

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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POETRY.

Woman, Lovely Woman.

We cannot, we think--an' we often think on the subject--pay a nobler compliment to woman, than by copying the following effusion, which originally appeared in the London Athenaeum. It pays a merited tribute to that sex, which all of us, by our earliest instincts, are taught to honor and adore.

Proud man my climb ambition's height, And seek to win the meed of fame; Yes, he may feel his breast beat light, When glory beams around his name; But not for these does woman seek--

Should prove her portion, yet the ray Of her pure love will never change, Though hope, and health, and bliss decay; By patient smiles and kinder tone

Woman has faults and weakness, too, But stronger man, oh! blame them not; Believe me her affection true Through change of life shall cheer thy lot.

Letters from Florida state that a fight was had with Billy Bowlegs' forces on the 21st March. The following particulars have been received from Colonel Loomis of the Fifth Infantry.

A man who has been in the woods 36 years was recently captured at St. Joseph, Missouri, according to accounts published, but escaped shortly after.

A San Antonio (Texas) correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligence says that the camels landed in that State some months since are now quartered at Baudara Pass, about 75 miles north of San Antonio.

The Washington Star says that positive information has been received in Washington city that Brigham Young and his crew have burned the United States archives, court records, &c., in Utah Territory;

Wm. J. May, formerly editor of the Cleveland Herald, died on the 9th of February, on the line of Tehuantepec stage road, (which he was engaged in building,) about midway between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific.

A visitor at Niagara Falls came near being carried over the falls, having fallen into the river whilst walking at the base of the ledge. He clung to a rock, and was rescued, climbing up a bank 300 feet in height.

NEWS BY EXPRESS!

Two Days in Advance of the U. S. Mail!

Seventeen Days Later from the Atlantic States!

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON:

The Wagon Road!

Important from Europe!

WALKER STILL AT RIVAS!

We are indebted, for the following summary of news, to Mr. CHAS. E. WILLIAMS, the indefatigable and trustworthy agent of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, who arrived here on Wednesday evening last:

From Washington.

The new Cabinet are busily engaged in deapitation and appointment, nevertheless important diplomatic matters are under consideration. The most important of the latter have been the negotiations pending between the English and French Ambassadors relative to our Government holding to a strict neutrality in the Chinese imbroglio.

Both the French and English Ministers have expressed the views of their Governments in reference to the United States to be a desire to retain the most friendly footing, and have hinted that as a return for our neutrality in China, to remain neutral in matters pertaining to the American continent.

It was reported in diplomatic circles that the instructions of Senor Tassara, the new Spanish Minister, direct him to make any propositions relative to the purchase or cession of Cuba a matter of offence to his Government.

Mr. Appleton, the editor of the Washington Union, has resigned, and has been succeeded by W. A. Harris, an ex-member of Congress from Virginia and a resident of Missouri.

A rumor that the Government had appointed Senator Benjamin to negotiate for the purchase of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is denounced as a fabrication.

Intelligence having been received of the opening of the Tehuantepec route, it is understood that the Postmaster General will shortly direct the United States mail to be sent via that route.

The United States Treasurer reports that the amount subject to draft in the various United States depositories on the 24th March was \$24,722,821.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Guthrie intends becoming a banker at Louisville.

A new minister is to be appointed to Nicaragua.

Letters say that by next winter there will be a good wagon road to California, irrespective of the other two--the Fort Kearney and El Paso--for which the act of Congress makes provision, through Kansas and New Mexico, to Fort Defiance, and the Colorado, which is not required to be constructed by contract, although the work will be performed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior has had a conversation with Senators Douglas and Weller, Mr. Chapman, of Nebraska, Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, and Mr. Denver, relative to the wagon roads to the Pacific authorized by the act of the last Congress.

The Secretary of the Interior has again got himself into a squabble with the Government, and Gen. Cass has been obliged to write him rather a long letter upon international law and the privileges of ministers.

Mr. Fillmore writes a patriotic letter to acknowledge the receipt of a side of "Union beef" sent him from the South.

to his house. The woman did so, and the worthy Chevalier has invoked the interposition of the State Department to defend his right as Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria against interference with his servants. Gen. Cass' letter is said to be an exquisite brochure, as he has very little sympathy for dirty work of any kind, and less for that of Austria.

Despatches were received on the 30th March at the State Department from Minister Brown and Commissioner Morse, at New Granada, informing our Government that they had failed to accomplish anything. The New Granadian Government contend that they are not responsible for the property destroyed at the riot and mob at Panama, and that the demands of this government will not be complied with.

The mission of our Commissioner and the demands of our Minister having failed, they will return home immediately. Gen. Herran, the New Granadian Minister, called on Gen. Cass at the State Department, and had quite a protracted interview relative to our difficulties. It is not known what course our government will pursue.

Hon. Robert J. Walker has accepted the Governorship of Kansas. In his letter of acceptance he says: "I understand that you and all your Cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fide residents of the Territory, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State Constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly entertained and expressed by me in my public career."

Hon. Frederick Stanton, late member of Congress from Tennessee, has been appointed Secretary of the Territory, vice Woodson, and left immediately to act as Governor until Mr. Walker can effect his arrangements. Woodson is to receive a Land Office.

Great difficulty has been experienced in making a selection for the Governorship of Utah, Hon. Fayette McMullen, of Virginia, having indignantly refused the tender. It is stated that the Administration have decided to send some military man.

SUMMARY.--A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis, April 2d, says: "Rumor says that one hundred and fifty filibusters, commanded by the son of one of our merchants, are about to leave this city to form an expedition, shortly to sail from New Orleans, destined to invade Costa Rica, and thus relieve Gen. Walker by diverting the attention of his enemies to another point. Abundant means are said to be at the disposal of this expedition."

A letter received at Pittsburg, from a responsible source, dated Fort Dodge, Iowa, March 23, says that a settlement of twenty families at the head waters of the Des Moines river had been attacked by Indians, and that it was supposed that all were murdered. Only two houses were visited by the persons bringing the news, in which fourteen dead bodies were found. Some had been shot, and others inhumanly clubbed to death. It is presumed that the whole number of persons composing the settlement were killed, or that they are now in captivity.

The steamer "Forest Rose" was blown up near Napoleon, Arkansas, on the 1st of April, killing and wounding twenty persons.

The friends of Walker are busily recruiting in New Orleans.

The town of Jacksonport, Arkansas, has been almost entirely reduced to ashes. The whole business portion of the town was consumed, with an estimated loss of \$150,000.

A fire in Plymouth, Indiana, has destroyed property to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, being nearly the whole business part of the town.

Our intelligence from every section of the Union assures us that the wheat crop never presented a more promising appearance at this season of the year.

Late accounts from New Mexico represent the Indians as very hostile. The Mexicans and Indians had had several battles. It was reported that Judge Hoppin, James Lucas, James Hubbell, and two other Americans, had been killed.

A vein of copper, 24 feet in width, has been discovered near Elk Run, Fauquier county, Va. A company of capitalists have purchased the estate, comprising 150 acres, and intend to give the mine a trial.

An iron comb, about four inches long, with the letters "G. Washington" forming the top, has been picked up in Chester county, Penn. The Westchester Republican says: "Very likely this comb belonged to the age when Washington and his army were at Valley Forge."

Mr. Fillmore writes a patriotic letter to acknowledge the receipt of a side of "Union beef" sent him from the South.

The principal event in Boston has been the trial of Rev. I. S. Kallough for adultery. The Journal says: "There has not been a trial in this vicinity since that of Prof. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman, which has excited so much general interest as that of Mr. Kallough."

The proceedings in the case of John Dean, for the possession of his wife, Miss Mary Ann Baker, have all resulted in favor of the loving pair, and the Gothams are now on the lookout for some new excitement. The medical commissioner appointed to examine Mrs. Dean, as to whether she was of unsound mind, as alleged by her parents, declared that she was perfectly sane, and the judge decided that the parties were legally married,--that John had a perfect right to his Mary Ann, and he ordered all proceedings to be dismissed, and that Mr. Baker deliver his daughter to her husband. The mandate of the court was obeyed, and Mr. Dean and his wife left for Louisville, Ky.

A chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of one of the victims of the National Hotel, Washington, epidemic, has demonstrated that arsenic was used.

A natural son of McDonough has laid claim to \$100,000 of the famous estate.

In May 1856, Mr. James Waddell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., sent his son, seventeen years of age, to take charge of a farm at Lackawana, Pa., and the son had been living there until February, when he mysteriously disappeared. McGurk, a laborer on the farm, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the disappearance of the boy, and confined in jail, and has since confessed that the boy had been shot in bed, and his body subsequently buried, and the remains thrown into a creek.

Hon. Edward Everett has received from Mrs. Dudley, the widow of the founder of the Dudley Observatory, a superb massive silver pitcher. The gift was made through the agency of Gov. King of N. Y.

The Manchester American says that Ex-President Pierce will return to New Hampshire about the middle of May.

Return J. Ward has been convicted of the murder of his wife at Toledo, N. Y.

David Hunt, of Rodney, Mississippi, has donated \$25,000 to the American Colonization Society.

Southern papers chronicle the passage of the first train of cars the entire distance from Savannah and Charleston, on the Atlantic Ocean, to Memphis on the Mississippi river.

Gen. Shields has been elected President of the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroad company.

Five men were killed recently by an accident on the Illinois Central Railroad, near La Salle.

The ship Cathedral was lost off Cape Horn, on the 18th of February, whilst on her voyage from Boston to San Francisco. The captain and nine men were lost also. The ship was thrown on her beam ends in a gale, and sank in 45 minutes. Thirty-six of the crew took to an open boat and were rescued by the bark Ann Pitcairn, Sharp, of Maryport, England.

From an extra of the Aspinwall Courier, April 4th, we gather the following particulars, received by the West India mail steamer Clyde:

GRANTOWN, April 2, 1857. The most important news is, that Walker was said to be killed in, in the plaza of Rivas, the allies being entrenched within 400 yards of the enemy.

On the 23d or 24th of the past month, Col Lockridge destroyed the defences and abandoned the positions at Serapiqui and San Carlos Island, and with all his forces on board the steamers Rescue and Scott, went up the river to attack the Fort of Castillo.

Two deserters arrived here on Sunday last. They stated that they left on the Friday night previous--that Col. Lockridge was then at Machuca Rapids, and that he had been engaged up to that time in getting his provisions, ammunition, &c., over the Rapids--that it was his intention to attack Castillo the next morning.

The steamer Asia with dates from Liverpool to March 20th, arrived at New York on the 4th inst. Her news is important. The British Ministry had sustained a defeat in relation to the Chinese War and Parliament had been prorogued on the 21st. Lord Elgin, formerly Governor-General of Canada, has superseded Sir John Bowring as Minister to China.

A vote of confidence in Ministers has been passed by the city of London, also at Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, Cork, Lincoln, Belfast, and Cheltenham.

The Parliamentary elections were creating an unusual excitement.

It is said that the final sittings of the Paris Conference on Turkish affairs (which will be chiefly devoted to the question of the Principalities) will be held in June. The third meeting of the Neufchatel Conference at Paris will take place shortly, instructions of a more favorable cast having been received from Berlin. Austria is on the point of breaking off diplomatic relations with Sardinia, and the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies has voted, by 103 to 14, the considerable sum of 5,000,000 francs to put the fortifications of Alessandria into an immediate state of defense. Full instructions were sent from Cadix on the 12th, to Gen. Concha, at Havana, respecting the difficulties with Mexico. Meantime, the Mexican Envoy has arrived at Madrid. The treaty for the abolition of the Danish Sound Dues was signed at Copenhagen on the 14th.

France and England had become reconciled to the policy of the King of Naples. Feruk Khan, the Persian Envoy, had arrived in London, from Paris, and the full text of the treaty made between himself and Lord Crowell was published.

Mehemet Bey, (the Polish Colonel Bangya,) with 300 men, equipped by English sympathizers, had landed in Circassia, from the English steamer Kangaroo, to aid the Circassians. M. Bouteneff, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, has demanded explanations from Great Britain on the subject.

The advices from India report very great stringency at Calcutta where the rates were 12 per cent. for loans on Government stocks, and 14 per cent. for commercial bills.

From Netherlands India we learn that England was at war with Japan. Two British vessels of war had broken the chain barrier throwu across the mouth of the port of Nagasaki and forced an entrance to the anchorages. No cause is assigned for the act, nor did the Japanese resist, although the town was well fortified on the sea side.

Negotiations are said to be going on between France and England for sending a French army of 20,000 men to China in English vessels.

Accounts from the frontiers of China announce that the Government of Peking is in a state of dissolution, that the Emperor has no cash, and is forced to issue iron coin, that all the moneyed men had left the city, and that the Chinese and Manchoues are in open hostility.

A private letter from a French naval officer serving in the Chinese squadron says that many of the Europeans who partook of the poisoned bread at Hongkong lost their teeth, their nails, and even the hair of their heads. A Russian captain was attacked with ophthalmia, and his sight is despaired of. About four hundred persons were more or less poisoned. The writer asserts that there are Europeans in the Chinese fleet, and the aptitude displayed by the native sailors is described as extraordinary.

The marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium is fixed for the 21st of July.

The Hudson Bay Company and our North-west Coast.

The readers of the Bulletin will have observed from the last letter of our regular London correspondent, that the question of a renewal of the Hudson's Bay Company charter is about to be discussed fully in the British Parliament. The general feeling there seems to be that the charter will be allowed to expire by its own limitation in 1856, and the territory be then added to Canada.

As bordering our northern possessions, whatever political disposition may be made of the vast tract of land hitherto ruled directly by the Hudson's Bay Company, we cannot but feel deeply interested in the matter. On the Pacific coast especially, our political and other relations are most important in a national point of view. To show more clearly the feeling in England on this subject, we give the following notes of a debate which took place in the House of Commons, immediately after the opening of the present session. The occasion was a motion made by Mr. Labouchere, Secretary of the Colonies, for "a select committee to consider the state of those British possessions in North America which are under the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, or over which they possess a license to trade."

Mr. Labouchere said: The territory of the Hudson's Bay Company included large tracts of land little fitted for industrial pursuits, and large tracts which were fitted for the use of civilized men, and he thought he could show that motives of policy and humanity of no ordinary magnitude were involved in the question. He would go into the history of the territories--the bloodshed and confusion arising under the

divided rule of the Hudson's Bay and Northwestern Companies were well known. These two companies at length amalgamated under the title of the Hudson's Bay Company, and at present possessed almost exclusive administration over the territory extending from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific, and including Vancouver's Island. Under their first charter of the year 1670, the company claimed to possess rights over the important territory, comprised in what was called in question, but was confirmed by the then law officers of the Crown, who, however, recommended an appeal to the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council, which, however, was not attended to. The right of the company over Rupert's land then had never been disproved. But the trade of this company extended to the more important territory of British Oregon, held under a royal license for 21 years, expiring in 1850, and to Vancouver's Island, which they held under a lease granted for 11 years, which also expires in 1850. The company had demanded with justice, to learn whether these licenses would be renewed, as it took time to reduce the operations of such company. Under these circumstances he had thought it right, before taking any steps, to ask the opinion of the House of Commons upon the question. Of course, over so extensive a tract of country, instances of oppression are to be found; they were, in fact, inevitable; but on the whole, the Hudson's Bay Company had been desirous of promoting, and they had promoted, the welfare of the native tribes of red men, still comprising a population of 300,000; and they had restrained, as far as possible everywhere, and away from the borders entirely, the destructive sale of ardent spirits among them. As a preliminary to the present motion, he had communicated on the subject with the Governor of Canada; and he has reason to believe that the committee would have the advantage of hearing evidence from that colony.

Mr. Roebuck thought the Hudson's Bay Company, as a fur company, must necessarily be opposed to colonization. The trapper desired to continue the solitude for the sake of the wild animals procuring the fur; the settler always drove these animals before him. According to Gibbon, dense forests and wild animals prevailed in Gaul and Germany during the dominion of the Romans. These had vanished before civilization and cultivation; and the same result was open to North America. The latitude of Quebec was that of Italy; and the clearing of forests and drainage of morasses would make the British possessions in North America equally fertile with the most favored parts of Europe. He trusted then that the country would be colonized, and that it might form a kind of counterpoise to the excessive growth of the United States. But the Hudson's Bay Company cultivated wilderness and peltry; its object was to keep up the wilderness for the sake of the fur. The object of England should be to break up the wilderness, and to fill the country, not with foxes and beavers and peltry animals, but with men. He would like to see an act passed to deprive the company of its privilege.

Mr. Adesley contended that inquiry was not needed. Colonization of the Hudson's Bay territories was inevitable; and if England did not Colonize it the United States would. The interest of the Hudson's Bay Company was to prevent colonization. As to their charter whatever might be said in its favor, it would be upset by the natural right of man. It was absurd to say, that, either by charter or by legislation a great continent should be shut up, in order to promote the growth of furs. The growth of furs and the growth of colonization were incompatible, and the former must give way. A committee would do one good. It would place on record the fact, that the territory was totally unfit for a penal colony.

Mr. Ellice, Jr., asked what form of government was to be submitted for the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company, should that company be released from the care of the native population. Their government was peculiar and adapted to the peculiar habits and wants of that population. Granting that a fur company had nothing to do with colonization, and that nothing but necessity could justify their being placed in the situation of governors, still colonies had grown up under the care of the company; Red river, for instance, possessing a colony of 7,000 persons. Geographically, the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company was more nearly allied to the United States than to Canada. If the charter of the company was intrinsically good for nothing, still it had lasted two hundred years; it had been recognized by the government and by the British House of Commons as a convenience, and the company, should their charter not be renewed, had a fair claim on the consideration of the British Legislature. Vancouver's Island was peculiarly adapted for colonization, and the company had undertaken to colonize it on the part of the government. The select committee would elicit valuable information on an important subject.

Mr. Gladstone rejoiced that this topic had been introduced to the notice of the House of Commons by his right honorable friend, the Secretary of the Colonies. So far from blaming the Hudson's Bay Company for having taken advantage of the powers which we had been imprudent enough to leave in their hands, it was a scandal to the House of Commons that it

had not before considered, with the seriousness it required, the large portion of the globe which was, or purported to be, under the dominion of the Hudson's Bay Company. Supposing the result of the appointment of the committee to be a recommendation to withdraw from the company the power it now possessed, doubtless the company would have been liberally dealt with. But there were two questions bearing on this subject to which he must advert, one was the legality of the charter; the second, the expediency of continuing the powers and privileges of the company. As to the legality of the title of the company, that company was established by a charter of Charles II in 1670, which purported to confer on the company a power of government almost absolute, and a trade which was exclusive. But there was a condition attached to the grant—that it should prosecute the discovery of a new passage to the South Sea. That condition had never been performed by the company, although they had ever since retained their privileges. Had the charter, as it appeared questioned by the Legislature. In 1690 an act of Parliament was passed, reciting the various powers which had been granted and demitted by the charter, "or had been mentioned to be granted or demitted," and then confirming the powers and privileges of the charter. But the duration of the act itself was limited to seven years. On the second question, the expediency of entrusting to a company like the Hudson's Bay Company, or in fact to any company, the exclusive government of this vast territory, it appeared to him to be an abnegation, a renunciation by England of a great duty, when she consented to lock up from the energy of her children so large a portion of her empire.

Mr. Laing, in correction of some statements made in the course of the debate observed that portion of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company which lies westward of the Rocky Mountains, had a favorable climate and a productive soil, and that this was particularly the case in that portion of it which lay westward of Canada. In confirmation of this, he mentioned that the tide of emigration in the United States lay at present towards the neighboring territory of Minnesota. And, as the only mode of averting a conflict between England and the United States, which might arise from the States' emigrants overstepping the borders and squatting in our territory, he strongly urged the annexation with Canada of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company.

After some remarks from Mr. H. Baillie and G. Butt, Mr. Labouchere replied, and the motion for a Select Committee was agreed to.

Meeting of Bridge Commissioners.

The commissioners for building a bridge across the western arm of Budd's Inlet of Olympia, met pursuant to adjournment on Monday, May 4th. Members present—Messrs. Marsh, Miller, Cushman, Hale, Evans, McLane, Hurd, Percival and Cook. The report of committee appointed to produce a draft or plan of the bridge was accepted, and the committee discharged.

On motion, the plan of the bridge was to be placed in the hands of the chairman of the committee to open books for subscription to bridge, and the said committee instructed to pay out of the first money received, for the plan of the bridge, if any charge was made.

The chairman of the committee to open books of subscription asking for further time to report being granted, and there being no further business, the meeting adjourned to the 1st Monday in June.

EDWIN MARSH, Pres't.
S. W. PERCIVAL, Chm'n.
Olympia, May 3, 1857.

Skamania County Democratic Convention.

The Democracy of Skamania county met in convention at the county seat, Monday, April 27th, 1857, and organized by electing J. H. Alexander chairman, and A. N. Grenzback, Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we, as democrats assembled in convention, proceed to elect two delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention to be held at Drew's Mills, May 11th, 1857, and that said delegates be and hereby are empowered to cast the two votes to which this county is entitled.

Resolved, That we, in participating in this convention, do hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the principles of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the integrity, ability and perseverance of the Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, and that our delegates to the Territorial Convention are hereby instructed to vote and use their influence for him as the first choice of this convention for delegate to congress.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the efficient efforts of Governor Stevens in bringing to a close the Indian war in this Territory, and that from his former position, he is best informed as to the means which brought about the war—the means adopted for its suppression—the disposal of those means, and the final settlement of the different departments under his command as the commander-in-chief. Therefore, he is eminently the best qualified to represent our claims in congress, and would, in our opinion, be more successful than any person we could select.

George Knaggs and Wm. M. Wilson were then chosen as delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention.

It was further resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Pioneer and Democrat for publication.

J. H. ALEXANDER, Chm'n.
A. N. GRENZBACK, Sec'y.

Kossuth, the Hungarian exile, owns 1,000 acres of land near Corpus Christi Texas, which were given to him when he visited this country. Russia is engaged in building 2,300 miles of railroad.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1857.

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

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

The Territorial Convention.

By referring to the proceedings of this convention, published in another column, it will be perceived that the delegates from the Territory at large duly met in convention at the place appointed, on Monday last. Every county in the Territory was represented, and from most counties full delegations were in attendance. The proceedings were characterized by harmony and good feeling, and spirit and energy pervaded its entire deliberations. From the unanimity of its members, the convention was enabled to complete its labors on the second day of its session. In the nomination of our present executive, ISAAC I. STEVENS, the convention undoubtedly but seconded the voice of the Democracy throughout the Territory, exceeding two-thirds of the delegates there present having been directly instructed by their constituents to cast their votes for him. The overwhelming vote by which, on first ballot, he was selected, but shows the general and universal confidence reposed in him, and only foreshadows the triumphant majority by which he will be elected on the 13th July next. In the selection of our delegate for delegate, the democracy will find every qualification that renders him a suitable and fit personage to represent us in the National Congress—a true, unswerving and uncompromising democrat—a zealous, efficient and trustworthy officer, and an intelligent, high-minded and affable gentleman. As the executive of the Territory, in the administration of its affairs, his entire course has given universal satisfaction. At all times, and on all occasions, has he proved himself equal to every emergency—nor has he ever been loth to meet them, or found wanting when such have presented themselves. In the administration of the concerns of the Territory over which he has been entrusted to preside, his actions have at all times been characterized by vigor and activity—qualifications which eminently endow him for the position as our next delegate. Already in by-gone days, has the voice of approval, by the signatures, of exceeding seven hundred citizens of Washington Territory, commended his past course. Will ye not now come forward and reward a faithful servant? Let your votes in July next prove your acts, and do not permit your names to stand to "vindications," now in the archives of the nation, only as hollow assertions.

Democrats! with pride we raise the name of our nominee for delegate this week, and we call upon you all to give him a hearty support at the ensuing election. In his election you will be aided by many and true old line whigs. The followers of CLAY and WEBSTER, who revere and would perpetuate the memory of such men, will be found working side by side with national democrats. Your opponents will be found among those who would detract from their virtues and greatness; among fusionists, free soilers, abolitionists, republicans, and fanatics. Shall we suffer defeat at the hands of such a foul combination? Remember that Joseph Lane, a democrat, will represent our sister territory in the next congress, and that she will probably knock for admission as a sovereign state at the coming session. Shall we now fail to cement the political brotherhood and destinies of these territories? Could such be accomplished by the election of a republican? If not, and with an eye to the future, to the three votes to which Oregon will be entitled, let us give our nominee a democratic support, which alone will suffice to elect him. With two such champions in the halls of congress as LANE and STEVENS, our territories will not be assailed with impunity, while our positions will be rendered invulnerable.

Again we solicit the perusal of the resolutions to our readers, every word of which will be found democratic, and for the present dismiss this subject.

Thanks to Mr. C. E. WILLIAMS, agent for Wells, Fargo, and Co.'s Express, for the early delivery of papers. Charley! may you live a thousand years, and succeed in all your undertakings.

We are indebted to our Delegate in Congress, Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, for a number of Congressional reports, documents, and other favors, for which he will accept our thanks.

There are 119 Protestant missionaries in the Islands of the Pacific.

The Mails.

We would call the especial attention of the Postal Agent of Oregon and Washington Territories, to the present disordered condition of our mails. On Thursday of last week a portion of the States' mail was duly received here, inclosing the letters and about six or eight hundred weight of franked paper documents, seeds, &c., but not a paper arrived. On making inquiry among such as should know, we were informed by one party, that the full mail had not arrived at the Cowlitz Landing, and by another, that from the ponderous weight and bulk of matter at that time, the carrier was unable to find means of conveyance for all. Now who is right and who is wrong? In either case, the laws of the Post Office Department have been violated, for which we hope summary and instant punishment may be inflicted. If we understand the Post Office regulations rightly, we believe it is the duty of Postmasters to forward the entire mail at the proper time, or, in other words, on mail day, and it is the duty of the contractor to see that it is carried. Should the carrier refuse to take the entire mails, the Postmaster should deliver none, and instantly procure other conveyance at the expense of the contractor, and promptly report such failure to the Department. Were this course pursued, we believe our system would be more perfect, and failures less frequent, and we call upon officers whose business it is to see to such things, to attend to their duties.

We have too often been compelled to make allusion to the *humbly* mail arrangements of our Territory, and had concluded to let it slide for the future, in hopes that time would bring about a reform. But of late, failures have been so frequent and regular, that we, as well as others, have come to the conclusion that there is an *understanding* in this matter, in thus delaying the forwarding of our papers for one week, in order to give the express an opportunity of disposing of theirs previous to its arrival. Whether this arrangement has been entered into by Postmasters, contractors, or mail carriers along the route, we are unable to say. It may not be as we have suggested,—all may be innocent, but appearances are rather suspicious.

While no one would attach any blame or guilt upon an express or its agent in such a case, we hope the attention of the Postal Agent will be directed in this quarter, and that he will endeavor to ferret out the evil and evil doers, in order that, if discovered, the necessary remedies may be applied, and the malfeasors brought to condign punishment.

FREE SOIL CONVENTION.—The Republicans held a convention at this place on Saturday last, and succeeded in finding just enough men to act as delegates to attend the Territorial convention on Monday next. As no abolitionist or free soiler could be found in Sawamish county, the delegate for that county was also selected from Thurston to represent her (the county, not the sovereigns of that faith, for there are none) in the convention. The delegates were first instructed to vote for D. R. BIGELOW, as their first choice for delegate to Congress.

Gentlemen of the republican party! Are not you reckoning without your host? We well remember that four years ago, Mr. B. was elected a Congressman from Thurston county as a democrat, and we know he was a democrat, for he said so, and all know him to be an honorable man who would not deceive. At that time he was unwilling to be elected upon any other principles than *democratic*. We rather think you are too fast, chasing game ahead of the hounds. Yet we are well satisfied, provided you can content yourselves with him.

Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel!—Four years ago Mr. B. was an aspirant for office, was then a democrat, was elected, and in his election *sold* us good. Now he again occupies a somewhat similar position; says he is a republican, and, if elected, will probably this time *sell* you. Better let him "spell up" to the head—test him first.—We detest a political rogue, and however sincere his contrition or true his reform, we should ever afterwards deal cautiously with him. He's a bad egg, and won't do as a democrat, but suppose he will answer very well for a free soiler, inasmuch as we have come to the conclusion that the poorest of democrats make first cut republicans. (We have arrived at this opinion alone by taking a retrospective view of such as have deserted us, and the position they almost instantly acquire among the *kinky heads*.)

Much matter designed for this week's issue, is unavoidably crowded out from the great length of the Convention proceedings, which almost entirely monopolize our columns. For these we solicit an attentive perusal.

There are 119 Protestant missionaries in the Islands of the Pacific.

Proceedings of the Democratic Territorial Convention.

Pursuant to notice the delegates from the different counties in the Territory of Washington met in convention at Drew's Mills, on the 11th day of May, 1857, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress.

The convention was called to order by J. W. Wiley, chairman of the Territorial Central Committee.

On motion of Mr. Frost, Col. E. C. Fitzhugh, of Whatcom county, was elected president *pro tem.*, and H. L. Cuples, of Clarke county, secretary *pro tem.*

On motion of Col. Ebej, a committee of seven was appointed to examine the credentials and report upon the eligibility of members entitled to a seat in the convention.

Whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Frost, Strong, Briscoe, Baker, Catlin, Maxon and Pagget on said committee.

On motion of Maj. Maxon, the chair appointed Maxon, of Clarke, Knaggs, of Walla-walla and Skamania, Ebej, of Jefferson, McAlmond, of Clallam, Page, of Slaughter, Ford, of Thurston, Shelton, of Sawamish, Fitzhugh, of Whatcom, Briscoe, of Pacific, Catlin, of Cowlitz, Strong, of Wahkiakum, Ballard, of Chehalis, Foster, of King, and Cochran of Lewis, a committee of one from each county in the Territory, whose seats were not contested, to report permanent officers for the convention.

The committee on credentials, after some time spent in the discharge of their duties, made the following report:

The committee on credentials have examined the credentials of the following gentlemen, and find them entitled to seats in this convention, having been duly elected in their respective counties:

Jefferson.—M. H. Frost, I. N. Ebej.
Pacific.—John Briscoe—casts two votes.
Wahkiakum.—Wm. Catlin.
Cowlitz.—J. Catlin, Wm. D. King, H. Jackson.

Lewis.—J. C. Cochran, J. D. Decker, James Urquhart, C. C. Pagget.

Thurston.—A. Gangloff, W. W. Miller, A. J. Chambers, B. F. Shaw, C. B. Baker, S. S. Ford, J. K. Hurd, T. W. Glasgow, G. K. Willard, D. Kiser, J. A. Packard, Sawamish.—D. Shelton.
Chehalis.—J. H. Whitcomb, J. Bullard.
Slaughter.—G. A. Page, C. E. Brunell, H. P. O'Bryant, L. McRedman.
Clallam.—E. H. McAlmond, two votes.
Skamania and Walla-walla.—George Knaggs.

King.—H. A. Smith, three votes, Joseph Foster.
Clarke.—H. J. G. Maxon, J. W. Nye, Ira Patterson, H. L. Cuples, two votes, P. C. Ubanks, Gay Hayden, two votes, John Davenport, T. J. Fletcher.

Whatcom.—E. C. Fitzhugh, two votes.
Pierce.—W. H. Wood, two votes, A. C. Lowell, W. N. Savage, two votes.

Island.—C. Phillips, R. C. Hill, Milton Mounts, C. Miller.
M. H. Frost, Chm'n.

On motion of Col. Ebej, the convention adjourned until 2 1/2 o'clock, p. m.

2 1/2 O'CLOCK, P. M.
Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Roby, delegate from Walla-walla county, appeared, presented his credentials, and was admitted to a seat in the convention.

On motion of Col. Ebej, the report of the committee on credentials was adopted, except that part of the report relating to the delegates from the counties of Pierce and Island.

The committee on officers for the permanent organization of the convention, through their chairman, Maj. Maxon, made the following report:

The committee on officers beg leave to recommend for permanent officers, Ira Patterson for chairman, I. N. Ebej for secretary, and Geo. Knaggs, assistant secretary.

H. J. G. MAXON, Chm'n.
The report, on motion of Judge Strong, was adopted.

Mr. Patterson tendered his resignation as president of the convention, and asked to be excused from serving as such, which resignation was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, Col. E. C. Fitzhugh was unanimously elected president of the convention.

Mr. Smith, of King county, made a motion to adopt the rules of the last session of Legislature, for the government of this convention, which motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Strong, that part of the report of the committee on credentials relating to the contested seats from Pierce county was taken up, and after a discussion, in which Messrs. Clark, Wood, Bradley and Gallagher participated, the report of the committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Strong, that part of the report of the committee on credentials relating to the contested seats from Island county was taken up, and after a discussion, in which Messrs. Miller, Frost and Phillips were for, and Mr. Ebej against, the report was adopted by a vote of 46 yeas to 10 nays.

On motion of Mr. Strong, the chair appointed a committee of five to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention.

The president appointed Messrs. Patterson, Frost, Ebej, Catlin, and Shelton.

On motion of Mr. Frost, the convention adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, May 12, 1857.
Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committee on resolutions, through their chairman, Mr. Patterson, presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Democratic Party of the Territory of Washington in convention assembled, deeming it called for, both by principle and policy, to enunciate their political views, do make them known in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we adhere with unwavering fidelity, and will support with constancy the Cincinnati resolutions of the last National Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That we especially deplore the agitation of slavery in our midst as unnecessary, uncalculated, and tending to nothing but mischief; we deprecate agitation, and we will discountenance all attempts of agitators to interfere with the equal rights of all the citizens of all the States; that we claim the right to settle our own local affairs without interference, whether from foreign emigrant aid societies or other outside influences, and therefore most heartily approve of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Resolved, That for the permanent success of the Democratic party, a strict adherence to principles are at all times necessary, and all attempts to disregard the well known usages of the party that temporary success may follow, is to be deprecated as mischievous, as tending to weaken its organization and defeat its principles.

Resolved, That as representatives of the Democracy of Washington, we tender our warmest thanks to the Executive for his able and efficient manner in which he has conducted the late war, and to the gallant volunteers for the hardships encountered, and the bravery and skill displayed in their numerous contests with the Indians, and to them we are mainly indebted for the restoration of peace; and that called into service by the most urgent necessity, we earnestly urge upon the general government, a speedy recognition of their services, and a prompt liquidation of the expenses thus incurred.

Resolved, That we protest against the longer continuance of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound companies in our midst;—foreign corporations with no interest in common with our own, it is prejudicial in the highest degree to the welfare of our Territory, and a due regard for the rights of a large number of our settlers demands at once a removal of so great an evil.

Resolved, That we deem the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad a measure of the most vital importance to the whole Pacific coast—absolutely essential in time of war for our preservation from foreign attack—tending in time of peace to bind different portions of our common country more strongly together, and in every aspect, political as well as commercial, absolutely demanded by the spirit of the age.

Resolved, That we hail as Democrats all, whatever heretofore may have been their political creed, who will unite with us in support of our principles, and cordially and honestly aid us in rolling back the tide of fanaticism that is threatening to engulf our beloved Union.

The resolutions having been read, on motion of Mr. Shaw, the vote was taken on each resolution in its regular order, and they were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Strong, it was Resolved, That we, as representatives of the Democracy of Washington Territory, tender our cordial acknowledgments to our Delegate in Congress, Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the responsibilities of his position, and for his steadfast devotion to the interests of the Territory.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to support the nominee of this convention. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kiser, the convention adjourned sine die.

E. C. FITZHUGH, Pres't.
I. N. EBEJ, Sec'y.
Geo. KNAGGS, As't Sec'y.

THE WEATHER.—Frequent and refreshing showers during the past week have not only moderated the heat of the atmosphere, but are causing vegetation to move forward with giants' strides to maturity. The crops throughout the country at this time look promising, and will richly repay the farmer for his labor in the harvesting.

We have an advantage in this country not possessed elsewhere—we never have rain in summer until it is needed. The heat of it was just beginning to be felt, when, on Sunday and Wednesday last, it came down in good earnest. Crops are now so far advanced that every thing will do well though we have no more rain till fall. Strawberries have been ripe for the last two weeks, and are abundant.

We are indebted to our friend, H. H. Frost, Esq., collector of customs for Puget Sound, for the following interesting letter from Mr. FINNELL. The writer pays but the just meed of praise to our present able delegate, which is fully as merited as it is meritorious. The letter quite satisfactorily shows why perhaps more was expected by the Colonel's constituents than he has been able to obtain or accomplish, and we believe with rational men, the reasons given will be sufficient. The author was formerly a resident of Pierce county, and served a six months' enlistment in Captain Haw's company during the late Indian war.

BENTONVILLE, Va., March 11, 1856.
M. H. FROST, Esq.—Having but a few days ago returned from the inauguration of President Buchanan, I have seated myself to write to you, believing that what I saw and heard will be of much interest to you. I hardly expected to meet with any one from Washington Territory other than our representative, yet I did. Mr. Ylet, Col. Moses and young Kane, I met with in the crowd. I arrived in Washington on the night previous to the inauguration, and found all the hotels and boarding houses full to overflowing; I was therefore forced to spend the night, as hundreds of others seemed to be doing, in the omnibuses and at the public places of resort. I spent the greater part of the night at the capitol, observing the proceedings of the two Houses, and found occasion, as the crowd dispersed, to recline on a seat in the gallery of the Senate chamber and take a short nap.

The two Houses were in session till 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and then took a recess until 9 o'clock, and finally adjourned at noon. I found Anderson at his post, vigilant and indefatigable until the last moment. He had two important bills to pass the Senate just two minutes before adjournment, but were too late only by one minute to receive the sanction of the President. President Pierce had just quit signing bills only one minute when the bills appropriating \$50,000 dollars to build a capitol in Washington Territory, and \$30,000 for a penitentiary, reached him. The flood-gate of the National Treasury had just been shut down by the retiring administration, and could only be lifted by other hands.

Mr. Smith of King called the attention of the convention to the fact that he did not vote for said motion.

On motion of Mr. Strong, The chair appointed a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Strong, Frost and Patterson, to inform Governor Stevens of his nomination, and request his public acceptance of the same. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pagett, The chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Frost, Miller, Nye and Patterson, a committee to recommend to the convention the names of five suitable persons to compose the Democratic Central Committee of Washington Territory.

The above committee immediately reported for members of the Democratic Central Committee the following gentlemen, to wit:

James W. Wiley of Thurston, Chairman.
Frank Mathias, of King.
E. C. Fitzhugh, of Whatcom.
Seth Catlin, of Cowlitz.
P. A'Heron, of Clarke.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, the report was adopted.

Mr. Strong offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be and are hereby tendered to the officers of the same for the faithful and impartial manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Mr. Strong moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be and are hereby tendered to Capt. Drew and his amiable lady for the hospitality, kindness and attention bestowed on the members of the convention. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wood, It was voted that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Pioneer & Democrat.

Mr. Strong moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to support the nominee of this convention. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kiser, The convention adjourned sine die.

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LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY. CHAP. CLXVIII.

An act to establish certain Post-Roads.

(Continued from last week.) KANSAS TERRITORY.

From Oswatimie to Neosho City. From Colchagua, via Le Roy, to Columbia.

From Vermillionville, via Handolph Cady on the Bayou Blanc, to Cottrell, on the Mermentau River.

From St. Martinville, by way of Cote Jelle, to Vermillionville. MAINE.

From West Buxton, via Bonny Edge Village, and Bavel, to Livingston Village. From St. Andrew, via East Livingston, North Livingston, Cornish, Hiram and Brownfield, to Fryeburg.

From Hillsboro, by Sherman Hill, to Garlandville. From Ocala, via Redland, to Serepta.

From Hillsboro, via Selostopol and Steel's to Philadelphia. From Yazo City to Harrisville.

From Hillsboro, via Hickory Springs, to Thomasville. From Aaron Rock to Cambridge.

From Hillsboro, via Bath, Victor, to Dussala. From Wagon P. O. direct to Sebastopol P. O.

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From Vassar, by Watrousville, Fairgrove and Akron, to Aochville.

From St. Paul to Henderson, via Parkersburg. From La Crosse, (Wisconsin) via Hokah, to Decorah.

From St. Cloud to Superior, (Wisconsin) via Mille Lac. From St. Cloud to Fort Ridgely.

From St. Cloud to Taylor Falls. From St. Cloud to Long Prairie.

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From Nebraska City to Salt Creek. From Kearney City to New Fort Kearney.

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Paper Hangings and Carpets. JUST RECEIVED-Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co., WASHINGTON STREET. BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANBORN.

United States District Court. THE regular sessions of the United States District Court, as fixed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows:-

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS COMPANY. Treasure, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of the United States Territory by every steamer.

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.

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

GRAND MOUND NURSERY: Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers. IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHRUBS, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, I have lately obtained, from one of the most extensive nurseries in California, a choice lot of SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.

If You are Coming, why don't You COME ALONG? The undersigned has just returned from California, with a new stock of MERCHANDISE, which he is bound to CLEAR OUT at a LOW PRICE FOR CASH, IMMEDIATELY.

Nonpareil Saloon. S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR. Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

Eight Horse Power. PITT'S Improved Patent Thresher and Separator. T. W. GLASGOW & Co. are prepared at short notice, to do up the business of threshing Wheat, Oats, &c., through the county of Oregon.

M. P. BURNS, REYNOLDS, SUPERVISOR, & COUNSELLOR. - OFFICE: - NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DILLON'S, Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE. THE SUMMER TERM of the above School commences on Monday, the 27th of April, and continues eleven weeks. Terms of tuition will be as follows:

Primary Schools. Reading, Spelling and Writing. \$3 00 Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar. 7 00 Higher English Branches. 8 00 Latin, Greek and French, extra, each. 3 00 Painting, Drawing and Needle-work, each. 3 00

NOTICE. IS hereby given to all persons holding accounts for supplies furnished the Volunteers raised under the proclamation of Acting Governor Mason, that for said accounts scrip will be issued, and the same will be accounted for by the officers commanding at the time the accounts were created.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856, Commences the 49th Volume of Graham. WITH it we shall also commence various improvements in the typography, style, contents and business arrangements of the work, so that our readers may look forward with pleasurable anticipations.

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SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL. L. YESLETT & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber. Seattle, Sept. 3, 1852. H. L. YESLETT & CO. 110.

The British Periodical. "FARMER'S GUIDE." Price Reduced to Five Dollars! NOW ready, complete in two volumes royal 8vo. THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, THE ONLY and only correct edition of "STEVENS' GUIDE TO THE FARM;" by Henry Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh.

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