

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. V.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1857.

NO. 37.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, \$5 00; for six months, \$3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietor, until all arrearages are paid.

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POETRY.

Stray Thoughts.

BY W. S. DEANE.

I love the bright and cheerful sky,
The woodlands' shady dell,
The towering mountain and rocky cliff,
The dark deserted cell,
I love a bold and fearless heart,
A breast that's free from guile,
The merry laugh—but greater far,
I love rare friendship's smile.

I love the ocean's heaving breast,
Its sparkling, dashing foam;
The gentle spring, whose crystal tears
Do mark the streamlet's home,
I love them all—but give to me
A rare and steady hand;
An honest heart, whose every pulse
Cements pure friendship's band.

I love a friend—truly, where
Deeds has never been known,
Where whisper'd words of hollow truth
Breathe accents all their own,
A friend! the glow that melts the heart
To deeds of untold love,
And leads its sister spirit on
To joy and peace above.

Kindness.

As stars upon the tranquil sea,
In mimic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart,
Reflect the source divine.

O! then, be kind, whoe'er thou art,
That breathe'st mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And even sweeten death.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE TROOPS FOR UTAH.—The latest Washington despatch on the never-failing subject of the Mormons, is as follows:—

"It is believed that Col. Cumming has agreed to undertake the Governorship of Utah. The difficulty in the way of procuring forage and stores in the Territory is so great, that it is doubtful if the troops will winter there. If no serious disturbances occur, the mass of them will move on to the Pacific before cold weather. At present no war is anticipated."

The Chicago Times thinks Massachusetts could be annexed to Utah, because of the following births, from the Springfield Republican:—

"Born—in Westfield, on the 10th, a son to Miss Josephine Morey; 19th a son to Mr. George W. King."

Lord Palmerston, in answer to some Scotch clergymen, who petitioned him to advise her Majesty to fix a day for a national fast on account of the cholera, suggested "they had better look after the town drainage."

The Philadelphia Ledger says:—The signs point unmistakably to African commerce as an object for which nations will peacefully contend, immense steamers be built, companies formed, and thousands realize colossal fortunes.

THE DIFFERENCE WITH A CHILD.—Speaking of the obligatory sacredness of Fast Day's reminds us of a *bona fide* reply made by a child of six or seven years old. On being told that she must not play, for it was holy time, the same as Sunday, she exclaimed, "It isn't so; there's as much difference between Sunday and Fast Day as there is between God and the Governor." That covers the whole question, we think.

The following is printed in sober earnestness in the Spiritual Telegraph: "One of our patrons in Kalanazoo, Michigan, wants a female domestic in the family who is meditative and would be willing to sit in the family circle for communion with the spirits."

The ninth and latest increase of the royal family of England brings upon the people an annual expense of about \$100,000. Notwithstanding this, the good royal souls profess to be highly delighted.

Queen Victoria's last baby is to be christened about the middle of June, by the name of Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore.

Advices from the home government indicate that the British Queen will fix the seat of Canadian Government at Montreal—conditioned that its name be changed to that of the "City of Victoria."

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, under date of May 23.—A force of dragoons and artillery left for Fort Leavenworth a few days since to fight the Cheyennes, who are reported as concentrated in the Republican Fork of Kansas and Blue rivers.

Gov. Walker's Inaugural Address.

Gov. Walker delivered his inaugural address to the citizens of Kansas, at Leecompton, Kansas, on the 27th day of May last.

We have not sufficient space at command to lay this interesting document, entire, before our readers; we therefore take the liberty of making the following condensation of it, which we find in the Springfield (Ill.) Register, of June 5th.

It recognizes all Territorial enactments, and says all constitutional laws shall be executed. It urges all parties to participate in the election, and believes the convention will frame a constitution which will suit the people, and does not believe that Congress will reject it. It earnestly impresses the necessity of removing the slavery agitation from the halls of Congress and Presidential elections, and says slavery will ultimately be determined by the law of climate. It is this law now operating for and against slavery in Kansas. In the event that slavery does not exist in Kansas, it says she owes constitutional duties to her sister States, especially to Missouri, and trusts the constitution will contain clauses forever securing to that State all constitutional guarantees, both by Federal and State authority, and supremacy within her own limits by the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States. It says that if this question is decided peacefully, he sees for Kansas an immediate career of sure progress and prosperity unsurpassed by history; but that if violence, injustice and fraud reign, history may be compelled to record the fact that Kansas was the grave of the American Union.

The Register of the date referred to, says:

"The views of Gov. Walker in relation to slavery in Kansas are very clearly indicated in his message; and while he carefully refrains from assuming a position either for or against slavery, he earnestly urges the free State men to participate in all the preliminary movements to form a constitution. He commences his message by stating his motives in accepting the Governorship of Kansas, and by stating the determination of the general government that there should be a free, open and fair expression of opinion on all the important questions now at issue in the Territory. He is no less clear in informing the people of his own determination to co-operate with the general government in carrying out its views. He says that under no circumstances would Kansas be admitted into the Union as a State, under a constitution imposed through fraud and violence, by a minority upon the majority—that the election for delegates must and shall be free, open and fair, affording an opportunity to every legal citizen of Kansas to vote in accordance with the best conviction of his judgment—and that, before the constitution can become operative and binding upon the people, it must be submitted to them, for ratification or rejection, on which occasion a fair opportunity must be afforded to them to express their views by their votes, without hindrance or molestation from any source. As already said, the Governor says that his instructions, agreeing with his inclination, is to see that all the laws relating to the Territory are fairly and honestly executed, and that the people's rights are respected, so that Kansas, on her admission into the Union, and assuming the position of a State, must be in full and perfect accordance with the organic law of the Territory, and not otherwise.

The Governor combats and very successfully disposes of the pretended argument used by some as a reason for not participating in the election for delegates—that is that the election will not be fairly and honestly conducted—that the Legislature, by the authority of which the election is called, was not a legal Legislature.

The Governor says, by what right does any person assume the fact that the election will not be fair and honest; who says it shall not be so? The general government says, and all the officials of Kansas co-operate with it, that the election shall be free, fair and honest—that every person having a right to vote shall have an opportunity so to do. By what authority, then, can any one assert that the election will not be honestly conducted, and that all assurances to the contrary, on the part of the general government and of the Territory, are mere pretences, never intended to be fulfilled? As to the legality of the Legislature, the general government recognizes it to be legal, and the people of the Territory do the same thing by yielding obedience to its laws. If it is not a legal Legislature, then all its enactments are illegal, and consequently the courts and county organizations are all illegal, and there is no law in Kansas, and anarchy reigns supreme.

"We may be permitted to say here, on our own responsibility, that the idea of an anticipated unfairness in the election for delegates is mere gammon, humbug and claptrap, used by the black republican free soil abolitionists, under which to cloak their intended treachery in making Kansas a slave State. They know well that if Kansas becomes a slave State that they will be

held responsible, and that this argument is got up in advance in order to excuse their treachery to the people. But it will not do—they have too long boasted of their strength in Kansas, and it is now an established fact that the pro-slavery party of Kansas is less than a third of its population. And it is just as clear that any evil which we can prevent, but refuse to do so, we are just as responsible for its existence as if by our act it had been brought about. Let them look to it then, for as certain as day and night succeed each other will they have a fearful and terrible account to render for their hypocrisy and treachery.

The Governor discusses, at considerable length, the future of Kansas as a State, her resources, and the propriety of, at an early day, procuring from Congress grants of land for railroad purposes. He refers to Illinois, and the grant of land out of which the central railroad was mainly constructed; he refers, in terms of praise and admiration, to the efforts of Judge Douglas in procuring that grant; he recommends that in case a grant was made on the part of Congress, and re-granted to a company on the part of the State, the property of retaining a certain per cent, as a perpetual lien on the lands thus granted, and adds that such a grant, properly disposed of, will forever obviate the necessity of resorting to taxation for State purposes. It is next to impossible for us to do justice to this part of Gov. Walker's message, unless giving the whole. He shows very conclusively the right of Kansas, after admission as a State, to tax all government lands within her borders, unless the right is voluntarily relinquished by the State.

He argues at great length, and most clearly and conclusively shows the propriety of hereafter excluding the question of slavery from our Presidential contests, and from the halls of Congress. He says if Kansas now were permitted to settle this question in accordance with the principles of her organic law—to adopt just such domestic institutions as may be satisfactory to a majority of the people, then may the question of slavery be considered settled for all time to come. But should she unfortunately be prevented from settling all questions relating to her domestic affairs, either by unjustifiable outside interference, or by the machinations and treachery of her own citizens, then will this question continue to be a source of trouble and vexation, and will enter into every Presidential contest until it results in the destruction of the constitution and the dismemberment of the Union; a consummation most devoutly wished and hoped for by all radical abolitionists and monarchists of Europe. We conclude our extract with the following eloquent and glowing appeal to the patriotism of the people of Kansas, in the Governor's own words. Important as the African question may be in Kansas, and which it is your solemn right to determine, it sinks into insignificance compared with the perpetuity of the Union and the final successful establishment of State sovereignty and the principles of self-government. If patriotism, if devotion to the constitution and love to the Union should not induce the minority to yield to the majority on this question, let them reflect that in no event can the minority successfully determine this question permanently, and that in no contingency will Congress admit Kansas as a slave or free State, unless a majority of the people of Kansas shall first have fairly and freely decided this question for themselves by direct vote on the adoption, excluding all fraud and violence.

The minority in resisting the will of the majority may involve Kansas again in civil war, and bring reproach and obliquy upon her, and retard and destroy her progress and prosperity. They may keep her for years out of the Union, and in the whirlwind of agitation may sweep away the government.

"But Kansas never can be brought into the Union with or without slavery, except by a previous solemn decision, fully, freely and fairly made by a majority of her people in voting for and against the adoption of her constitution. Why then should this just, peaceful and constitutional mode of settlement meet with opposition from any quarter. Is Kansas willing to destroy her own hopes of prosperity and greatness? Is she to become the mere theme for political agitators in other States? Does she desire to continue to be bleeding Kansas, simply to gratify those who seek political preferment without regard to the means through which they obtain it? They may for a brief period give consequence and power to political leaders, but they do it at the expense of a large body of the people of the Territory."

There were 2700 failures in the United States last year. Their debts are estimated to have been more than \$50,000,000 and the loss to creditors more than \$40,000,000.

Athens has now a population of 36,000, and seventeen newspapers. A Protestant mission is about to be established under missionary influence.

SANTA ANNA REPORTED AS RETURNING TO MEXICO, &c.—New York, May 29.—The Quaker City has arrived with later dates from Havana. Sugars were firm, freights steady, and exchanges depressed. It was reported that Santa Anna would arrive at Havana in a few days, enroute to Mexico, under Spanish protection. The British vessel-of-war Arab sailed on the 25th.

The Usury Laws.

The May number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine discusses, in its leading commercial article, the vexed question of the usury laws with unusual clearness, pith and brevity. We commend to our readers the following observations:

"The demand for money is steady and active, and rates of interest are far above the average of past years in all parts of the world. The general impression now is, that capital will command an increased rate of usance for some time to come. In the light of such an expectation, the tenacity with which many of the country people, living remote from the commercial centres, cling to the letter of the usury laws, is perfectly astonishing. The operation of these laws is directly adverse to their interests, and yet they still fondly cling to the notion that, by force of legislation, they can oblige capitalists to loan money in the rural districts at less than its market value. The people of the far West are wiser, because their experience has been less restricted. A farmer in Illinois can borrow the means to put in a crop of corn into the field which would otherwise lie waste, and can clear enough on the crop to pay twenty per cent. per annum for the money, and still 'make a good thing of it.' He expects to borrow the money at the lowest rate he can get it, on the same principle that he makes the buyer pay him the highest price for his corn, and he does not find it any hardship to be left to make his own bargain. But in some States, New York for instance, the farmer insists that the capitalist shall lend him his money at 7 per cent. or not at all, as if a fair rate could be fixed by law! The result is, that when money is worth more than that rate, the rural districts are drained of their surplus capital. The money goes to the city; part is invested in 'business paper,' or in contracts more openly usurious; while part is spent in the purchase of bonds or stocks, which the high value of money has so depressed that for \$750 or \$800 the buyer may possess that which gives the legal interest on \$1000. The countrymen always possess the means of borrowing the cheapest, and if they would not stand in their own light, but would allow money to bring what it is worth, the rate would always be in their favor. City borrowers may be the most prompt in paying, but their circumstances are less easily ascertained, and their fortunes fluctuate more rapidly. In the country, credit is more wisely given, and landed security is always at hand. In England, where the lower classes and the poor have no advantages in general, comparable with those enjoyed in this country, and where the want of usury laws would sooner result in oppression, if this was the tendency of such freedom, there is no such restraint, and for loans payable within twelve months the rate of demand and supply regulates the law. Even if the repeal of the usury laws should lead to higher rates of interest, such an advance would be only temporary, as the high price would attract capital to the locality, and the proper level would soon be reached. We trust that the day is not far distant when all such restraints will be removed, and the value of money be regulated like that of any other commodity, in open market."

The news regarding the Chinese war, which we find in the latest English papers, shows that it is becoming largely important. The Chinese are reckless of life, numerous almost, as the sands on their shores, and malignantly ingenious, and they are evidently resolved to give their enemies all the trouble they can. The demands of the English are such, that when they have "conquered a peace," they will be masters of the most ancient and populous of empires.

WAGON ROAD TO CALIFORNIA.—The St. Louis Republican, 29th of May, states that the expedition to survey and establish a wagon road across the plains, by way of South Pass, to California, and the outfit will be dispatched to the Upper Missouri without delay. The party numbers one hundred laboring men, who will be accompanied by thirty-eight wagons, three carts and one traveling forge. The expedition is under the command of Mr. M. Magraw, and will leave Independence so soon after its arrival there as the condition of the grass will justify. Mr. M. is confident of being able to make his way through to California, and be on his return before the end of the year.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Mr. Kinman, the California hunter, presented the buck-horn chair to the President this afternoon, in east room, in the presence of a large number of spectators, among whom was Gov. Dickinson. Mr. Kinman was introduced by Gen. Denver, and made a speech informing the President that it was the first piece of cabinet work he had ever attempted.

The President's response, as well as Mr. Kinman's address, were loudly applauded. After having tried the chair, the President pronounced it comfortable, and promised to preserve it as a cherished memento.

The Washington Star says that the War Department has ordered 150,000 rations of disiccated vegetables, put up by a Paris house, a cubic yard of which will make a most palatable and nutritious soup for twenty-five thousand men!

RAILROAD TO OREGON.—The Sacramento Bee says, although it has generally been thought that the mountains between California and Oregon render a route for a railroad impracticable, yet such is not the fact. The report of the topographical engineers of Pacific railroad exploration surveys, shows that a railroad route from the Bay of San Francisco to the Columbia river, leaving the Cascade range of mountains to the west, is entirely practicable. The distance necessary to be traversed would be about 800 miles. Three hundred and fifty of it would be through a well settled and productive country, where the work could be easily carried on; two hundred would be through an uninhabited and barren region, but one which would present but few obstacles. The remaining two hundred and fifty miles would traverse a total wilderness, and present the only serious difficulty, in the progress of the operations—a difficulty, however, which could be overcome by a reasonable outlay of money.

The feasibility of this route opens a fine prospect for the future. A direct communication across the country from San Francisco to the Columbia river, would save a vast amount of time now expended in navigating around the coast, and thus greatly facilitate the immense commerce between San Francisco and Oregon, as well as the Russian and British possessions in the north.

To sustain the road would be the large and constantly increasing ice, fur and lumber trade; besides the vast intercourse that must ever be kept up between California and Oregon; together with the business contributed by the rich and extensive country through which the road itself would lie. The latter, as is well known, is a region of fruitful valleys, rich mines, and valuable timber lands, which will alone contribute sufficient patronage to justify building the road in a few years.

The salaries of the Superintendents of the Pacific Wagon Road are fixed at \$3,000 per annum; those of the disbursing Agents and Engineers at \$2,000, and those of the Physicians at \$1,500.

THE OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.—The Postmaster General has opened the bids for the contract to carry the mails overland to California. There will probably be no decision for two weeks.

Over two millions of trees were planted last year in Ireland, which were registered with the magistrates.

It is stated that Robert J. Walker will remain in Kansas about six months and then succeed Mr. Dallas as Minister to England.

The census of St. Louis has just been completed, and is as follows:—White males 65,710; white females, 58,252; total white population, 123,962; free negroes, 1292; slaves, 1532; total colored population, 2824; total population 126,276.

Ten thousand Norwegians will probably settle in the West during the coming summer.

A German paper at New Orleans says that the eldest son of Prince Alexander, of the Empress of Russia, is deputy surveyor of the public lands at Donaldsonville, in that state. He was formerly a captain in the Polish Light Artillery.

Lieut. Strain, celebrated for his disastrous experience in the Expedition across the Isthmus of Darien, died at Aspinwall, on the 15th of May.

The Vermont Legislature has refused to appropriate money to relieve the Kansas sufferers. The New York Legislature has done likewise, and Massachusetts, whose Legislature began the movement, has reduced the amount of her quota to \$50,000.

A patent taken out in any foreign country and afterwards secured in the United States, expires with the foreign patent.

Mr. Everett has already paid the Mount Vernon Association \$12,000, the proceeds of his magnificent lecture on Washington, which he has delivered in the principal cities of the country.

COST OF TELEGRAPHING.—We see it stated that upon the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, the leading New York dailies propose to take a thousand words of news each day. This will cost them from \$6000 to \$7000 per week, and the price of the papers will be increased in proportion.

The orders of the late Administration regarding the protection of the persons and property of citizens of the United States at Panama at all hazards, even to the Isthmus.

The indebtedness of the several roads of the United States now reaches the enormous sum of \$470,000,000; and the report of the late secretary of the treasury contains a statement that \$313,000,000 more will be required to complete only such roads as are now projected.

The following is a speech made by the manager of an Irish theatre. There were only three persons composing his audience:

"Ladies and gentlemen:—As there is nobody here I'll dismiss you all; the performances of this night will not be performed, but the performances of this night will be repeated to-morrow evening."

The Horse Charm; or the Great Secret for Taming Horses.

The horse-caster is a wart, or excrescence which grows on every horse's fore-legs, and generally on the hind legs. It has a peculiar rank, musty smell, and easily pulled off. The ammoniacal effluvia of the horse seems peculiarly to concentrate in this part, and its very strong odor has a great attraction for all animals, especially canines, and the horse himself.

For the oil of cumin, the horse has an instinctive passion—both are original natives of Arabia, and when the horse scents the odor, he is instinctively drawn toward it.

The oil of rhodium possesses peculiar properties. All animals seem to cherish a fondness for it, and it exercises a kind of subduing influence over them.

The directions given for taming horses are as follows:—Procure some horse-caster, and grate it fine. Also get some oil of rhodium and oil of cumin, and keep the three separate in air-tight bottles.

Rub a little oil of cumin upon your hand, and approach the horse in the field on the windward side, so that he can smell the cumin. The horse will let you come up to him then with out any trouble. Then rub your hand gently on the horse's nose, getting a little of the oil on it. You can then lead him anywhere. Give him a little of the castor on a piece of loaf sugar, apple or potato.

Put eight drops of oil of rhodium into a lady's silver thimble. Take the thimble between the thumb and middle finger of your right hand, with the fore finger stopping the mouth of the thimble, to prevent the oil from running out whilst you are opening the mouth of the horse.

As soon as you have opened the horse's mouth, tip the thimble over upon his tongue, and he is your humble servant. He will follow you like a pet dog.

Ride fearlessly and promptly, with your knees pressed to the side of the horse, and your toes turned in and heels out; then you will always be on the alert for a shy or sheer from the horse, and he can never throw you.

Then if you want to teach him to lie down, stand on his high or left side; have a couple of leather straps about six feet long; string up his left leg with one of them round his neck; strap the other end of it over his shoulders; hold it in your hand, and when you are ready, tell him to lie down, at the same time gently, firmly and steadily pulling on the strap, touching him lightly on the knee with a switch. The horse will immediately lie down. Do this a few times, and you can make him lie down without the straps.

He is now your pupil and friend. You can teach him anything; only be kind to him, be gentle. Love him, and he will love you. Feed him before you do yourself. Shelter him well, groom him yourself, keep him clean, and at night always give him a good bed, at least a foot deep.

In the winter season, don't let your horse stand out a long time in cold without shelter or covering; for remember that the horse is an aboriginal native of a warm climate, and in many respects, his constitution is as tender as a man's.

BETS ON THE COMET.—We ought to have published, long ago, the propositions of the Urbana (Ill.) Constitution concerning the Comet. Zimmerman, after observing the "critter" carefully with the instruments of the Urbana Brass Band, comes to the conclusion—

1st. That the Comet will not strike the earth; but,

2d. If it does strike it will never do it the second time.

In case, however, any gentleman holds his opinions different from the above, and is willing to back his views to a limited extent, in order to arrive at the truth in this momentous matter, we hereby make the following propositions:

1. We will wager \$20,000 more or less that if the comet offers to strike we will dodge before it does it; in other words that sum that it can't be brought to the scratch.

2. A like sum that if it does strike, it will be knocked higher nor a kite.

3. Twenty-five times the above amount, that in case the comet strikes, it won't budge the earth six inches, by actual measurement.

4. A like amount that after the comet strikes its tail drops.

5. An optional sum that the earth can knock the comet further than the comet can knock the earth nine times out of eleven.

6. That after the comet gets through striking the earth, it will never want to strike anybody else.

These propositions are intended to cover the case of any gentleman on the globe, comet, or elsewhere.

All wagers to be decided by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Money to be deposited in the banks of Newfoundland.

Time of striking and other arrangements to be fixed by the parties.

Applicants for bets have a right to select any comet they choose.

Chloroform is a great insitition. Under its influence the Empress Eugenie presented Louis Napoleon with an heir, and Queen Victoria added another member to the royal family for the adoration and support of her tax-ground subjects.

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

Modern Northern Preacher Men—Church Matters, &c.

Unlike most of our contemporaries, of a like political faith with ourselves, we have thus far refrained, editorially, from criticism, to any great extent, concerning the conduct of the modern northern clergy, and the action and tendency of the various denominations at the north, and elsewhere, and which formed so prominent an element in the contest, in the late Presidential election. This may be a sin of omission, but we have ever observed the rule of non-interference with the affairs of others, provided we were left undisturbed in the pursuit of our own. Our early religious instructions having been those taught by the established Presbyterian church of Scotland, and yet never having been a member of the church militant, we have felt a natural delicacy (no doubt the result of early impressions), of approaching the investigation of a subject to which we would be regarded as sacrilege. Notwithstanding this, we are led to believe, without "judging" very severely, that we have as much reverence for the religion, as taught by the Saviour, as many who pretend to be called to officiate in the sacred desk—preach long-winded political harangues, against him, and who continue in vehement prayer until "all knees grow weary." Whatever may be our opinion of the religion, as taught at the present day, we have not the ability, and certainly not the slightest ambition to be invested with clerical robes with an object of enlisting in aid of a reformation. On the other hand, we are at a loss to know the nature of the apology the modern preacher-men have to offer, for turning their pulpits into political rostrums, and who, repudiating all ministrations in holy things, surfeit their flocks—not with the bread of everlasting life—the gospel of their Lord and Saviour, but with discourses purely of a temporal character—with disgusting, inflammatory appeals to the political prejudices of their audience. All their cares—all their anxieties, apparently, being absorbed in an effort to mould, fashion and regulate the laws and institutions of our county, State and National, after their own peculiar code of rules and mode of thinking, using every possible strategy, and the most unscrupulous demerit resorts, to the end that they may obtain the reins of government, by which they may be enabled to consummate an unnatural and adulterous marriage of the government with the church, and, as it were, let Heaven "slide," as they would the Union. Is not the course the clergy have pursued for the last few years an evidence of this?

We do not know—we have never been advised that any of the ministers in this Territory have ever undertaken to preach politics from the pulpit, consequently, whatever may be said in this article will not bear a construction as being personal to this region. Our remarks, here, are intended to apply only where they are applicable.

No one acquainted with the history of the church from the time of its enthronement in power in the Vatican and in the church of St. Peter, throughout the reformation down to the present day, will deny that it has not invariably sought an alliance with the State or government, whenever or wherever a peculiar form of religion was dominant, for the purpose of controlling, eventually, the destinies of such government, securing its patronage, and as a legitimate consequence, its own security and permanency. "Eron Lutner," says a late author, "whilst contending for religious liberty, was a decided enemy of political reform;" that "there was no more staunch supporter of absolute, say, the divine power of the Emperor;" and that "without Calvin, a Frenchman, the reformation would have preserved its nonarchist character; that Calvinism gave to it the republican and democratic one." We find the same natural instincts governing the church throughout all ages, in all sections of the Christian world: first—an alliance with the State, and then the control. As an evidence of this, the history of Great Britain for the last few hundred years affords ample illustration. England has now its church established by government, between which and the Roman Catholic, a paper wall only intervenes. The Greek church of Russia, and other northern despotisms, is in the same category. All that comprises Catholic Europe, proper, and the attitude the respective States bear towards the church. In France, religion has been overdone, and quasi infidelity assumes a conspicuous position, whilst protestantism is ignored, (we believe the inquisition has been abolished), over a large portion of the continent.

In this country it is different. The de-

scendants of the Puritans and Hugenots, although separated into a multitude of denominations, are, notwithstanding, marshaled into line by an army of professed preacher men, and political treason-mongers and demagogues, who are endeavoring to "crush out" Catholicism from the country—impede the tide of immigration from Europe to our shores—to proscribe—nay, ostracise the Catholic and foreigner—declaring all such unfit to hold office, or vote at our elections, without having first served an apprenticeship to a republican form of government of twenty-one years. This is the know-nothing doctrine, whose ranks are surcharged with preacher men; and since the late Presidential election, the black republicans of Massachusetts, who advocate the equalization of the black and white races, propose to so amend the constitution of that State, as to prevent all foreigners from voting who do not read and speak the English language! Sweet-scented christianity! Model republicanism! The above objects consummated, and what next? An alliance of church and State? We shall see.

It is notorious that, of late years, every new-fangled issue or hobby that has been dragged into existence, has been mounted by these crazy, fanatical preacher men, and, as it would seem, inannated into their religion (?) as part of their confession of faith. A few years ago, they bestrode the coercive Maine liquor law humbug, and with the assistance of Greeley & Co., managed to ride the concern to death. They afterwards discovered that they were more at home in officiating before the altar of know-nothingism, than before the altar of God—unless, indeed, it might be to deprecate their profession and the sacred desk by giving utterance to a tirade of abuse against some political party or politicians of our country, or against this, that or the other course of policy pursued by our government. Paul Pry like, they must needs have their noses in the business of the government and everywhere else except in that in which they profess to be legitimately engaged. Spiritual rappings, bloomerism, woman's rights conventions and abolition niggerism—all, all the impracticable isms and doctrines of the day are passed in review to be pronounced upon by these preacher men, and as they snuff, the combined force of American fanaticism sneeze. The last hobby which they have mounted is niggerism—attached to which, and "running wild der machine," is know-nothingism, dragging after it all the other isms and absurdities above referred to.

But abolitionism, at this time, occupies a front seat in the sanctuary of their hearts as well as in the sanctuary of God. And since the commencement of the agitation of that question, what has been accomplished for the amelioration of the condition of the African slave, or for the cause of christianity? We answer, briefly, that since modern preacher men have turned politicians and negro philanthropists, the slave trade has revived, and, it is asserted, is now carried on more extensively than at any previous period; that their agitation of the slave question (in connection, with the black republican party), has, in all probability, prevented the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, if not Tennessee, from either becoming free States, or at least adopting measures which would result in the emancipation of slavery therein; that the agitation of that question has not only discouraged, but paralyzed the efforts of honest and philanthropic members of the American Colonization Society, both north and south, who, taking a practical view of the slavery question, regarded colonization as the only method whereby it could be safely and legitimately done away with; and that within the last year, the agitation of that question threatened the Union with dissolution, and our American institutions with ruin.

And further: What has this anti-slavery agitation accomplished for the cause of christianity? Several years ago, if we mistake not, the partnership existing in the Methodist church, north and south of Mason and Dixon's line, was dissolved by mutual consent, and a northern and southern road to Heaven was engineered, between which, by human invention, there was "a great gulf fixed." A few months since, the New School Presbyterian church, north and south, in general assembly at Cleveland, Ohio, shook hands for the last time over the maelstrom of the anti-slavery agitation, and the respective divisions propose, henceforward, to follow in the wake of the Methodist denomination. The Associate Synod of North America, (Old School Presbyterian) recently in session at Philadelphia, Pa., also adopted strong abolition resolutions, and that church will, of course, take up its line of march by the northern and southern routes. The Unitarian general conference in session at Alton, Illinois, (between which church and infidelity a partition of glass only intervenes), resolved, on the 19th of May last, that the "constitution of the United States was a

failure, and the decision in the Dred Scott case of no binding power." The St. Louis delegation withdrew from the conference on the adoption of this resolution, and that church will, of course, follow the trail of the before-mentioned denominations.

Thus, ecclesiastically, at least, the Union is dissolved. And has this dissolution furthered the cause of religion as taught by the Saviour of the world? Has it broken one link in the chain of negro slavery? We answer no. If "in union there is strength," in division there is weakness; if "the prayers of the righteous availeth much," the long and pompous prayers of our modern preacher men, for the building up of the church, and the liberation of the African from servitude, cannot be regarded otherwise by the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, than as impious, hypocritical and pharisaical, for the very reverse of their petitions would seem to have been answered. Be it remembered that it was the northern clergy that has "thrown the first stone." It is they who planted the entering wedge for the dissolution of the political bonds which still hold the Union of States together. It is they who have fomented the abolition question until open hostility to the South—ecclesiastically and politically, has been proclaimed, and they have rudely driven their brethren of the south from communion and fellowship, and it is they who will be held responsible for the consequences which may follow.

Now we submit: Do these pretended followers of Christ profit by the example, or practice the precepts of Him "who spoke as never man spoke?" Did Christ recommend to his followers rebellion or sedition to the government of the Cæsars, which government for ages held millions of white men in bondage as intelligent, frequently, as their lords? Did He commence a crusade against the Romans, amongst whom single Patricians owned and controlled plebeian slaves by the thousands? Did He encourage disloyalty or rebellion to the government of Herod or the established government of Rome? Did He seek the aid of despotism, as has ever been the case with the church in Europe, or of legislation, as would fain be secured by His pretended followers in Republican America, as a means of establishing and perpetuating the truths of religion in their purity? Do we find any of these enumerated teachings recorded by his disciples, the apostles or evangelists? Do we find anything of the kind in the inimitable Lord's prayer, His sermon on the mount, His teachings in the synagogue, or even in parable, or in allegory? No. "Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsars," and many other expressions of like significance, distinguish the doctrine as taught by Christ, from that of the noisy, political, northern bogus preacher men of the present day. Where are the modern christians, the Beecher's, Parker's, Cheever's, Tyng's, and still more modern "Onderdonk's," such as the Kolobach regime, who can truthfully exclaim with the Saviour—"the foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lie his head." The costly, marble columned churches provided by their flocks, richly furnished and festooned in oriental grandeur, and the thousands of dollars which they receive for preaching politics instead of that religion which Christ declared was free for all, "without money and without price," furnish the reply.

We have no particular partiality for, or prejudice against any church. We venerate the religion of Christ, and cannot but admire the true christian character, and all who practice the precepts and teachings promulgated by Him. But this fanatical preaching of politics, Sabbath after Sabbath, where this section of the Union, or that political party is preached into perdition, without their knowledge or consent—"With all their crimes broad-blown, as fresh as May," is what we protest against; and such preaching has, we verily believe, within the past few years, made more infidels, and done more to retard the advancement of true christianity than twenty such men as Paine and Voltaire could do in a life time. A union of the church and state, (which is sought by the modern ministry), and then, indeed, can we bid adieu to civil and religious liberty.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 87.—A "pronouncement" has been issued from "Head Quarters, Department of the Pacific, Fort Dalles, O. T., June 29th, 1857," by Brig. Gen. CLARK, interdicting all further settlement of white persons in the country east of the White Salmon river, and north of the Columbia, in Washington; and east of the river Des Chutes, in Oregon, until orders to the contrary are received from the War Department.

All white persons now settled north and east of the line above described, with the exception of those who settled under the Donation Law, and the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, will be removed. This prohibition does not extend to the Colville mines.

BY EXPRESS!! SEVEN DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAIL!

We are again pleased to see obligations to WELLS, FARGO, & Co., for express favors—only SEVEN DAYS ahead of the United States mail, delivered to us by Mr. BUTLER P. ANDERSON, who returned to this place with his family on yesterday evening, after an absence of about two years. The cold weather of last winter undoubtedly froze out our friend BUTLER, and we rather guess he will now be content to remain in "these parts," where the climate is more genial. Although actively engaged in the political combat of the last Presidential campaign, bravely opposing the enemies of democracy and our country, through the columns of the State Rights Democrat, (Helena, Arkansas), with which paper he was connected as editor, he does not look the "worse for wear," but will still be found "alive and kicking" the fusions and isms of our Territory.

Our dates per the express, are from N. York to 6th July. New Orleans and Boston to 5th, and San Francisco to 1st August. We are unable to make any lengthy extracts, owing to its late arrival. We shall, therefore, content ourselves by giving the most important items of news.

By an editorial notice in the San Francisco daily Alta California, of Aug. 1, we are given to learn that the Hon. Mr. L. MARCY, late Secretary of State, is no more. Without giving any particulars, date, &c., of this unfortunate visitation of death, the editor of that paper says: "The death of Hon. W. L. Marcy, late Secretary of State, was creating a profound sensation throughout the union. His talents and worth justly rendered him the idol of his party, as he was the ornament of his country." Farther than this, we are unable to find any thing relative to his decease. Thus has another truly great and good man fallen.

Col. CUMING, the new Governor of Utah, had received his commission, and was en route for the scene of his labors. Some 3000 U. S. troops were to accompany him.

Gen. Wool and Commodore JONES, had both been at the point of death, but at last accounts, hopes were entertained of their recovery.

The overland mail contract had at last been determined upon and let by the Postmaster General. It will commence both at St. Louis and Memphis, forming a junction at Little Rock, Ark.; thence in the direction of Preston to the Rio Grande, near Fort Fillmore, at Donna Anna, thence along the road now being constructed, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to Fort Yuma, thence through the best passes to San Francisco.

The contract is for a semi-weekly service at \$395,000 per annum, and was awarded to Jno Butterfield, Wm. B. Dinsmore, Wm. G. Fargo, James V. P. Gardner, Marquis S. Kinyon, Alexander Mollane, of New York, and Hamilton Spence, of Illinois. These gentlemen are represented as well calculated for this kind of service, all being at the head of or intimately connected with the great express companies of the U. S.

A letter from the Surveyor General at Washington city, reported confirmed the following titles: That of Joseph L. Folsom to the Rancho Rio de los Americanos, (35,000 acres) estimated to be worth \$5,000,000 or upwards; also the Fernando Rancho, 18,000 acres, to D. L. Fernandez and others. Two town lots in the heart of the city of San Francisco, and other lands, to J. P. Lees and others.

A most horrible loss of life was again sustained by the burning of the steamer Montreal, at Quebec, Canada, on the morning of the 26th June last. Some 350 lives were lost, mostly Scotch emigrants, either by the flames or drowning. The Hon. S. C. Phillips, formerly a member of Congress from the Salem district, Mass., was among the number. Mr. Phillips had occupied many high and responsible positions in his native State. He was a free-soiler in principle.

The Mayor of New York had been acquitted by Judge Russell upon nearly all of the actions commenced against him by the Recorder of that city, growing out of the late street commission and police difficulty. Riots and blood shed were still very common. A serious affray occurred between a party of Bowery Rowdies and a gang known as the "Dead Rabbit Club," on the 4th ult. Some 10 were killed, and 50 or more wounded. Both parties had formed barricades across the streets, from behind which they continued an incessant fire until routed by the police.

Any person who has a horse that's worth nothing, which he wishes to "swap" for old newspaper accounts that are worth still less, can find a rare chance for a "trade," by calling at this office.

A private dispatch received from St. Louis announces the safe arrival there of D. H. Burrs, surveyor general of Utah.

Fort Colville Mines, Indians, &c.

We are kindly permitted to make the following extracts from a letter, received some time since, by a gentleman of this place from a relative in the Colville country, who is engaged in trading and mining in that region. The letter was written on the 17th of April last, and dated at the Pen D'Orille river—the party with which the writer was in company, having arrived there about two weeks previously. The party had no trouble in passing through the hostile country, and the few Indians which they met on their journey on this side of the Spokane country, seemed very friendly, although the Pen D'Orilles and Spokanes are very saucy. The writer is of opinion that they will join the hostile party if Kamiakin does not make a treaty of peace with the proper government authorities this summer or fall. It appears that they want to treat for their lands or fight. The settlers in the Colville valley were becoming somewhat alarmed at their demonstrations for a renewal of hostilities, and are assisting in putting pickets around the Hudson's Bay Company establishment. The Hudson's Bay Co's. fort is built in their own territory, one mile above the mouth of the Pen D'Orille river, on the north side of the Columbia. The writer then goes on to say:

"We are living near our old diggings, (Pen D'Orille,) twenty miles from its mouth, on a company consisting of twelve men. We are engaged in digging a ditch to a small stream, distant about two miles from this place, which we expect to accomplish in three or four weeks; and the prospect is that we will then do very well. We will only work together in cutting the ditch, and then the company will divide up in convenient parties—say three or four, each.

"If men will come here and work the mines, as they do in California, with sluices, &c., they will be found equal to those of the celebrated "Golden State." If this is any encouragement for miners to come and "squat" amongst us, I would advise them to bring any quantity of sugar, coffee, bacon and salt, along with them. We found a ready market for our surplusage of the three first-mentioned articles at \$1 00 per pound.

"The ditch that we are bringing to the river, is the first one that has been undertaken. There is another company which proposes to bring in a ditch at the mouth of the river.

"There have been new mines discovered on Thompson river, in the "Shu-swaps" country, about 150 miles north of this place, on the north side of the Columbia, and running into the same. It is reported that they are very rich. I saw, a few days since, some gold that came from that region, which is very coarse. A company of French and half-breeds, very recently started in that direction. If they bring back favorable reports, some of us will go over and take a look at the "prospect," and if the diggings there hold out sufficient inducement to justify it, some of us will remove there. Yours, &c. "H."

[It is asserted that the most favorable months for mining are those between the last of July and the first of April, ensuing; from that time, until July again, the water is too high to do much. From August until the winter sets in, is the most favorable mining season. The winters are quite severe, and those who remain during that season, must expect to turn their attention to something else besides mining for two or three months, or remain idle until spring. Ed.]

RIOT AT WASHINGTON CITY.—A most disgraceful Know-nothing riot occurred at Washington City, June 1st,—the day of the municipal election in that city; and the worst feature connected with it, is that the mob was composed mainly of sweet-scented, bully, "dark lantern blossoms," from the city of Baltimore. Serious disturbances occurred at several of the voting places. The rioters obtained a swivel, and repaired to the north ward, whither the Mayor directed the marines. The rioters were ordered to disperse, which they insolently and tauntingly refused to do. The swivel was then taken from them, the rioters fired several shots at the marines, but not doing any damage, the marines were ordered to fire; at the first discharge, some six persons were killed, and many more wounded—many of them innocent. The artillery from Fort McHenry was on the ground. In the evening the riot was suppressed. The democrats elected their collector, register, and a majority of the City Council. The nigger-republican ticket, it is said, received but three votes. What do the kinkey-heads in this Territory think of that? A right smart chance of those brethren there, eh!

EX-GOVERNOR BEEB, late of Ohio, at present a resident of Rockford, Illinois, recently shot a member of an "ox horn band," who undertook to "cheer" his son who was married in the east, and had just returned. The shot proved fatal.

The Oregon Constitutional Convention will meet at Salem on the 17th inst., for the purpose of drafting a State Constitution to be submitted in October next to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection.

Gen. Walker.

Gen. WALKER and staff, accompanied by Col. LOCKRIDGE, and other officers, late of the Nicaraguan army, arrived at New Orleans, May 27th, at which place Gen. WALKER made a speech of considerable length, explanatory of the course pursued by him in Central America—the object he had in view, and the cause which forced him, temporarily to abandon the enterprise which he had in view—that being to afford a permanent, a better, a more liberal government for the miserable, degenerate and mongrel race which now occupies, or rather cumber the beautiful, rich, and productive region of Central America. It was to afford a better and stable form of government to those unfortunate States, and for the more speedy development of their resources, that induced Gen. WALKER and his little band of heroes to perform deeds of valor that should immortalize them—that induced them to carry into that land the ensign of our country, and attempt there to plant and foster the civil and political institutions of the "model republic" of the world. In the speech of Gen. W. referred to, he is reported as saying some rather severe things connected with the instructions and authority with which the authorities at Washington clothed Captain Davis, to whom, he avers, and not to the domestic enemies of his government, was forced to capitulate—to surrender his vessel—the Granada—himself and little army.

Although Gen. Walker has been threatened in this, his first attempt, to ameliorate the condition, and pave the way for the development of the resources of that unfortunate—unhappy country, his friends confidently assert that he will, in a short time, return to Nicaragua, with an abundance of men and means. On the 28th May, he and his staff attended—by invitation—Spaulding's Amphitheatre. The house was densely crowded. He was cheered enthusiastically—the band played national airs.

Taking his departure from New Orleans, he arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on the 5th of May, and was received, on behalf of the citizens by Col. PAYNE, who welcomed him to his native State, and denounced Vanderbilt and the New York press, as being the cause of his defeat, and not the Costa Ricans.

Gen. WALKER and LOCKRIDGE answered in substance, the same as at New Orleans. On his arrival at New York, it is said that the City Council contemplate giving him a public reception.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.—This gentleman, who is possessed of a high order of talents as a prudent, sagacious statesman, an orator and a writer, but who was defeated last winter for the U. S. Senate through corruption, and the recreancy of a few "pizzerrinctams" in the Pennsylvania legislature, (of the same ilk that here and there, now and then, creeps into the assembly of this Territory), has, since the present administration came into power, been offered all kinds of appointments, both at home and abroad, all of which he has peremptorily declined. Papers received by the last mail aver that Col. Forney has purchased an interest in the Pennsylvania, published at Philadelphia, Pa., and that his friends are about to procure his services as editor of that paper, for four years, at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. At present the Pennsylvania is one of the best papers in the country, and with Col. FORNEY for its editor, will have no superior in point of editorial ability.

APPOINTMENTS.—The President has recently made the following appointments:—Minister to Prussia, Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana; Minister to Netherlands, Henry C. Murphy, of New York; Governor of Nebraska, William A. Richardson, of Illinois; Consul at Bremen, Isaac B. Diller, of Illinois; Consul of Southampton, Wm. Thompson, of New York; Consul at Bordeaux, Gabriel F. Fleurit, of New York.

James Williams, of Iowa, is appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas. Calvin F. Barris is appointed U. S. Attorney for the eastern District of Missouri.

"Exultation is now for our opponents, and very proper it is for them to do so, since so imperfectly organized opposition has preceded them so hard." (Wash. Republican, July 24th.)

If the democracy of the Territory have given way to undue "exultation," or have been excessively jubilant over the result of the late election we are not aware of it. But be that as it may, the idea of being "pressed so hard" by "so imperfectly organized an opposition" is certainly laughable. Why, in some counties on the Columbia river, and elsewhere, it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to decide whether Gov. SEVENS had an opponent for the delegateship or not. "Hard pressed," with a majority of near 500 out of a vote of 1700. "Hard pressed?" Well, that's rich.

