

# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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### POETRY.

#### Never! Never!!

BY G. W. CUTLER.

"I may be asked, as I have been asked, when I am for the dissolution of the Union? I answer never, never, never."—HENRY CLAY.

You ask me when I'd read the scroll  
Our father's names are written o'er,  
When I would see our flag unfurl  
Its mingled stars and stripes no more?  
When with a worse than felon hand  
Or felon counsel, I would sever,  
The Union of this glorious land?  
I answer—never, never, never!

Think ye that I could brook to see  
The banner I have loved so long,  
Bore piece-meal o'er the distant sea,  
Torn, trampled by a frenzied throng—  
Divided, measured parcelled out—  
Tamely surrender up forever  
To a galling, soulless rove,  
Of traitors' never, never, never!

Give up this land to lawless might  
To selfish fraud and villain sway;  
Obscure those hopes with endless night  
That now are rising like the day—  
Write one more page of burning shame  
To prove the useless, vain endeavor,  
Our race from ruin to reclaim,  
And close the volume? never, never!

On yonder lone and lovely steep,  
The sculptor's art, the builder's power,  
A land-mark o'er the soldiers sleep,  
Have reared a lofty funeral tower—  
There it will stand until the river  
That rolls beneath shall cease to flow,  
Aye, 'till that hill itself shall quiver  
With Nature's last convulsive throes.

Upon that column's marble base,  
That shaft that soars into the sky,  
There still is room enough to trace  
The countless millions yet to die—  
And I would cover all its height,  
And breathe, before the hour of shame,  
Till space should fall whereon to write  
Even the initials of a name.

Dissolve the Union! mar, remove  
The last asylum that is known,  
Where patriots find a brother's love  
And truth may shelter from a throne—  
Give up the hopes of high renown,  
The legacy our fathers will'd;  
Tear our victorious eagles down  
Before their mission is fulfilled!

Dissolve the Union while the earth  
Has yet a tyrant to be slain,  
Destroy our freedom in its birth  
And give the world to bonds again—  
Dissolve the Union—God of Heaven!  
We know too well how much it cost,  
A million souls shall be given  
Before one golden link is lost.

Nay, spread aloft our banner folds  
High as the heavens they resemble,  
That every race this planet holds  
Beneath their shadow may assemble,  
And with the rainbow's dazzling pride,  
Or clouds that burn along the skies,  
Inscribe upon its margin wide  
HONOR, FREEDOM, UNION, CONFORMISS.

"Mr. Clay's very words as he pointed to the monument that stands upon the height near Frankfort, above the slain of Buena Vista, including the remains of his own son."

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.—St. Louis, May 1st.—We have advices from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, of the 27th ult. A band of five or six hundred Indians on the Saturday previously, crossed the Des Moines river in the neighborhood of Fort Dodge. It is supposed their intention was to attack that Fort, and much anxiety is felt as to the result. As the place is weekly garrisoned, several families had sought refuge at Des Moines, and companies were organizing to go to the assistance of Fort Dodge.

The Administration find the greatest trouble in finding a man for the Governorship of Utah. It has been offered to Major Ben. McCulloch, but he declines it. It is not a very enviable position, especially for one who has any faith in Brigham Young's threat, that he will cut the throat of any U. S. official who comes there to interfere with the established order of things in Utah.

Russia.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in a recent letter says: Russia is at the present moment perhaps the most busy state in Europe. Besides her active diplomacy over the whole civilized world, she is taking vigorous steps in many of the arts of peace. This is particularly the case in the establishment of telegraphic communication with India, and the contingency is far from probable that before long Russia may be in regular receipt of news from the British possessions in India a considerable time before it arrives in London.

[From the National Intelligencer.]  
MODERN SODOJ.

The publication of the recent order from the Department of War, putting in motion a large body of troops on our Western border, under the command of Gen. Harney, has created a general impression that their ultimate destination is the Utah Territory, and that it indicates an intention on the part of the government to put down, by a strong hand, the criminal and disgraceful outrages which have so long been committed by Brigham Young and his band in the Utah Valley, and establish in that sink of iniquity (by force if need be) the authority of the Government and laws of the United States. Among those whose attention has been arrested by the Army Order is a respectable citizen, who lately spent twelve months in the Salt Lake valley, engaged in business connected with the transit of the mails through the territory to and from the Pacific. While thus residing in the Mormon community he studied attentively the character and government of Brigham Young, the supreme head, as well as the customs, habits, morals, and laws of the community, if laws they may be called, which consist simply in the will of a despot. The gentleman, corroborating fully all that Judge Drummond has lately stated on the subject, has deemed it his duty to make known to the country the result of his own observations on the condition of things in the territory. In executing this task, however, he has not touched upon the domestic enormities and depraved social system of the community, but has confined himself to the political aspect of Mormonism—to an exposition of the polity, power, evil purposes, operations, and character of Young and his coadjutors or tools. His statements are startling, and we concur entirely in the remark of a Richmond contemporary that it is high time that the Government of the United States was directing its serious attention to the condition of things in Utah. And if the revelations of our correspondent be true, as we do not doubt they are, it is apparent that the day is rapidly approaching, if it be not already come, when the Government will find it no easy task to subdue the rebellious legions of Brigham and quell the power of the modern Mahomet in his stronghold. The communication of our correspondent is appended:

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: From a military order recently published in your paper, I infer that a division of the United States army is to move into Utah. This news will be hailed with joy by thousands of American citizens in every State and territory of the Confederacy who have suffered directly or indirectly by the merciless outrages of the Mormons, committed while quietly pursuing their toilsome journey overland to Oregon and California. Every indignity has been offered to emigrants, every species of property stolen, and every species of crime has been committed. The Federal laws have been trampled in the dust, Government officials set at defiance, menaced, threatened, and insulted; juries have been influenced and the ends of justice thwarted; the prison doors have been opened and the criminals set free. All this did not satisfy them, but they must enter the hall of records, and publicly burn the archives of the territory.

Now, as evidence of their inveterate hatred to Americans and every thing pertaining to America (and these sentiments are constantly taught and preached,) I will cite as follows:

"A Gentile shall not board in my family, and if one of my houses was rented to a Gentile, after that time had expired I would burn it down! That's the doctrine."—*Jedediah M. Grant.*

"If a Gentile were boarding in my family, and I should bow down to pray, and the Gentile or heathen should hesitate, I would say to him, bow down you devil! This is the doctrine, and I know it; and any man who shall oppose it shall be destroyed."—*Heber C. Kimball.*

Their religious tenets may be inferred from the following:

"I believe in marrying brothers and sisters; I believe in the pre-existence of man; that Adam and Eve are the parents of all men, spiritually and physically; that all the saints of this dispensation will be resurrected by Joseph Smith, Jr. If I am ever saved, I expect to be saved by and through the atonement of Joseph Smith!"—*Brigham Young.*

"Were my daughter to marry a Gentile, I would save her in this kingdom, namely cut her throat from ear to ear."—*Brigham Young.*

Their advocacy of internal improvements may be inferred from the following:

"Mr. Lee, who piloted the Government troops through on that route (south side of Great Salt Lake) last spring, (1854,) wished to publish a book—a guide to the route—but was prevailed on not to do it, as the Presidency there (Carson Valley) did not wish the emigration to pass that way."—*Elder Johnson.*

Objects of missionaries: "Most of the foreign missionaries will be called home. They will be sent among all the Indian tribes to teach them agriculture, mechanic arts, and military tactics."—*Brigham Young.*

Means of defence:—"We have the self-loading twenty-four repeating rifle, the Minnie rifle, Browning's revolving fire shooting rifle, Colt's rifle and pistol, and a revolving cannon or field piece."—*Elder Lewis.*

All the above named fire arms, powder, ball, &c., are in secret process of manufacture.

What are the Indians expected to do? "It (the United States mail) may come this way a while yet, as they (the Indians) wish to cut off the mail from going here."—*Elder Loukins.*

"The Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes have banded together against the Gentiles to the number of 3,000 warriors."—*Walker, Chief of the Utah Indians.*

"The Lamanites (Indians) are the battle-axe of the Lord in the hands of the Mormons."—*Mormon Bible.*

"There is more Union in the Masonic order than any other except the Mormon."—*Heber C. Kimball.*

"The right of private search by 'rouges keys' is a peculiar characteristic order of the Mormons."—*Memoranda.*

"The law and the prophets:—"A kingdom can exist within a Republic."—*Brigham Young.*

"No one was ever known to dissent from the will of Brigham Young."—*Orson Pratt.*

What may be expected: "If Government officers ever interfere with our women again, I will cut their throats from ear to ear."—*Brigham Young.*

"A division of the United States Army shall never winter in this valley again."—*Orson Pratt.*

The above quotations are taken from a mass of information collected in 1854-5, during nearly a year's stay in Utah, all of which came under my personal observation, and was noted at the time it was spoken. I have been thus particular in noticing these quotations that the public may know upon what is based the conclusions that follow.

The Mormon priesthood is a consolidated system of police, compounded from the old Aaronic, Levitical, and Melchisedek priesthood, and is known by the name of "The Church of the Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ." Brigham Young is the Prophet, Priest and King of the Saints. His will is law; he is the vicegerent of God, deriving authority directly from Him, which is absolute whenever he says "thus saith the Lord." Brigham stands upon the shoulders of his two counselors; they stand upon the shoulders of the other ten apostles; they stand upon the shoulders of the high priests; they stand upon the shoulders of the bishops; they stand upon the shoulders of the captains of fifties and seventies; they stand upon the shoulders of the elders; they stand upon the shoulders of the lay members of the church; they stand upon the shoulders of the laboring masses who till the soil, which supports the pile. From his towering eight Brigham issues forth his edicts to the people, and with the scorpion lash of his serpent tongue he lashes every one beneath him into silence. "No one was ever known to dissent from his will." The entire fraternity is bound together by oaths the most solemn to support the church and nothing but the church, and every man, woman, and child is constituted a police officer, always on duty, and required to report to the head whenever anything of sufficient interest occurs to justify it. From this you will not fail to perceive that the church form is but a closely compacted system of police, having a head from which it derives its power, and a body forming a nucleus around which are gathered the ignorant, the superstitious, the bigot, the outlaw, and the disaffected of all countries in the world, who are taking refuge, as they suppose, under the wings of the angel of the last dispensation. However deluded the great mass of their followers may be, the leaders are not deluded, but are knaves from choice, willfully misleading the masses for the purpose of obtaining and wielding power, boldly predicting the overthrow of the Republic, when they will resume the reigns of government, and proclaim Mormonism to the benighted nations of the world.

Every species of information is studiously kept from the people except their own doctrines, which are so ingenious and fascinating that they bewilder rather than enlighten, till the feeble mind becomes lost in the mazes of metaphysical theories, and looking around for some sure anchor of safety, despairing falls prostrate at the feet of the monster, imploring him, in the language of scripture, "I believe, help thou my unbelief!"

The endearing appellation of "brother and sister" is applied to all classes indiscriminately, which, with the plurality wife system and the marriage of blood sisters, breaks up and obliterates every vestige of the family relation.

One-tenth of all the property and one-tenth of all products are demanded as "tithing"; and then, not only the man, but his wives and children, and his property entire are consecrated to the church. All are at the disposal of Brigham.

The entire male population of the State are enrolled in the militia, who are under weekly (some daily) military drill, every one of whom, from the boy of twelve to the man of eighty years, is required to keep on hand one hundred rounds of cartridges, one gun or rifle, one or more pistols, swords, sabres, knives, &c., all he can obtain; and then, in the event of war, the women and children are to fight with whatever weapon they can command. Now, when we consider their location, a thousand miles inland on every side, in the mountain fastnesses of the continent; their

numbers, which, according to Chief Justice Drummond, are one hundred thousand in the territory and two hundred thousand in surrounding States and Territories; their appliances of war; their secret agents in every nook and corner of the Republic; their emissaries among every Indian tribe on the continent, teaching them "the mechanic arts and military tactics;" they amount to something more than we have been accustomed to regard them.

They have settlements on Salmon river, in Oregon Territory, and on Lewis river, near Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, and in Carson Valley and at San Bernardino, California. They instigated the Indians to revolt in Oregon and Washington Territories in the late war, and were, in my judgment, the cause that created the necessity for the proclamation of martial law by Gov. Stevens; and when the Governor forwarded a supply train of goods up to and for the Nez Perces in payment of debts contracted with them when returning from treating with the Blackfeet or Crows, in the winter of 1855-6, on the arrival of the train at Col. Craig's, the Indian agency for the Nez Perces, they had been induced to favor Kam-i-ai-kin, the Yakima war chief, refused to receive the goods either in payment of debts, or as presents, and ordered all the whites to their country. Col. Craig, the Indian agent, was retained in case of need; the train returned hastily to the Dalles; but other whites, among the Nez Perces, instead of coming to the Dalles and claiming the protection of the United States army, went through the country of the war Indians to the Mormon settlement on Salmon river, for protection! In Col. Shaw's last battle with the Indians in the Grand Ronde among the camp equipage of the enemy he captured ammunition with Mormon labels on them!

Now permit me to conduct you to San Francisco, California, on the ever memorable 18th day of August, 1856, and behold the streets of that ill-fated city thronged with men and arms. The Federal Constitution has been upheaved, the laws overthrown, and the "Committee of Vigilance" have instituted a reign of terror. The committee lays down its power, and calls out its adherents to celebrate its retirement to law and order. The streets are decorated and hung with flags; but, alas, the star-spangled flag of the free was set aside! "The all-seeing eye over the crescent," which was inscribed "Vigilantes," occupied the foreground, with a United States flag on either side. Immediately in the rear of these, also in the centre, hung the Mormon emblem (worn by them as military badges) of "bee-hive and bees;" in the rear of these, between other United States flags, was the "Lone Star" on blue ground, surrounded by a constellation. These are all the prominent signs of Mormonism, except the secret signs of the priesthood, which are worn on under garments, and are of course invisible. No one knew the object of the secret order "Vigilantes," but those who recognize Brigham as their prophet, priest and king. The Vigilance Committee of 1851 was an experiment of Mormon strength, headed by Samuel Brannan, Parley P. Pratt, and others, and the Vigilance Committee of 1856 may be regarded in the same light. If not Mormon, let some one assign reasons for the setting aside of the United States flag and the display of emblems of Mormonism.

Throughout the States and territories, at various and convenient localities, the Mormons have what are termed "Stakes in Zion," and each stake is governed by a Presidency. It may not be known to many that there is a stake in the city of New York, whose President is editor of a paper called "The Mormon;" at Council Bluffs is another stake and another paper; at Independence another stake; at St. Louis, &c. Their agents and spies are in every city in the Union, adapting themselves to surrounding circumstances, luring the ignorant and unsuspecting into their meshes; secretly denouncing individuals whom they suspect capable of informing against them; pursuing their victim with a pertinacity that overcomes all obstacles; and their agent in Congress keeps them constantly advised of the policy and aims of the General Government. They are in the frontier post offices either by appointment as postmasters or as clerks, and have the opportunity of supervising the transit and distribution of all mail matter; and it may not be improbable that to this cause may be traced the loss of so many letters going to and from the Pacific territories.

Now, in view of the facts herein set forth, and the assumption by Chief Justice Drummond that they are a hundred thousand strong in Utah and two thousand spies and emissaries in adjoining States and Territories, with every facility for obtaining and transmitting information; allied to a savage Indian horde of three hundred thousand more, who are, in their hands, the "battle-axe of the Lord," to be wielded against the Gentiles; added to a thousand miles of land travel, prairie and mountain, with natural means at hand to throw every obstacle in the way of an army, by running off their animals, cutting off small parties, poisoning the springs of water, and blocking the canons and mountain passes; I repeat, in view of all these facts staring us boldly in the face, they form an obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the interior of the country of no mean character, and which should be promptly met by the General Government.

In my judgment the only way to meet the necessity of the case is to appoint a military Governor for the Territory with discretionary power to place the whole territory under martial law, backed by a military force of at least 5,000 men, amply equipped with munitions of war and a year's supply of provisions; then station the army at three different points in the Territory, not to fight the people but to defend them. By proclamation now call on all true citizens of the United States to come out and enroll themselves under the flag of the Republic; warning all hostile thereto to leave the territory under penalty of capture, trial, and execution by martial law. This, in my judgment, will be the easiest, cheapest and safest mode of reaching and remedying the evil. The idea that if left to themselves they will break up and disband by internal dissensions is futile and absurd.

They have a solid nucleus of one hundred thousand strong, with two hundred thousand spies and emissaries scattered over the whole country, and a savage ally of three hundred thousand to do their bidding. And what want they more? A state government? No; they already have that which to them is far better, namely, a willful perversion of the Democratic principle of self-government, declared in the Kansas Nebraska bill, "to regulate their own institutions in their own way." This leaves them in a far better condition to propagate their treasonable design than if they were existing under the form of a state government. As there is no power in the constitution to force them into the Union (God forbid they should ever come in!) they may always remain a territory of the United States, recognizing the federal laws merely as a form, while the power de facto remains absolute, and the head of the church becomes the head of the State.

Something ought, something should be done. Let the government look well to it that its army be sufficient, amply supplied with munitions of war and provisions for at least one year, as the task it is about to assume is no child's play. More anon.

Very respectfully,  
VERASTUS.

From the Oregonian.

President Kamiakin's Inauguration.

SEATTLE CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, May 5, 1857.

Rumor with her thousand tongues, has been busy during the past week in organizing a Cabinet for Mr. President Kamiakin, but up to yesterday morning all was in doubt and uncertainty; when, about three hours before the inauguration, the following list of the members of the new Cabinet was issued in an extra, from the press of the *Tuacum Cumbtuxer*, and freely distributed about the principal thoroughfares:

Secretary of State—TEIAS.  
Secretary of War—LOOKING GLASS.  
Secretary of Navy—LESCHE.  
[Secretary of Foreign Affairs—VICTOR TRAVITT.]  
Attorney General—OUM.

The committee, appointed to conduct the inaugural ceremonies, exerted themselves to the utmost to render it an imposing spectacle. Their success was apparent from the general feeling of satisfaction prevailing among the spectators.

The immense procession, which assembled at about ten o'clock A. M., was exactly one hour and thirty-two minutes in passing a given point. The immediate escort was composed of the Quilshan Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Quilshan, a son of the venerable Attorney-General. In the midst of these veterans, rode the President elect, dressed in a plain suit of buckskin, with red leggings. On his right rode Chief Justice Lawyer, who was to administer the oath of office. On his left, the President of the U. T. Directly in the rear, the members of the old and new Cabinets.

Following these, came Lt. Gen. Skloom, Commander-in-Chief of the U. T. Army, and staff. General Skloom was particularly noticed for his fine soldier-like bearing, and the beauty of the milk-white charger which he bestrode. It was observed that the latter was conspicuously branded on the right shoulder O. T., which excited considerable curiosity as to its purpose, until it was discovered that they were the initials of his name, Oluck Tecope (white snake.) The remainder of the procession was composed of the military, citizens and distinguished strangers, and was over one mile in length. Arriving at the capitol, the escort were dismounted and formed in line at the foot of the platform, on which were the President, President elect, members of the Cabinets, members of the several diplomatic corps in full costume, the Chief Justice, and the Commander-in-Chief of the army.

The President elect took the oath in a firm and clear voice. His address was brief, but to the point. In it was evinced that liberality and sincerity so characteristic of the man. He said, that he hoped his administration would be a peaceful one; but, that nevertheless, though he should endeavor to ensure domestic tranquility, he would always consider it his duty to vigorously resist foreign aggression. His remarks were very happily interspersed by quotations from the ancient authors, that which called forth the heartiest applause, was that elegant expression so frequently found in the works of T. Cultus Quinam, "dextra quous." He closed by declaring that he was opposed to filibusterism in ev-

ery shape, and would use the most energetic measures for its suppression. Col. Quilshan, who was standing directly in front of the President, appeared to be exceedingly displeased at this remark, and in a moment of forgetfulness, accidentally brought his whip down upon the back of the chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Mr. Pandozy. That gentleman was so incensed at this apparent outrage, that he immediately resigned, demanded his passports, and left the country.

During the return of the President to the Presidential mansion, he was welcomed by thousands of citizens, who lined the streets on either side. The balconies and windows of the adjoining houses were crowded with ladies, who greeted him by a continued waving of handkerchiefs, and loaded him with a shower of *idos*. Arriving at the mansion, a bountiful repast of salmon, *a la Siveash*, was laid out, of which every body gladly partook.

Time will not allow me to enter more into the detail of the ceremonies. I will therefore reserve it for another occasion, and hasten to give you some other items of news.

One of the first acts of the new President, was to appoint Col. Quilshan a Major General, and he was at once ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to assume the command of the troops now carrying on active operations against the *Snakes*. Brig. Gen. Towatox has been designated as the commander of the department of the Yakima. Commodore Kitsap is ordered to repair forthwith to Puget Sound, and take command of the squadron now acting in those waters.

No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy occurring by the death of Post Captain Quimath. It will probably be kept open for some distinguished foreigner, who is desirous of entering the U. T. service.

It is rumored that the talented Chief Justice is now engaged in writing a work to be entitled, "The year 1900; or, Conclusive Arguments, proving the utter extinction of the White Race within fifty years." He is fully capable, and no doubt will do full justice to the subject.

Yours,  
MONTEZUMA.

NEW POSTAGE TREATY.—The new postal treaty with France took effect on the first of April. By it the postage on quarter-ounce letters from any part of the United States to any part of France is fixed at 15 cents—prepayment optional. By the same treaty letters to and from Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Sardinia, and the German States, except Austria, are sent for 21 cents—to and from Denmark, Austria, Serbia, Roman States, Parma and Modena, for 27 cents—Russia, Poland, Sicily, Malta, Greece, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrout, Tripoli, Messina, Smyrna, Constantinople, etc., for 30 cents—Sweden and Norway for 33 cents; prepayment in each case optional. Letters for Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar are sent to Behobbe, postage 21 cents prepaid; for the Ionian Islands to Trieste for 27 cents, prepaid, and for China and the East Indies, to the end of the English East India steamship routes, for 30 cents, prepaid.

We learn from the Washington correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer that the formation of a treaty with Mexico upon the model of that made by Mr. Forsyth is now under consideration. The chief design is to secure to the Government of the United States the Tehuantepec transit route. To this end some provision will be made for an advance of money in order to sustain Comonfort's administration. Mr. Forsyth will probably be retained until this delicate business shall be completed. No money can be paid, of course, from the American treasury until any treaty that may be made shall be confirmed by the Senate; but the stipulations for a pecuniary supply will doubtless be thrown into such a shape as to form the basis of an advance by the foreign bankers of the Mexican capital sufficient to meet its present necessities. Mr. Hargous, Senor Atocha, Mr. Ward, and other large claimants upon the Mexican Government are at Washington, doubtless with a view to protect their interests in the pending arrangements.

The general subject of Isthmian communications between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans has been also discussed in Cabinet. A force of four or five large vessels, with at least 200 guns, will be ordered to the Pacific, for the special service of keeping open the line of travel and mail transportation. That of the Panama Railroad will need protection from the returning filibusters, as well as the native population, incensed by the excesses of the former.

SLIGHTLY PERSONAL.—The following correspondence between Gov. Giles of Virginia and Patrick Henry—a generation ago—is reproduced by the Louisville Journal:—

"Sir: I understand that you have called me a 'bobtail' politician. I wish to know if it be true, and if true, your meaning."

Wm. B. Giles.

"Sir: I do not recollect having called you a bobtail politician at any time, but think it probable I have. Not recollecting the time or the occasion, I can't say what I did mean; but if you will tell me what you think I meant, I will say whether you are correct or not. Very respectfully,

PATRICK HENRY.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Is it there you are?

The number of the Republican, dated June 12th, contains more of personal scurrility, meanness and baseness than we have ever before seen in a publication of any kind claiming respectability.

The Republican says "Keep it before the people, that Gov. Isaac I. Stevens while governor, caused to be circulated vindications, and procured numerous signatures thereto, in which numerous citizens of Washington territory admit that he was guilty of gross official misconduct."

The above declaration is simply false and the writer, let him be who he may, knew it to be so when he penned it.

The course of a week or two we may reprint in our columns the several representations heretofore alluded to, together with the names of the persons who signed the same.

THE OREGON WEEKLY TIMES.—Judge JOHN ORVIS WATERMAN has, according to the Oregon Times of a late date, retired from the editorial control of that paper.

Over six hundred respectable citizens of this territory say in the representations referred to, thus—"We have heard with profound sorrow and indignation, that accusations have been made to the home government against Gov. Stevens to the effect, amongst other things (as we believe false and unfounded), that he is habitually intemperate, and that as governor and superintendent of Indian affairs his disbursements of public moneys, &c., placed in his hands, show evidence of fraud.

The contemptible and stale accusation made by the penny-a-liner of the Republican that "Gov. Stevens is a confirmed inebriate," is answered in the extract we have given from the representations made to Col. Anderson and Gen. Lane by the people of this territory whose six hundred signatures are appended to these representations, and we would inform the editor of the Republican, as well as the dirty dogs whom he permits to disgrace the columns of his paper week after week with their foul-mouthed slanders, their misrepresentations and falsehoods, and their low billings-gate language, that prominent amongst the six hundred signatures to those representations stands that of Capt. J. P. Keller, one of the "Publishing Committee" of the Republican.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. Levi Shelton, of the Yelm Prairie, while engaged in drawing a cover over a yeager to protect it from the rain, preparatory to a hunt for game, accidentally shot himself through the palm of the hand, thereby most shockingly mutilating that limb.

cape the putrescent gall of bitterness ranking in the hearts of Gov. Stevens' enemies.

To the Hon. ALEXANDER S. ABERNETHY, D. R. BIGELOW, esq., and Capt. J. P. KELLER, the publishing committee of the Republican, the prospectus of that paper must have been submitted for their approval or disapproval, before it was permitted to go to the public; and inasmuch as it appeared in its present form, we take it for granted that it must have been approved by these gentlemen.

We will, therefore, publish a second time, the following extract from that prospectus:—"This journal will exclude everything of a personal character. It will strive to elevate the tone of the press in this territory, and while maintaining the freedom of the press in its most expanded view, will not degrade and prostitute the high and lofty purposes of that great engine of reform, by dragging persons and personal matters into the columns of a public journal."

Two of the members of the publishing committee of the Republican live remote from their place of publication, but the third one, Hon. D. R. BIGELOW resides at Olympia, and is in weekly reception of that paper, and must be cognizant of the low and abusive personalities which fill its columns. We now ask that gentleman if, with the declaration set forth in their prospectus that they would "not degrade and prostitute the high and lofty purposes of that great engine of reform by dragging persons and personal matters into the columns of a public journal," he subscribes to the publication, in the organ of the republican party, of the lowest and most vulgar blackguardisms that we have ever noticed in any public journal west of the Rocky mountains.

For the present we leave it for an intelligent public to judge, whether the infamous slanders of the Republican is carrying out "the high and lofty purposes of that great engine of reform," or whether it is calculated to "elevate the tone of the press in this territory."

In the course of a week or two we may reprint in our columns the several representations heretofore alluded to, together with the names of the persons who signed the same.

A report has reached this place this week that Col. Ed. C. FRIZVICH, of Bellingham Bay, Whatcom county, deliberately shot a man, causing his death, without any provocation. The last number of the Republican attempts to fasten the act upon Col. FRIZVICH as a crime. We have seen and conversed with citizens of Whatcom county concerning the unfortunate circumstance, and a majority of the people of that county, whilst they deplore the casualty or necessity of Col. Frizvich's proceedings under the circumstances, at the same time justify his course of conduct.

We have had during the last month or six weeks, most plentiful showers of rain. The crops are springing out of the ground as if by magic. Who says that the divine ruler of the universe is not munificent in his blessings?

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. Levi Shelton, of the Yelm Prairie, while engaged in drawing a cover over a yeager to protect it from the rain, preparatory to a hunt for game, accidentally shot himself through the palm of the hand, thereby most shockingly mutilating that limb.

Thurston County Democratic Convention.

The delegates to this convention should bear in mind that tomorrow is the day to which the same was adjourned. All should be promptly in attendance, so that the undoubted choice of the wish of the democracy may be the result of its deliberations.

Citizens from the town and country should also endeavor to make it convenient to attend, as all will then have an opportunity of hearing and learning what are the principles of democracy and the sentiments attempted to be disseminated.

The Canvass.

As remarked last week, from every section of the territory, the news comes to us of a most glorious and encouraging character, connected with the canvass, not leaving the shadow of a shade of doubt but that Gov. STEVENS will be elected delegate to congress by a regular swimming majority.

"RANIER, O. T., June 5th, '57.

"FRIEND WILEY:—Gov. Stevens addressed his fellow-citizens at Monticello last evening.

The Hon. S. Catlin was on hand and proved himself the same genuine old democrat as formerly. I would be pleased to give you the particulars of the meeting, but am necessitated to refrain from it, as I might improperly represent things, and from the fact that I have them second hand.

Mr. I. W. Smith, the inspector of Light Houses for this district, left here this morning for Dungeness spit, where he is superintending the erection of a Light House. He was looking every day for a vessel from San Francisco with the materials for the Light House on Tetras Island.

Gov. STEVENS.—We rejoice to learn that this able exponent of democratic principles, is engaged in canvassing his territory with a degree of industry and energy, which, while it is characteristic of the man, will render his election a fixed fact, even in advance of the day of the election.

VANCOUVER, June 5th, '57.

FRIEND WILEY:—Gov. Stevens addressed his friends here last evening. The citizens turned out in large numbers. The occasion was a very favorable one. As it chanced to be, the people were holding a county convention. Col. Wallace spoke in behalf of republicanism, but found a very inattentive audience.

WASHINGTON, June 5th, 1857.

To the Editors of the Pioneer and Democrat: We held our precinct meeting April 25th to elect delegates to the county convention, in which meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the members of this convention, while we have our own personal preferences, will support and use our influence to elect whoever may be nominated as Delegate to Congress by the Territorial convention."

You will see by this resolution that the Democracy of Washington believe in the old Democratic doctrine of applying the axe to the root of the tree, or in other words, of starting right and then continuing in the same straightforward course—the only one that will surely lead to success.

Our precinct meeting came off on Saturday, May 30th, to elect delegates to the county convention which meets on Saturday the 7th. Of their action you will be advised at the earliest moment. After the delegates were elected, the Democratic platform of the Territorial convention was adopted without a dissenting voice.

It was with much satisfaction I heard of the large majority received by Governor Stevens upon the first ballot, showing quite a different feeling towards the Governor

from that manifested by our last Legislature, and more especially of the invincible force of the Council.

I believe, from what information I have, that Clarke county will give a larger majority than it ever has since the organization of the Territory.

We are in hopes to put a ticket of true and proved Democrats before the people of this county to fill the county offices at our county convention, and then shall labor hard to elect them.

Yours respectfully, WASHOUGAL, PORT TOWNSEND, May 26.

To the Editors of Pioneer and Democrat:

Gentlemen:—The military express leaving for Steilacoom to-day, I thought I would give you some information in relation to things in these parts.

Since the late rains, the crops begin to look promising and the farmers carry a high head and pleasant countenance. The military reserve is progressing gradually towards completion, and business in general is rather on the increase and bids fair to fully meet the expectations of our traders.

We received information from Whidby's Island last evening, that some twelve canoes, containing 154 northern Indians (one half women), had passed up the Sound professedly in search of employment.

Mr. I. W. Smith, the inspector of Light Houses for this district, left here this morning for Dungeness spit, where he is superintending the erection of a Light House. He was looking every day for a vessel from San Francisco with the materials for the Light House on Tetras Island.

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The Election in Oregon—Its Results.

Although, thus far, our returns are very incomplete and to some considerable extent dependent upon rumor, enough is certainly known to warrant us in assuring our readers that Gen. Lane, the Democratic nominee for Delegate to Congress, is re-elected by a majority even greater than that of 1855—

that the Convention question has carried almost without opposition—that to the Constitutional Convention we have elected an overwhelming Democratic majority, and that the next Legislative Assembly is also Democratic. The people of Oregon have spoken, and their voice, condemning as it does the chaotic elements of Black Republicanism—at this early hour, gives welcome presage of what remains to be effected, which with their contemplated "thorough organization," the negro-worshippers shall hoist her: in Oregon their disunion banner inscribed with but sixteen stars representing alone the free States of our confederation.

In this result rests for long years to come unmistakable evidence of the fact that if the Democracy of Oregon remain true to themselves, to the Constitution, and to the great fundamental principles of the Democratic party, Oregon must continue to be as her people have so nobly declared her in this election—"Democratic to the core!" It is decided that our State Constitution shall be framed by Democratic hands, and now, with a purely Democratic Constitution we are destined to enter upon our State sovereignty not only under Democratic auspices, but with every assurance that a vast and overwhelming majority of our people, appreciating the blessings of our glorious Union, will never, in all time to come, aid, or directly or remotely sanction the schemes of any political organization whose purposes comprehend the disturbances of the peace and harmony of the Union.

The Times of the same date also gives the following, which we here insert. There are some three or four counties yet to hear from, but these will not materially change the result, LANE'S majority may therefore be safely be put down at 2500. So far as heard from his majority, as will be seen by the annexed table, as 2195. Glory enough for one day. Hurrah for LANE and the gallant democracy of Oregon!

The Convention question carried by an overwhelming majority—scarcely any opposition. The majority of the members elected to frame a State Constitution are of the democratic order, and that instrument may therefore be expected to be moulded in accordance with the usages of our party.

The Legislature is also democratic by a handsome majority. When full and complete returns shall have been received, we will lay the same before our readers.

The majorities for Lane and Lawson, so far as heard from, up to the present, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. LANE, (Dem.) and LAWSON, (B. R.) are the main categories. Includes entries for Wasco, Lane, Benton, Marion, Douglas, Linn, Polk, Clackamas, Curry, Jackson, Yamhill, Multnomah, Columbia, Clatsop.

To'l for Lane. 2513 To'l for Lawson. 318

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The instructions to Mr. Reed, our Minister to China, will be very specific as to the extension of our commerce, while a naval force will be employed only in case of necessity to protect our citizens and their interests.

Mr. Medill, vice Whittlesey, enters on the duty of the First Comptrollership to-morrow.

Mr. C. C. Andrews has resigned his position in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, and goes to Minnesota to practice law.

There was an arrival of 850 Mormons at Boston on Monday.

THE CHINESE WAR.—The New Orleans True Delta contains a series of very able articles contending against the United States taking any part in conjunction with England and France in prosecuting the Chinese war. Lords Palmerston and Napier are handled rather roughly.

UNITED STATES ARMY.—All the disposable force of the army is ordered for the West—for Kansas, for Utah, and for operations against the Cheyenne Indians.

MINNESOTA SENATORS.—It is generally believed that Mr. Rice, the late Delegate, will be one of the two new Senators from the anticipated State of Minnesota, and that the contest for the other senatorship will be between Gen. Shields and ex-Governor Gorman.

Brigham Young, in a recent sermon to the Mormons, told them it was "more important to raise saints than to raise crops."

HALIFAX, April 24. Parliament passed a bill giving the exclusive right to the Atlantic Telegraph Co. to land a cable on the shores of the province.

MONUMENT TO MAJOR GEN. WORTH.—The amount appropriated by the Common Council of New York for the work is \$23,500. Upon the completion of the work, the remains of Gen. Worth will be removed from Greenwood Cemetery, where they now repose, and placed in the cell beneath the monument, with appropriate religious ceremonies.

Gen. Harney Ordered to Kansas.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Gen. Harney has been ordered from Florida to Fort Leavenworth.

Expedition against the Iowa and Cheyenne Indians.

Troops Ordered to Utah.

Col. Sumner, in command at Fort Leavenworth, has been ordered to proceed against the Iowa and Cheyenne Indians with a force of 1000 men.

He will afterwards proceed to Utah with his command.

Troops in Kansas.

Three thousand troops, under command of Generals Smith and Harney, will be in Kansas in June next.

The Florida Indians.

The arrangements already made to induce Billy Bowlegs and the Seminoles in Florida to remove West, will now be carried out.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CHINA AND EUROPE.

The press at Santiago discusses a project for forming a telegraphic line between the Pacific and Atlantic, from thence to Brazil, where it is to connect with a line projected from Lisbon to Rio Janeiro. It is said that European capitalist will construct the line if the Government will guarantee them six per cent, on the cost.

No FALLING OFF IN THE EXPORT OF GOLD.

We copy the following from the Prices Current, setting forth the fact that there has been scarcely any falling off in the exports of gold from this port. It will go a great way towards reassuring the panic-stricken Wall-street financiers, but at the same time we would advise them to curtail as much as possible, for the reason that in the nature of things there must be for the future considerable falling off every year. We will before long produce almost everything that we need, and it is scarcely probable that we will continue to ship gold for nothing.

The accounts from the mines continue very favorable, and whatever fears may be entertained on the Atlantic coast of a decrease in the yield of the precious metal in California, we on this side are satisfied that they are not only unfounded, but that in reality we are producing more gold at present than ever before. The statement in the New York Herald that we were six millions short of our exports last year, wants revision in its facts, the correct account being as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Exports of treasure from San Francisco for first four months of 1856: \$14,529,278 29. Same time in 1857: 14,450,664 73.

Decrease in 1857: \$78,613 56

Which is of course a mere bagatelle. On the other hand, we can point as evidences of the yield of our mines to the permanent improvements going on all over the country,—the brick buildings going up in the mining towns, the quartz mills erected, the new ditches cut and the new flumes built. These are all done with mining capital, the amount contributed by San Francisco and the mercantile community generally being so trifling as hardly to deserve mention. The "taste for jewelry," to which the Herald alludes, is developed in favor of jewels of rather a substantial character.

NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY.—One of these two courts, which have just been ordered, is to assemble in Washington on Monday next. It will consist of Captains Wm. McKean, John Pope, and G. J. Van Brunt, and Charles Abert, Esq., of Washington, as judge advocate. Capt. H. A. Adams has been ordered to the court now in session, vice Com. Stringham, detached.

The statement that the order of the cases to be investigated is to be changed is said to be incorrect. Each one will be taken up in order of application without reference to classification.

It is stated that the court has reported the case of Lt. Pennington, dropped by decision of the late board, with a recommendation that he be restored, but with an indefinite furlough or leave of absence. The decision, however, can hardly yet be known, as the court is required by law to lay its opinion in each case before the President and Secretary of the Navy, whose duty it is to approve or reject it. There is no official announcement as yet that this has been done, and until then all is mere conjecture.

THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.—We learn that the repairs of the cylinder-head of the steamship Niagara have been so far completed that it is expected this noble ship will be in readiness for sea next Saturday.

Captain Hudson, her Commander, is so much interested in the success of the great telegraphic enterprise, for which she is designated, that he will, if possible, obtain permission from the Navy Department to proceed direct to England, without a preliminary trial trip.

Prof. Morse, of telegraphic renown, will accompany the ship on this expedition. No other civilians of note will go out in her. Mr. Peter Cooper, who expected to go, will not be able to do so.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE UTAH PROBLEM.—The condition of Utah engages the attention of the press and Government at the East. The latter is maturing a plan to eradicate the noxious seeds of immorality and rebellion that exist there. The leading presses urge a force of not less than two or three thousand men should be despatched to aid the Governor who may be selected. He should be a firm, energetic and decided man, and should be given, as far as the Constitution allows, plenipotentiary powers to put down, once for all, the treason which has progressed so far, and is constantly increasing in strength.

A proposed amendment to the constitution of Ohio, under which adopted citizens hereafter would have to be residents of the State for one year after getting their papers before they would be entitled to vote, was lost in the House for the want of the required three-fifths vote.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

TREATIES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries in the city of Washington on the twenty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four...

Article 1. The citizens of each one of the high contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their real property within the jurisdiction of the other, subject to the laws of the State or country where the domicile, or the property is found...

Article 2. If, by the death of a person owning real property in the territory of one of the high contracting parties, such property should descend, either by the laws of the country or by testamentary disposition...

Article 3. The present convention shall be in force for the term of twelve years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after the government of the United States on the one part, or that of his Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg on the other, shall have given notice of its intention of terminating the same.

This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, within twelve months after its date, or sooner, if possible.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 16th instant:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries in the city of Naples on the twenty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four...

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FRANKLIN PIERCE, President.

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.

Among which may be found the following: 6 varieties English Strawberries; 6 " Raspberries; 15 " Budded Teaches; 50 " Bases, from the California Premium Nursery.

Also, a fine lot of ornamental trees, such as English Walnut, American elm, horse chestnut, butternut, weeping willow, &c.

Also, many other varieties of Shrubs and Flowers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, can be found at the Grand Mound Nursery, in front of E. Sylvester's new residence.

With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, &c., I have also added other trees, in various varieties, and of from two to four years' growth. I feel sanguine that my nursery is by far the most extensive in the Territory, and an affidavit that I can sell all articles entrusted to me by any engaged in this branch of business.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 20, 1857. L. D. BURGIN, no. 13-ly.

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

THE citizens of Olympia, the travelling community are hereby informed by the undersigned, that he has leased the above well known establishment, and will endeavor to make it an agreeable resort for all who may favor him with their custom.

BUSINESS CARDS.

G. A. BARNES, W. N. AYERS. BARNES & AYERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Hardware, STOVES & TIN-WARE, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.

Watches and Jewelry! G. COLLIER ROBBINS, PORTLAND, OREGON. Takes pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their liberal patronage.

THE undersigned being about to close doors and "take in" his sign preparatory to his departure for the States, would hereby tender his grateful thanks to the numerous friends of the "NONPAREIL SALOON" for their kind patronage during the past year, and until the arrival of the "epoch," he wishes them to call again.

CLARK DREW, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Steiilacoom, W. T. Will attend promptly to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, of Chronometers, and Nautical Instruments generally.

WILSON & DUNLAP, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Farming Implements, and other Goods adapted to the General Trade at OLYMPIA, W. T.

PACIFIC HOUSE, W. M. COCK, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Third Streets, OLYMPIA, W. T. The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable for his guests.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D. SEATTLE, King County, W. T., Having resumed the practice of MEDICINE. Can at all times be consulted (unless absent on professional business) to which he will hold himself constantly in readiness to bestow personal and prompt attention.

M. LOUISON & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c.

Bettman Brothers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, OLYMPIA, W. T.

United States District Court, as fixed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows: FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.

Notice to the Public. That I have entered my Land Claim, located on the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and forbid any person trespassing on said land.

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., throughout the county of Thurston.

M. P. BURNS, HORTON, SWINNEY, & COOPER. OFFICE: NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP, Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE. THE SUMMER TERM of the above School commences on Monday, the 7th of April, and continues eleven weeks. Terms of tuition will be as follows:

Primary Schools, \$5.00; Reading, Spelling and Writing, 7.00; Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, 8.00; Higher English Branches, 8.00; Latin, Greek and French, extra, each, 3.00; Painting, Drawing and Needle-work, each, 3.00.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. OUR JULY NUMBER, 1857, Commences the 49th Volume of Graham. WITH it we shall also commence various improvements in the typographic style, contents and business arrangement of the work, so that our readers may look forward with pleasurable anticipations thereto.

BRITISH PERIODICALS. AND THE "Farmer's Guide." Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication! LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

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