, on every other Sabbath, commencing December 7th, 1856, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m.

D. PHILLIPS, J. D. HORTON, J. D. L. PHILLIPS, San Francisco, Cal., Sole Agents for OLYMPIA.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

NEW STORE, SPINNING SPRING AND SUMMER ASSORTMENT, PHILLIPS, HORTON, & CO., Having established themselves permanently in Olympia, in the mercantile business, would respectfully inform the public that they are now opening on the corner of Main and Second streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Family Groceries, Boots, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., which they propose selling at very low prices for cash or country produce, but not on credit.

GOING-CHEAP! 3000 POUNDS BACON, SHOULDER, &c., can be had at a bargain, by calling soon. This bacon is of an extra quality, home cured, and well adapted for the table. It is sold in the most confidentially recommended to those desirous of obtaining a good article. LEVI OPPITT, Olympia, April 9, 1857.

MEDICAL. G. K. WILLARD, M. D., HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY K. SILVERSTEIN, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

DRUGS & MEDICINES. The undersigned has just received, and will hereafter keep constantly on hand, and make thereby such additions as the wants of the community shall seem to require, a full, complete, and genuine stock of DRUGS & MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS, &c., &c.

DR. M. P. BURNS, late of Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., has removed to Olympia, into the house formerly occupied by John W. Parker, on Main street, next door to Wilson's new store, for the purpose of practicing his profession. He has a large and complete stock of medicines, and is prepared to attend to all cases of disease. His office is at the corner of Main and Second streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, April 9, 1857.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5, of an A. F. M. Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month. All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, is held every Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel. All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. EDWARD FURSTE, Sec'y. Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

New Advertisements.

E. S. FOWLER, Geo. O. Wilson, F. A. Wilson, San Francisco, Port Townsend.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

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New Advertisements. E. S. FOWLER, Geo. O. Wilson, F. A. Wilson, San Francisco, Port Townsend.

Administrator's Sale.

By order of the court, issued out of the Probate court of the county of Thurston, and Territory of Washington, at its April term, 1857, I will sell, on Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1857, at 10 o'clock, p. m., at the premises of William Holmes, late of said county, deceased, to the highest bidder for cash, a lot of Lumber, Haul, Cattle, Horses, Wheat, Farming utensils, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c., constituting the goods, effects and personal property of said estate. For further information enquire upon the premises or of the undersigned. S. S. FORD, Sr., Adm'r of estate of William Holmes, dec'd. Thurston county, April 15th, 1857.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BARNES & AYERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Stoves & Tin-ware.

Watches and Jewelry; G. COLLIER ROBINS, Portland, Oregon.

THE undersigned has just returned from California with a new stock of Merchandise...

IF YOU ARE COMING, WHY DON'T YOU COME ALONG?

NEW ARRIVAL, PER SARAH WARREN, CARIB, AND SAM MERRITT.

CLARK DREW, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Steilacoom, W. T.

WILL attend promptly to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, of Chronometers, and Nautical Instruments generally.

E. H. WILSON, WM. G. DUNLAP, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Farming Implements.

W. H. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Steilacoom, W. T.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D., Seattle, King County, W. T.

M. LOUISON & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

Bettman Brothers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

LAFAYETTE BALCH, Merchant, Steilacoom, Washington Territory.

WM. WRIGHT, SADDLER, Olympia, Washington Territory.

GEORGE GALLAGHER, Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tin-ware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

For Sale, A two story dwelling, situated in Seattle, King county, designed either as a store or tavern.

Noisy Carriers, Book and Stationery Company, 77 Long Street, San Francisco, California.

ALAN, LOWE & CO., Commission Merchants, 123 Clay Street, San Francisco.

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GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers. In addition to my former extensive variety of Fruit, Shrubs, and Ornamental Trees...

Also, a fine lot of ornamental trees, such as English Walnut, American Elm, Horse Chestnut, butternut, weeping willow, &c.

With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, and other trees...

OLYMPIA, FEB. 20, 1857.

IF YOU ARE COMING, WHY DON'T YOU COME ALONG?

NEW ARRIVAL, PER SARAH WARREN, CARIB, AND SAM MERRITT.

CLARK DREW, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Steilacoom, W. T.

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Warning to the Public.

The undersigned would caution the public against the purchase of two notes, bearing date January 23d, 1857, and dated at Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., drawn in favor of B. F. Cooper, and for the sum of \$1,000...

Stocks, Smith and Gunsmith Shop. M. J. WEST & CO. have established themselves in Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., where they will carry on Blacksmithing in all its branches.

WILSON & DUNLAP, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Embroideries, Dress Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps and Clothing.

Notice. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in Portland, O. T., till 12 M., April 26th, for the performance of the following work at the Vancouver and Steilacoom Military Road...

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Cabinet & Chair Shop.

THE CITIZENS of Olympia and the surrounding country, are invited to call on the undersigned, who has just received from the well known Cabinet Shop, and is prepared to fill all orders at short notice. He will also keep constantly on hand a variety of furniture, such as Bedsteads, Tables, &c.

THE PUGET MILL CO. CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber, rough or dressed, heavy timber, masts and spars, to order, at the mill, on the coast of Thurston County, The Puget Sound, (Hood's Canal) W. T.

Sandwich Islands Produce, AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teaklet Hood's Canal. Apply to J. P. KELLER.

Livery Stable. HAVING purchased the interest of A. J. Baldwin, in the Livery Stable, heretofore under the name of J. K. Hearn, would inform the public that he has just received, and intended keeping constantly on hand a choice assortment of...

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS COMPANY. Treasure, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of the United States, Territory by every steamer to all parts of California and the Atlantic States, leaving the office at Olympia about the 24th and 26th of every month.

Hardware Emporium. THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership with the HARDWARE, STOVE, AND TIN BUSINESS, will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. AYERS) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of...

Information Wanted. OF the present whereabouts, if living, of AARON B. BERRY, who emigrated from Wisconsin for California in 1847, and resided there until 1855, when he went to Oregon to purchase cattle, and has not been heard from since.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION. A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art. This paper presents in the most elegant and available form, a weekly literary miscellany of notable events of the day.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 1st. The volunteers of Washington Territory, of both staff and line, are hereby disbanded.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 2d. The Adjutant General, Quarter Master & Commissary General, with such officers and employees as they may require to perform the duties of their offices, are retained in service till further orders.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 3d. All officers commanding companies, who are discharged, upon condition of their muster rolls at the office of the Adjutant General, and the settlement of their accounts for public property with the Quarter Master General.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 4th. The senior officers of the late Second Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, and the military and civil officers of the same, who were retained in service, till further orders.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 5th. No purchases of property or supplies, after this date, will be made by any officer or employee, without special orders from the Quarter Master General.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 6th. The Commander-in-Chief desires me to express to the officers and men of the right wing of the 2d Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Shaw, the North Battalion, commanded by Major Joseph Beckwith, the Southern, by Major Maxon, and the Central, by Major Hamilton, his most cordial thanks, for the signal gallantry, resolute endurance, and excellent discipline they have displayed and maintained during their six months' arduous, faithful, and efficient service.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 7th. The nature of the vast region of country traversed, the arduous and perilous character of the service, the valorous and patriotic spirit which has characterized the citizen soldiery of the 2d Regiment, are well known and appreciated by the inhabitants of Washington Territory, who will know how to honor for all future time, the names of the brave men who have maintained the field-honor of civilization upon this remote frontier.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 8th. History will present the fact with credit and honor to the volunteers of the 2d Regiment, who during the six months of their active service of one thousand and thirty miles of the Territory, not a single friendly Indian has been harmed by a volunteer, or sent to the Indian Reservation, or molested, and the captured property of the Indians, and the arms and accoutrements of the same, have been faithfully accounted for by them.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 9th. The efficient staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, both personal and material, of the 2d Regiment, are hereby commended to the attention of the citizens, who are invited to keep on foot, feel, cheer, arm, and partly mount one thousand most efficient and serviceable troops.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 10th. With these facts for the future history, the year 1856, although obscure in material prospect, is rich in honorable achievements, and will be remembered by the descendants of the troops, now residing in the avocations of peace, with pride and exultation.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 11th. Adjt. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces, By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief, Washington Territory Volunteers. 6451.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 12th. Adjt. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces, By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief, Washington Territory Volunteers. 6451.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 13th. Adjt. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces, By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief, Washington Territory Volunteers. 6451.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 14th. Adjt. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces, By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief, Washington Territory Volunteers. 6451.

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General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 19th. Adjt. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces, By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief, Washington Territory Volunteers. 6451.

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General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 21st. Adjt. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces, By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief, Washington Territory Volunteers. 6451.

Boarding House.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish board and lodging by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms, having fitted up a large and comfortable house, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, immediately opposite the residence of Mr. Tibbet, in a pleasant part of the town.

THE PUGET MILL CO. CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber, rough or dressed, heavy timber, masts and spars, to order, at the mill, on the coast of Thurston County, The Puget Sound, (Hood's Canal) W. T.

Sandwich Islands Produce, AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teaklet Hood's Canal. Apply to J. P. KELLER.

Livery Stable. HAVING purchased the interest of A. J. Baldwin, in the Livery Stable, heretofore under the name of J. K. Hearn, would inform the public that he has just received, and intended keeping constantly on hand a choice assortment of...

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS COMPANY. Treasure, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of the United States, Territory by every steamer to all parts of California and the Atlantic States, leaving the office at Olympia about the 24th and 26th of every month.

Hardware Emporium. THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership with the HARDWARE, STOVE, AND TIN BUSINESS, will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. AYERS) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of...

Information Wanted. OF the present whereabouts, if living, of AARON B. BERRY, who emigrated from Wisconsin for California in 1847, and resided there until 1855, when he went to Oregon to purchase cattle, and has not been heard from since.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION. A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art. This paper presents in the most elegant and available form, a weekly literary miscellany of notable events of the day.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 1st. The volunteers of Washington Territory, of both staff and line, are hereby disbanded.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 2d. The Adjutant General, Quarter Master & Commissary General, with such officers and employees as they may require to perform the duties of their offices, are retained in service till further orders.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 3d. All officers commanding companies, who are discharged, upon condition of their muster rolls at the office of the Adjutant General, and the settlement of their accounts for public property with the Quarter Master General.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 4th. The senior officers of the late Second Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, and the military and civil officers of the same, who were retained in service, till further orders.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 5th. No purchases of property or supplies, after this date, will be made by any officer or employee, without special orders from the Quarter Master General.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 6th. The Commander-in-Chief desires me to express to the officers and men of the right wing of the 2d Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Shaw, the North Battalion, commanded by Major Joseph Beckwith, the Southern, by Major Maxon, and the Central, by Major Hamilton, his most cordial thanks, for the signal gallantry, resolute endurance, and excellent discipline they have displayed and maintained during their six months' arduous, faithful, and efficient service.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 7th. The nature of the vast region of country traversed, the arduous and perilous character of the service, the valorous and patriotic spirit which has characterized the citizen soldiery of the 2d Regiment, are well known and appreciated by the inhabitants of Washington Territory, who will know how to honor for all future time, the names of the brave men who have maintained the field-honor of civilization upon this remote frontier.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 8th. History will present the fact with credit and honor to the volunteers of the 2d Regiment, who during the six months of their active service of one thousand and thirty miles of the Territory, not a single friendly Indian has been harmed by a volunteer, or sent to the Indian Reservation, or molested, and the captured property of the Indians, and the arms and accoutrements of the same, have been faithfully accounted for by them.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 9th. The efficient staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, both personal and material, of the 2d Regiment, are hereby commended to the attention of the citizens, who are invited to keep on foot, feel, cheer, arm, and partly mount one thousand most efficient and serviceable troops.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 10th. With these facts for the future history, the year 1856, although obscure in material prospect, is rich in honorable achievements, and will be remembered by the descendants of the troops, now residing in the avocations of peace, with pride and exultation.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 11th. Adjt. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces, By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief, Washington Territory Volunteers. 6451.

General Orders, No. 7. HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 12th. Adjt. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces, By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief, Washington Territory Volunteers. 6451.

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SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing superior article of sawed lumber. Seattle, Sept. 3, 1856. H. L. YESLER & CO.

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