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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

TRADE AND SPADE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Between two friends in days of old
A bitter strife began;
And Father Spade and Brother Trade
Disputed man to man.
"You're vain, undutiful, and proud,"
Said Spade, with flashing eye;
"You earn your thousands while I starve;
"You mock my children's cries.

"You ride in state with lordly looks;
"You dwell in bower and hall;
"You speak of me reproachfully,
"And prosper on my fall.
"So from this hour, in shine or shower,
"We'll learn to live apart;
"I ruled the earth ere you were born—
"I cast you from my heart!"

And Trade lost temper in his pride,
And utter'd words of scorn:
"You do not know the ways of men,
"Amid your sheep and corn.
"You dose away the busy day,
"Nor think how minutes run—
"Go, put your shoulder to the work,
"And do as I have done.

"You've all the earth to yield you wealth,
"Both corn and pasture land;
"I only ask a counting-house,
"And room whereon to stand.
"And from this hour, in shine or shower,
"I'll learn to live alone;
"I'll do without you well enough—
"The world shall be my own!"

And thus they wrangled night and day,
Unfair, like angry men;
Till things went wrong between them both,
And would not right again.
But growing wiser in distress,
Each grasped the other's hand:
"Twas wrong," said Spade, "to rail at Trade;
"He loves me in the land."

And Trade as freely own'd his fault:
"I've been unjust," he said,
"To quarrel with the good old man
"Who grows my daily bread.
"Long may we flourish, Trade and Spade,
In city and in plain!
"The people starve while we dispute—
"We must not part again."

And all the people sang for joy,
To see their good record:
While Spade assembled all his sons,
And piled his plenteous board.
He fed them on the best of fare,
Untax'd the foaming ale,
And pray'd on England's happy shore
That Trade might never fail.

And busy Trade sent fleets of ships
To every sea and strand,
And built his mills and factories
O'er all the prosperous land.
And so we'll sing God save the Queen!
And long may Father Spade,
For sake of both the rich and poor,
Unite with Brother Trade.

Reminiscence of the Poet Burns.

At the recent celebration of Burn's birthday at Cincinnati, Mr. John Jeffery read an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Jane Renwich, of New York, descriptive of her youthful feelings and reminiscences, when long, long ago, she was complimented by the poet Burns as "Jeannie Jeffrey," of Lochmaben, her maiden name:—

"It was after dining in company with the poet, at the house of Mr. Nicol, who was living at Moffat, that Burns sent to me the two songs, 'Willie brewed a peck o' maut,' that night with the post. I was then only 15, and *sic a wee bit lassie* that Burns danced out with me in his arms and put me into the carriage beside my father, singing, 'Green grows the rushes, O'.'

Poor, poor Burns! How often have I seen him in a cold winter's night when he had been for hours over the moors and mosses after the smugglers, (what a task for such a spirit) open my father's little parlor door and stalk in with his great lion skin coat and fur cap covered with snow, and his fine Newfoundland dog, Thurlow, at his side, looking stern and dour, as if at war with all the world; with what kindness was he welcomed by my dear parents, while my sister and self seated him in my mother's easy chair, I brought my slippers and prepared for him a cup of tea; then seating ourselves on our low *creeples* at his feet, watch his countenance brighten up into almost more than mortal beauty and intelligence, and listen to his inspired words, every one of which was absolute poetry. There is no event of my happy early days that I look back upon with such pride as having sat at the feet of such a man.

He was at the time I speak of an affectionate husband and father in his family; and even envy never spoke evil of him at my father's fireside, and it was not till many years afterward, when I had long mixed with a hard-hearted world, that I could ever imagine that he could do, or had done wrong."

Here is the song referred to:—

ADDRESSED TO MISS JANE JEFFREY, DAUGHTER OF THE PARISH PASTOR, OF LOCHMABEN, SCOTLAND.

When first I saw my Jeannie's face,
I could na' think what ailed me;
My heart went fluttering pit-a-pat;
My een had nearly failed me.
She's aye sae neat, and trim, and tight,
All grace does round her hover;
An' look deprived me o' my heart,
And I became her lover.
She's aye, aye sae blythe and gay,
She's aye sae blythe and cheery;
She's aye sae bonny, blythe and gay,
O, gin, I were her dearie!

Had I Dundas' whole estate,
Or Hoptoun's pride to shine in,
Did warlike honors crown my fate,
Or softer lays entwine in,
I'd lay them a' at Jeannie's feet,
Could I but hope to move her;
And prouder than a peer or knight,
I'd be my Jeannie's lover.
She's aye, aye sea blythe, &c.

But sair I doubt some happier swain
Has gain'd my Jeannie's favor;
If sae, may every bliss be her's,
Tho' I can never have her;
But gang she east, or gang she west,
Twixt Nith and Tweed all over,
While men have eyes, or ears, or taste,
She'll always find a lover.
She's aye, aye sae blythe, &c."

Late from Europe.

The leading topics of the European news are the attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon and the marriage of the Princess Royal of England with Frederick William, Prince of Prussia.

☞The effect of the explosion of the three projectiles at the time of the attempted assassination of the Emperor, Louis Napoleon, proved on investigation to be far more disastrous than was at first supposed. The number of persons more or less wounded fell little, if any, short of one hundred and fifty, and six had died of the injuries they sustained.

☞The Paris correspondent of the London Advertiser says that a formal demand has been preferred upon the British Government for the expulsion of Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc from the British territory.

☞The correspondent of the London Herald says that on the 21st twenty-two persons were arrested in the gardens of the Tulleries, each with a loaded revolver in his pocket.

☞A plot against the life of the King of Naples, said to have been the work of Frenchmen, has been discovered..... Insurrectionary movements at Arcola and Rome had been frustrated. The death of Lablache is reported.

☞The launch of the *Leviathan* was successfully completed on the 31st ult.

☞The Americans in Paris had held a meeting and passed resolutions of congratulation on the escape of the Emperor.—The latter, to provide against contingencies, has created the Empress regent during the minority of his heir, and instituted a Privy Council.

☞It seems that the death of the Pope and of the Kings of Naples and Sardinia, was also aimed at by the assassins who made the attempt upon Louis Napoleon.

☞The Emperor Napoleon had opened the French Legislative Assembly in a long speech, in which he suggests more repressive measures.

☞A rumor was current that the assassination of the King of Piedmont formed a part of the programme which included the death of the Emporer Napoleon.

☞A conspiracy has also been discovered at Ascoli. Its design was unknown.

☞It was stated that the Rothschilds were negotiating a loan for the Papal Government.

☞An insurrectionary movement at Rome was said to have been planned for the 15th of January, but the police frustrated it.

From Naples the accounts by each post raise the computed number of victims from the earthquake. It is now supposed that 30,000 perished, while 250,000 have been rendered houseless. War is nothing to this.

☞The project for a submarine tunnel between France and England has been submitted in France to an official commission named by the Minister of Public Works.

☞The Atlantic Telegraph Company were preparing to raise more funds by the issue of new stock.

☞At Queen Victoria's Drawing-room, held at St. James' Palace on the 30th ult., the Minister from the United States of America, Mrs. Dallas, Miss Dallas, Mr. P. N. Dallas, Secretary, and Mr. Benjamin Moran, were present.

☞It is stated that the French Minister has demanded of the British, Belgian, Swiss and Sardinian governments the adoption of measures to prevent renewed attempts at assassination.

☞The funeral ceremonies of Marshal Radetsky were celebrated with great pomp at Vienna on the 18th January.

☞A decree had been published announcing the intention of the government to suppress all religious controversy in the French press.

☞A. Gavard, a pawnbroker of Sacramento, has in pawn a gold watch, made in 1762, which was presented, in 1781, by Washington to Lafayette. It bears inside of the case the following inscription:

"G. Washington to Gilbert Mortier de la Fayettoe, Lord Cornwallis' capitulation, Yorktown, Dec. 17, 1781."

THE LADIES OF THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—There are four ladies, wives of officials, connected with the expedition en route to Utah, Mrs. Gov. Cumming, Mrs. Colonel Canby, Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Burns. They all made the trip of the Plains in splendid style, and with no accident, except Mrs. Cumming, who had her foot frozen while crossing the mountains, and at last accounts from Camp Scott, was suffering considerably from it.

LIFE OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The New York Times says that it is understood that the venerable Josiah Quincy is writing a life of John Quincy Adams, and that all the voluminous papers left by the latter have been placed in his hands for that purpose. It is thought that part at least of the work will be ready for publication in February.

Late from China.

CAPTURE OF CANTON—YEH A PRISONER.

The San Francisco *Herald* of March 26th, has dates from Hong Kong to January 29th, from which paper we copy the following condensation of intelligence received from that quarter. The high commissioner, Governor General Yéh is a prisoner on board H. B. M.'s ship *Inflexible*.

"The Allies have captured Canton. By a previous arrival, we received the intelligence that they were in possession of a portion of the suburbs, and were preparing for the assault. At last dates, they were the undisputed masters of the whole city, and have established a sort of Provisional Government, of which Peh-Kwei, formerly the Governor of the province, is the Executive, with a Council of British and French officers to assist him. The Chinese are to be governed by their own laws, but vexed questions and accusations of violence against Chinese and foreigners are to be submitted to the Commissioners, and grave matters are to be referred by them to the Commander-in-Chief of the allied powers. It seems that Yeh, after all his braggadocio, weakened when the time for energetic action arrived, and scarcely any efforts were made by him to repel the besiegers. It is said, that previous to the assault, he had consulted the gods, and from them received the assurance that no danger need be apprehended—and being a devout Buddhist, he therefore deemed no action necessary, and contented himself by ordering the heads of numbers of Chinese to be chopped off, merely for the purpose of demonstrating that he was still supreme in Canton. It is probable that no further movement will be made by the Allies, till the effect which the capture of Canton will have upon his Celestial Majesty shall have been ascertained. On this subject, a commercial circular, received by the Daring, remarks:

'The allied plenipotentiaries keep their councils so close, that all information, however much it may be entitled to credence, cannot possibly be considered authentic nor fully to be relied upon. It is, however, pretty well understood, that in about two months time the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and France will visit the Peih-ho, taking with them a number of gunboats and a battalion of marines. Two Sepoy regiments are said to be expected daily from India to garrison Canton, and the French are reinforcing their fleet with a number of Manila seamen, engaged for the service at Manila.'

The only question which, at last dates, had arisen to disturb the equanimity of the victors, related to the plunder. It seems that war had never been declared nor a prize-court established. The questions at issue are thus stated in an opinion of an Admiralty proctor of eminence, published in one of the Hongkong papers:

"Do the operations in the Canton River amount to a war or an embargo? Are we at war with China or the Cantonese? If with China, then all foreign residents at the different ports are our enemies under the doctrine of domicil, and their goods liable to be seized as prize to Her Majesty. As there has been no declaration of war there can be no prize court, and without that no prize. The matter remains in effect with the Government, who may or may not override the law of nations and appropriate the captures as prizes, or may restore them to their Chinese owners."

Later From Mexico.

There is fun and fatal disturbance in Mexico. Gen. Comonfort, having been abandoned by his troops, left the Capital on the 21st ult., embarked on board the *Tennessee* at Vera Cruz, and in company with Gen. Gracir Conde arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst. Immediately on the departure of Comonfort from the city, the opposing party took possession of the palace, called a convention of notables, who elected Zuloaga President of Puebla and other points in the vicinity of the city. Meantime the Chief of the Supreme Court, as President under the Constitution, had called a Congress to meet Guanajunta, the focus of the Liberal party, while General Parrodi and others were preparing at other points to rush against the Capital, and Alvarez was marshaling his forces in Guerrero.

The whole country is represented to be in complete anarchy. Gen. Zuloaga is Provisional President; but there is not much probability that he will remain so long, as the agents of Santa Anna are hard at work for the restoration of their chief. The new President has restored the military and ecclesiastical jurisdiction abolished by Comonfort, and, for the moment, the liberal party in Mexico is utterly crushed. The fighting in the Capital lasted eleven days, but with a loss of only 50 killed and 250 wounded. The movements of Santa Anna will now be watched with great interest.

Santa Anna is writing letters to annihilate Gen. Pillow, for what has been said about the $10,000 and the Mexican war, Gen. Scott, &c.

Whether Santa Anna is to go back is not yet known, as there are some ambitious Generals in the way, and *they* have possession.

President Comonfort and family will remain at New Orleans for the present, in order to be near to Mexico.

☞Dispatches from Mexico have been received at Washington. Our minister, Mr. Forsyth, had recognized the new government, as is usual in such cases.

EXECUTION.—On the 12th inst., Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones, two of the McKeesport murderers, were hung in the jail-yard of Pittsburgh. The execution was witnessed by about 30 persons, but a very large crowd were on the outside of the yard.

New Route to Utah.

We have received an interesting letter from Capt. George a Johnson, giving a description of his exploration of the Colorado river, in the steamer "Gen. Jessup." The *San Diego Herald* was in error when it coupled the expedition of Capt. Johnson with that of Lieut. Ives; the two being entirely distinct. Lieut. Ives was heard from on the 21st February, and had succeeded in getting his iron steamer off the sand bank on which she had grounded. The "General Jessup" was fitted out entirely by the enterprise of her owners, who have two steamers running on the Colorado; and the object was solely to test the navigability of that river above Fort Yuma. Lieut. White, of the army, was dispatched at the head of an escort to accompany Captain Johnson, for the purpose of ascertaining the disposition of the River Indians towards our Government, and collecting such information relative to the country, above Fort Yuma, as might be useful in a military point of view. The "General Jessup" ascended the river to the distance of three hundred and twenty miles, and proved its navigability for light draught steamers, to the perfect satisfaction of all on board. The Mojaves had been tampered with by the Mormons, who had given them a distorted account of their difficulty with the Government, and informed them that the Pah Utahs had joined their cause. They furthermore stated that they had furnished the Pah Utahs with guns, pistols and munitions of war, and would do the same to the Mojaves. They had exhibited some slight hostility to Lieut. Beale previous to the appearance of the "General Jessup;" but when they saw that their country was accessible to steam navigation, they manifested unmistokable signs of wonder and dismay. No doubt now remains but that the Colorado is navigable for steamers drawing not over three feet water, as far as the mouth of the Virgin river, which is within thirty miles of the nearest Mormon settlement. This fact is certainly one of great importance at this time, and will probably be taken advantage of by the Government, as soon as the interesting report of Lieut. White, which has been transmitted to the officer commanding the Pacific Division, shall have reached head-quarters at Washington. The presence of a steamer in the heart of their country, must have exercised a very beneficial influence over the river tribes of Indians, who will not be so disposed to militate against the Government, as Mormon allies, as they would otherwise have been. It is a great point gained, and will facilitate operations against the traitorous fanatics.—*San Francisco Herald.*

Lieut. Beale's New Route to the Pacific.

One of the most interesting reports, says an Atlantic exchange, ever made to the general Government is that of Lieutenant Beale, who recently made the reconnoissance of a new route to the Pacific. The party started from San Antonio, Texas, in the latter part of June, followed the regular Santa Fe route, and reached the Rio Grande on the 10th of August. From this point commenced their explorations of a new route, which is minutely discribed, and of which an accurate map is in course of preparation. The party reached the Colorado Chiquito on the 4th of September. Thence they traveled an unexplored region, rocky and sterile, passed the great desert in its narrowest portion, and crossed the San Bernardino, following the Mormon road to Los Angeles on the Pacific. Our limited space will not permit us to enter into the details of this journey, of which the commanding officer says:

"It is the shortest route from our western frontier by three hundred miles, being nearly directly west. It is the most level; our wagons only doubled-teams once in the entire distance, and that a short hill, and over a surface heretofore unbroken by wheels or trails of any kind. It is well watered; our greatest distance without water at any time being twenty miles. It is well timbered, and in many places the growth is far beyond that of any part of the world I have ever seen.

"It is temperate in climate, passing for the most part over an elevated region. It is salubrious, not one of our party requiring the slightest medical attendance from the time of our leaving to our arrival. It is well grassed, my command never having made a bad grass camp during the entire distance, until near the Colorado.

"It crosses the great desert, (which must be crossed by any road to California) at its narrowest point. It passes through a country abounding in game, and but little infested by Indians."

THE SHIP CANAL SURVEY ON THE PANAMA ISTHMUS.—Letters have been received at the Navy Department by Lieut. Craven, who has command of the Atrato surveying expedition. He was, at the time of writing, Dec. 25) at Camp Toucey, on the Truando river, and only thirty miles from the Pacific. This survey, which is intended to decide the practicability of a ship-canal across the Atrato route, is one of the most important ever initiated by our Government. It is said by Humboldt, that under the ancient Spanish rule, a "canal once existed, flowing into the Atlantic, between the Rio Atrato and the Rio San Juan, on the Pacific side." It is this point which Lieut. Craven is now surveying. His report will be looked for with much interest.

Miscellaneous Clippings.

CARSON VALLEY TERRITORY.—From private letters received from Washington, we learn, says the *State Journal*, that the new Carson Valley Territory bill will no doubt pass, with little or no opposition. There seems to be some interest felt as to the probable action of our Legislature on the petition to release all claims to jurisdiction on the east side of the dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevadas, but that will not, probably, interfere with the action of Congress on the subject. Judge Crane is there, pressing the bill.

DACOTAH.—The proposed Territory of Dacotah comprises the area lying between the western boundary of the State of Minnesota and the Missouri and White Earth rivers, which streams form the eastern boundary of Nebraska. The population is estimated at 4,000, giving 1,500 to the Red River region, and the remainder to the country open to settlement contiguous to the Big Sioux. On the Big Sioux there are several thriving settlements, the principal one being at the Falls—Sioux Falls City is the name of it. Here there are about thirty houses, a steam mill, and several stone buildings. At Alminja, a few miles below the Falls, and the head of steamboat navigation on the Big Sioux, there are several houses. At Flandran, also on the Sioux, and forty miles above the Falls, there are a few houses. At Medary, sixty miles from the Falls by the tortuous course of the river, there is a thriving settlement, boasting upward of twenty houses, and probably as many families. Timber is very scarce in the Territory. The navigable rivers are the Missouri, Big Sioux, James and Red.

SALT IN DACOTAH.—A portion of this embryo Territory, situated on the high table lands between the James and Missouri rivers, abounds in salt springs and lakes. One of these lakes, near the head waters of Salt river, is four or five miles in circumference, with a few inches of water in it, lying upon a bed of crystalized salt at least three feet deep.

A MONSTER GUN.—The Dahlgren gun of the U. S. corvette Plymouth weighs 16,000 pounds. The weight of each shell discharged therefrom is 136 pounds; that of each solid shot 174 pounds. The sound of the shell and shot, traversing a distance of three miles, is lost in the enormous space which it traverses. In experiments made to test the strength of these guns, one of them had been fired off nearly two thousand times, with a large proportion of shell shot, without bursting.

AN ANCIENT RELIC. The schooner Falmouth lately arrived from Acapulco, brought, among other things, a bronze cannon, of the old Spanish manufacture, marked 1628, showing it to have been manufactured two hundred and thirty years ago, or eight years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and when the Spanish realm was in its pride. The gun weighs three thousand three hundred and ninety pounds, and is twelve feet long.

VOCAL MACHINERY FOR BIRDS.—Gardeners's "Music of Nature," speaking of this subject, says:

A recent discovery has shown that in birds the lungs have several openings communicating with corresponding air bags or cells, which fill the whole cavity of the body from the neck downward, and into which the air passes and repasses in the progress of breathing. This is not all.—The very bones are hollow, from which air pipes are conveyed to the most solid parts of the body, even into the quills and feathers. The air being rarified by the heat of their body, adds to their levity. By forcing the air out of the body, they can dart down from the greatest heights with astonishing velocity. No doubt the same machinery forms the basis of their vocal powers.

OLDEST MARRIED COUPLE LIVING.—There is now living in Burnside, Pa., a Mr. Ludwick Snyder, 111 years old. His wife Jane is 107 years old. The date of their marriage is not given, but supposing Ludwick was twenty-one years old at the that distant epoch, they have been living together as man and wife ninety-two years!

☞A newspaper correspondent having lately visited the Siamese twins, puts the following question. Should Chang, one of the twins, infringe the laws by something worthy of death, how should he be punished and justice be satisfied, if it could not be without the death of the innocent.

☞To cure corns, soak the foot in warm water for a quarter of an hour every night; after each soaking rub on the corn, patiently, with the finger, half a dozen drops of sweet oil; wear around the toe during the day two thicknesses of buckskin, with a hole in it to receive the corn. Continue this treatment until the corn falls out; and by wearing *moderately* loose shoes it will be months and even years before the corn returns, when the same treatment will be efficient in a few days. Paring corns is always dangerous, besides making them take deeper root.

A STUPENDOUS WORK.—An immense aqueduct is about being built at Jenny Lind, which, it is said, will surpass anything of the kind every contemplated. It will be five-eighths of a mile in length, and one hundred and five feet high. It is to be a suspension—the cables resting upon seven towers, the highest of which will be 140 feet. The estimated cost is $20,000.

A NEW SPOT ON THE SUN.—A writer in the Charleston Courier has discovered a new spot on the sun. It is 40,000 miles in diameter, and six times greater than the whole surface of the earth.

☞Louis Lablache, whose death was prematurely reported a few months since, has really died at last, and the Italian lyric stage has lost a singer whose place will probably never again be filled in the present age.

TRAPPING IN THE STATE OF STEADY HABITS. The Hartford Times, evidently jealous of the sporting reputation of old Connecticut State, boasts over the following:

"Henry Hendrick, the well known trapper of Plainville, took 14 skunks out of one hole on Saturday. It was a feat that will not soon be equaled, probably.

☞An artesian well, it is said, will shortly be commenced upon Portsmouth Square, San Francisco. A party of Frenchmen are engaged in the undertaking, and will begin the work as soon as negotiations are completed with the Board of Supervisors.

☞The Chicago Tribune, of the 18th December has the following:

On Saturday last, says the St. Paul Times, R. M. Spencer, Esq., of this city, sold a lot (90 by 100) on the corner of Sibley and Third streets, for $200 per foot; the terms being $8,200 in cash down, and the balance on time with ten per cent. interest.

EXCUSE-MAKING PEOPLE.—Dr. Franklin once said to a servant:

"My friend, you and I must part. I never know a man who was good at an excuse to be good at anything else.

LAUNCH OF THE LEVIATHAN.—The steamship Leviathan was successfully floated in the Thames, on Sunday, the 31st January. Necessary arrangements already had been perfected to complete the launch on the day previous, but the prevalence of a heavy gale rendered a postponement imperative, and as Sunday proved most auspicious, it was determined to proceed with the operations, rather than encounter the risk which a further lengthened delay would have entailed. The final floating of the great ship was effected with perfect ease, and no accident of any kind occurred, although the river was literally covered with boats full of people, and the timbers forming the cradles, which had been kept down by the weight of the vessel, ascended with great force some twenty or thirty feet above the surface of the water. The scene was a brilliant one, and the enthusiasm of the multitudes who witnessed the launch was manifested in loud and continued cheering.

The Leviathan was towed by four powerful tug boats to her moorings opposite Deptford, where she will remain until her internal arrangements are completed.

☞A letter from the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, dated London, January 15th, states that the arrangements for the completion of the work are progressing satisfactorily; and he expresses a confidence that the next attempt to lay the cable will be crowned with success.—The English government has again granted the use of ships for the purpose.

☞Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, the largest slaveholder in the South, died at Natchez, Miss., on the 10th of February.

☞After all the talk about the immense value of Fremont's Mariposa grant, it is about being sold for unpaid taxes, amounting to $723,000

RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.—In the winter of 1849-'50 we had 76 rainy days; in 1850-'1 we had 58; in 1851-'2, we had 65; in 1852-'3, we had 83; in 1853-'4, we had 64; in 1854-'5, we had 44; in 1855-'6, we had 39; in 1856-'7, we had 27. Thus far in the present year we have had only about fifteen rainy days. At least *thirty* more are wanted, which we will doubtless have ere April comes.

SALMON BERRY.—Among the wild fruits of California, one of the best is the Salmon berry. The editor of the *Humbolt Times*, says: We noticed, on a recent visit to San Francisco, a large quantity of salmon berry sprouts, which were selling to the farmers in the southern counties, at a handsome price. This delicious berry, if properly cultivated, would be inferior to none that grows.

AREA OF UTAH.—According to Colton, the area of the rebellious Mormon Territory is 269,170 square miles. It is as large as the whole of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Marylaud, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Or, to compare it with European countries, it is equal in extent to Great Britain and Ireland, Switzerland, Prussia, and Denmark, with the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Man, and the Ionian Islands added.

LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—The city of Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is said to be, without exception, the largest city in the world. It contains 1,500,000 dwellings, and the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 of people. Some of its streets are sixteen ris in length, which is equal to thirty-two English miles.

MORTALITY OF NORTHERN CITIES.—The interments, the last year, in New York, were 23,370; Philadelphia, 10,950; Baltimore, 5524; Boston, 4005.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1858.

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

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

The Pacific Railroad—Washington Territory, &c.

Intelligence received from Washington City by the last mail indicates very plainly, that as soon as the Kansas question is disposed of, (which, God grant, may be speedily,) other and equally important matters will receive the attention of Congress. Prominent—we might say *first* amongst these is the subject of a railroad to the Pacific—a bill for the establishment of which, we are assured, will undoubted pass in some definite shape during the present session. The friends of the measure, it appears, are preparing for a vigorous campaign, with every hope of success.

In the Senate, says the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, the measure starts under remarkably favorable auspices. Of the nine members of the select committee to whom the subject was referred, on motion of Mr. GWIN, all but Messrs. HUNTER and IVERSON are in favor of the measure. Mr. HUNTER's objections are based upon constitutional grounds; but he is not bigoted upon this or any other question, and will stoop to no factious opposition when he finds the majority against him. Mr. IVERSON, representing, as he does, the great railroad State of the South, can hardly be very persistent in hostility to the measure—and it would not be at all surprising if his objections are eventually overcome. The greatest difficulty will be to get the committee to agree among themselves as to the plan of a bill which shall provide for the construction of the work. Dr. GWIN, the father of the measure, is in favor of a grant of lands and loan of money both; but he is not wedded to this, and will yield to any modification of his plan which more nearly meets the views of the largest number.

A few weeks ago, it will be recollected, we published a brief statement of the prominent features of the bill matured by Dr. GWIN, one of the Senators in Congress from California, "to authorize the President of the United States to contract for carrying the U. S. mails, troops, sailors, seamen, the supplies of the Army and Navy, and all other government transportation, by railroad, from the Missouri river to San Francisco, in the State of California." This route proposes to locate the railroad between the Big Sioux and the mouth of the Kansas river to San Francisco. Alternate sections of land on each side of the road are to be granted, and $12,500 per mile advanced on the completion of every twenty-five miles of the road, until $25,000,000 are reached—the amount thus advanced to be returned in mail service, and in the transportation of men and munitions of war. Five per cent. of the stock to be issued. The President is to receive the bids, make the contract for twenty years, and locate the road, having a view to economy, the best route, &c., &c.

Whilst we learn with pleasure the earnestness and energy with which Senator GWIN is devoting himself to the favorite national project of California—that is, a central railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific, terminating at San Francisco, yet it is with a peculiar gratification we observe that the friends of the Northern route are fully alive to the importance of connecting the waters of the great chain of northern lakes with those of Puget Sound and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. We firmly believe that the friends of the Northern route are steadily gaining ground—as evidence of this, almost every mail from the Atlantic side brings us renewed assurances.

That our readers may see that our Territory is becoming somewhat known and appreciated abroad, and that the subject of a Northern Pacific railroad is being discussed with earnestness in the eastern journals, we subjoin the following extracts from a leading editorial which we find in the Providence, R. I., *Daily Post*, of Feb. 16th. The article is headed "WASHINGTON TERRITORY;" and after alluding in complimentary terms to the circular letter of Gov. FAYETTE MCMULLIN—prefaced by Governor STEVENS—addressed to emigrants desirous of locating in this Territory, the editor of the *Post* says:—

"We have no desire to urge our fellow citizens to sever their connection with their New England homes, and encounter the privations of a new country; but if the events of the past year have compelled them to consider the advantages which other portions of our country present, the details contained in this letter, respecting the climate, soil and productions of this Territory, will be found extremely valuable.

"In these days of rapid improvement in the modes of travelling, the distance separating us from the Pacific coast is gradually diminishing. If we measure distances by the time occupied in traversing them.—Puget Sound, whose splendid harbors offer great inducements to an emigrant from the Atlantic States, while its coasts are rich in lumber and coal, is but twenty-eight hundred miles from New York. Ere long, the steam car will glide over the space between Lake Superior and Puget Sound, whether government lends its aid or private capital seeks profitable investment. The superior advantages of the railroad route connecting Washington Territory with the centre of commercial activity on this continent, have been tersely and ably set forth in a recent speech, delivered in the House of Representatives, by the Hon. CHARLES BULLINGHURST, of Wisconsin. He shows from the reports of Governor Stevens, Lieutenant Mullen, and Mr. Tinkham, that the snows in that region are not sufficiently deep to retard the construction and operation of a railroad, and points triumphantly to the railroads of the New England States and of Russia, as conclusive evidence that the communication by steam cars may be maintained almost uninterruptedly over the northern route. When this time arrives, but a few days will separate us from our Pacific friends, and we may interchange visits with scarcely less loss of time than our fathers spent in making a journey to New York.

"The Territory, whose government was organized under the direction of Governor Stevens, comprises that portion of the United States, bordering on the Pacific, lying South of British America, and North of the Columbia River, which forms the Northern boundary of Oregon Territory. Although lying between the 46th and 49th parallels of latitude, its climate is so mild that ploughing is seldom prevented by frost before the middle of December, and wheat is often sown in February. During the years 1850, '51, '52 and '53, the mean temperature for January, at Fort Steilacoom, above the 47th parallel, was 38 deg. During the winter of '53—4, snow fell at that place but eleven times, and the greatest depth that fell on any day was 2 3-4 inches.

"Governor McMullin, who succeeded Gov. Stevens, and is the present Governor of the Territory, in a letter dated November 17th, 1857, states that labor is excessively high, being for common laborers $2,50 and $3 per day, and female labor, when it can be had, at $30 to $40 per month. Wheat, oats, barley and rye are easily raised, and yield abundantly. Fruit trees grow rapidly, coming into bearing at two years of age. Vegetables are grown easily, and of fine quality.—Fish are found in great abundance and in great variety. Salmon are so abundant that they constitute the Indian's chief food. Cod, halibut, bass, &c., are caught on the coast, while wild fowl, in the bays and inlets, and game in the forests, richly repay the exertions of the hunter and the sportsman. The reward which this Territory offers to the industrious husbandman and mechanic are large, and cannot fail to enrich well directed effort. Stock requires but little care from year to year, and the forests of cedar and fir give abundant material for the manufacture of lumber of the finest quality. Coal and limestone are among the mineral products; and water power is found in great abundance in every section of the Territory.

"With such internal claims to the attention of emigrants, this section can hardly fail to gather rapidly a hardy and industrious population. But there are other considerations which are ably presented by Gov. Stevens to the merchant and the capitalist.

"Washington seems to furnish, by its beds of coal, the desirable point for steam communication with China and Japan, and this treasure alone will have a powerful effect in determing the channel of trade between the eastern shore of the two continents, building up the rival of New York, "that queen city of the world, yet to be born, whose seat is to be at Puget Sound, on the eastern shore of the majestic Pacific." Our limits will not permit us to-day to copy from Governor Stevens' able report of his explorations for the Northern Railroad route, his "considerations" showing the importance of the proposed road as an avenue for the trade of Asia, but we heartily commend them to the attention of our readers, who will find them quoted in Governor McMullin's letter above referred to, from the first volume of the work published by the War Department upon the surveys for a railroad to the Pacific.

"The prosperity of this Territory has been much retarded by the Indian wars, and much controversy has arisen respecting the conduct of the settlers and particularly respecting the course pursued by Governor Stevens. The report of J. Ross Browne, Esq., special agent of the Indian Department, must be exceedingly gratifying to Governor Stevens, as it certainly is to his numerous friends, since it not only removes from him all imputation of blame, but awards him the praise of having negotiated important treaties with the Indians, under disadvantages which have scarcely ever been met by Governors and Indian Superintendents in our western Territories.

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"But we have wandered from the purpose with which we commenced this article. It is not strange that we have done so, since the public journals have been filled with animadversions on the conduct of Governor Stevens, whose course we are glad to find has not only been approved by the people of the Territory, as evinced by their election of him as their delegate to Congress, but fully sustained by the officer appointed by the government to examine fully into his administration of the Indian affairs of that quarter."

Pre-emption Laws.

In consequence of the many inquiries that are daily made at the Land Office, asking information concerning pre-emption rights, the Register, WM. A. STRICKLER, Esq., has furnished us for publication such extracts from the pre-emption laws as apply to land in this Territory.

By the 3rd section of the Donation Act of July 17th, 1854, the pre-emption laws are extended over land in this Territory, whether *surveyed* or *unsurveyed*, and the parties settling upon unsurveyed lands are required to give notice of such settlement within six months after the survey is extended over them.

Thus, it will be seen, that claims can yet be taken by actual settlers who are willing to pay the minimum government price.—There are large quantities of good land not yet settled upon, and any quantity not yet surveyed. It is a much better, more safe and *solid* speculation for our citizens who have not already availed themselves of the advantages of the Donation Act, to *pre-empt* a quarter section of good land, than to follow the *ignus fatuus* of the gold hunter. Our young and bounteous territory has just passed through the "slough of despond" to see the opening of a bright and brilliant future. A *home* secured within our limits now, will be a *home, indeed*, within five years to come.

Look to it, then, young men—farmers, mechanics, merchants—all unsettled citizens—and secure yourselves such a fortune while it is within your easy grasp. Speculators will get ahead of you if you are not watchful.

The extracts from the Pre-emption laws referred to will be found on the 3rd page of to-day's paper—the publication of which we will probably continue for two or three weeks, in order that all interested may become familiar with the course to pursue whereby they can avail themselves of the advantages thereof; and we would suggest to our subscribers that they preserve a copy of this paper for future reference concerning said laws, and for the information of others.

☞The weather continues extremely fickle between rain and sun-shine, but uniformly cold and uncomfortable, attended with high winds, with occasional heavy frosts at night. One consolation is that such weather cannot hold out always, although its grip has been disagreeably unyielding thus far this spring.

☞Details of news from Rio Janeiro show that war between Brazil and Paraguay is imminent.

Latest from the Gold Region!

FURTHER ENCOURAGING NEWS.

Recent intelligence from the newly discovered gold mines on Frazer's and Thompson's river continue sufficiently favorable to stimulate the feverish mania with which a considerable proportion of the citizens of our Territory—especially northward—has been seized, and induced to direct their course thitherward, to become recipients in the golden harvest, which *report has it*, is so easily and speedily gathered along the bars of those rivers, and in the gorges of the mountain streams that debouch into them.

The extravagant reports are repeated concerning the richness of the diggins—that parties are making $8, $10, $15, $20 and $50 per day each, and we have heard it confidently asserted as a belief, founded upon prospecting and extensive personal examination, that the gold-bearing region extends throughout a large extent of country, in both the British and American possessions, from Frazer's river to Fort Colville.

As yet, we have not been fortunate enough to have had an interview with any person who has actually been on the ground of the new gold discoveries, and as we have no desire to mislead the citizens of this Territory, or those of Oregon or California as to their probable richness, we shall endeavor to publish nothing in connection therewith but what we consider entirely reliable. We believe that gold exists in those regions in *paying* quantities; but as it is not our purpose to *exaggerate*—to "keep the word of promise to the ear, to break it to the hope," it will remain for those who feel thus *interested* in the matter to do so. The citizens of the territory—employees at the various lumbering establishments, &c., on Puget Sound, are leaving fast enough, without the mania or fever being *forced*.

Col. ED. C. FITZHUGH, of Bellingham Bay, was here a few days since, who informs us that he had recently visited Victoria, V. I., at which place he was informed by Mr. JAMES YATES, merchant there, that the Hudson's Bay Company, had, within a few months, traded from the Indians, some *one hundred and ten pounds of coarse gold dust, of their own procuring from surface washing, with their own crude appliances.*—This statement, we understand, is fully confirmed by officers of the H. B. Co., which leaves no doubt as to its truth. All the hands that Col. Fitzhugh had in his employ, in his coal mine, except three, had left for the gold region. His engineer, topman and one other hand could not, under any circumstances, be induced to desert him, but they, alone, can do but little, if anything, in the way of getting out coal. Col. F. says that the proprietors and agents of the steam lumbering establishments northward, on the waters of the Sound, find it exceedingly difficult to meet their contracts in furnishing cargoes of lumber, &c., and their embarrassment, in this respect is increasing daily—as parties of their operatives are constantly leaving for Frazer's and Thompson's rivers, in company with many permanent citizens of King, Island, Kitsap, Jefferson, Whatcom and Clalm counties.

We learn that the steamer *Constitution*, Capt. A. B. GOVE, on her way to San Francisco, landed at Port Townsend 15 persons, from different way ports, bound for the gold mines. During the present week, we are told that 15 soldiers deserted from the garrison at Fort Steilacoom, with the same destination in view. It appears that desertions have likewise occurred from Maj. RAINES' command at Port Townsend, and at Fort Bellingham, and it is thought that a "stompede" will soon take place amongst the employees of the Northern Boundary Commission.

Surveyor General JAMES TILTON, has placed in our possession a letter received by him from his brother, Mr. HANSON TILTON, dated at *Fort Langly, March 23rd*, with permission to make extracts therefrom. The writer is *en route* for the diggings, with goods, provisions, and mining tools. He says:—

"We arrived here yesterday, and were eight days in coming from Bellingham Bay—five of which were spent in finding the mouth of Frazer's river. We bought a schooner of two tons burthen at Bellingham Bay, but can proceed no farther up the river with it than this place, and will start for Fort Hope in two or three days with canoes. There is quite an excitement here about the mines, and there is said to be from 150 to 200 miners at work in them. They are all at work, at present, on Frazer's river. The Indians are working on Thompson's river. I have seen $800 that three men said they procured by ten day's labor.

"I would advise persons coming to these mines to come in canoes, and buy their provisions at Fort Langley. They can purchase them here much cheaper than bring them up themselves in large boats, as they can get no further up in large boats than this place, and canoes are very scarce here.

"It is 150 or 200 miles from Bellingham Bay to the mines. It is 40 miles from Bellingham Bay to Semiamoo; 20 to the mouth of Frazer's river; 40 to Fort Langley; 50 to Fort Hope, and 40 to the mines on Frazer's river," &c., &c. 6

We have the promise of being furnished regularly, with reliable information concerning the extent and richness of these newly discovered gold deposites.

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.—Messrs. HALL and TAYLOR, of this place, have contracted for the erection, this season, of suitable buildings for this Institute, upon the lots recently purchased for that purpose.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME SORT.—Two or three weeks ago we took occasion to call the attention of *some* postmaster between Olympia and Bellingham Bay, to the fact that we had received letters from Island and Whatcom counties, complaining that the *Pioneer and Democrat* (which is mailed regularly every week,) was not received at the post-offices in those counties, for from one to two months, consecutively.

The last mail brought us a letter from THOS. J. HANNA, Esq., the gentlemanly postmaster at Port Townsend, in which the same complaint is made that our paper does not, any the more regularly, reach his post office for subscribers in that vicinity. He says: "I think, as there is so small an amount of mail matter sent down the Sound from Olympia to this district, it could be placed in a *locked* mail bag, with the letters, and your post master could make a record of the same on the way-bill. I then think there would be no difficulty in tracing up the offending party," &c. The suggestion we think a good one; and if practicable, we hope our Postmaster will act upon it.

As some persons may suppose that Mr. HANNA is at fault because we receive here but a portion of the mail that is due, on each arrival of the *Columbia*, justice to that gentleman requires that we should give his explanations of the "whys" and "wherefores." In the same letter he says:

"We generally receive from San Francisco, on the arrival of the Steamer here, from four to six and often eight bags of mail matter intended for above, which has to be assorted here, as they are *marked "Port Townsend*; and each bag is filled with a heterogeneous mass, containing letters, papers and documents for Port Townsend, Dungeness, Whatcom, Coveland, Port Ludlow, Teekalet, Port Madison, Oak Harbor, Port Orchard, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, Grand Mound, Monticello, &c., &c., in fact for every part of the Sound, and on the Columbia river and various parts of Oregon. Was this a regular office of distribution for the Territory, it might be right, for then, perhaps, proper connecting lines would be so established as to carry the mails through with dispatch.—As it is, we now have considerable mail matter for almost every part of the Sound, lying here, and awaiting transportation above—ever since the last trip of the *Columbia*," &c.

It will be perceived that the fault, in the premises, is with the distribution office at San Francisco, where the mails for the various post-offices above referred to, should be placed in separate mail bags. Otherwise, the Postmaster General should make provision that the post-office at Port Townsend be created for purposes of distribution.

"In the course of human events," postal affairs in the Territory may be expected to "right up" so far as to assist us and others in getting mail matter conveyed to different post-offices on the Sound, with something akin to *safety*. At all events, we intend to try hard, and think we shall succeed.

NEW POSTAL AGENT.—The Oregon *Times* of March 27th, announces the appointment of SHUBRICK NORRIS, Esq., of Portland, as Postal Agent for the Territories of Oregon and Washington, *vice* ROBERT THOMPSON, Esq., resigned. In connection with this appointment, the *Times* very truthfully remarks:—

"The mails are sadly out of joint, and the work of righting the institution will require the vigilant taxation of his best energies for the next twelve months; and in order to be successful he will require the co-operation of the people interested as well as of the Home Department. The discretionary powers conferred upon this office here have been entirely too limited for the public good. The time required to convey intelligence to Washington and receive answer, makes it absolutely indispensable that much should be reposed in the hands of the Agent. His powers ought by all means to be materially enlarged; and in order to render the office what it ought to be, this should be done. In the hands of our present able P. M. Gen'l, we have every confidence that so far as the Department is concerned, all will soon be as the public good now so much demands," &c.

☞A report has been in circulation here during the week, that a number of patriotic and enterprising *"hombries"* down the bay, animated with a desire of helping "Uncle Sam" to straighten out from his present financial embarrassments, have been endeavoring to establish an additional mint, and sub-Treasury upon a small island in the bay not far from Steilacoom. As the Territorial money market had of late become somewhat *tightened* in circumstances, it was no doubt fondly anticipated by this philanthropic association, that a new issue *of something in the shape, and having the appearance of Spanish dollars*, would have a tendency to enliven business, by increasing the circulating medium, and add to the Territorial and National wealth.—It appears, however, that ere they had got a good head of steam upon their *milling* operation—ere they had fairly commenced grinding out the "needful," a "siwash" gave information of the "peculiar institution" they were about establishing, when the enterprise, party and machinery was at once placed under arrest. We have not, as yet, received an official list of the names of the individuals that compose the *organization*. When it is given to the public, we will endeavor to do our part towards perpetuating their memories, together with some of the circumstances connected with their "nipped-in-the-bud" *"busted"* enterprise.

☞The Rev. Beverly Waugh, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Baltimore on the 10th inst., in the 69th year of his age.

☞Recent developments in St. Louis show Geo. Smiser, late Collector of St. Louis county, to be a defaulter to the amount of $160,000.

Truth Coming to Light.

A Kansas correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* tells what the people of that Territory say, as follows:

"Free State men, even in abolition Lawrence, say that if certain twelve persons selected from both parties had been blessed by their country with the classic death of Haman two years ago, the difficulties in Kansas would not only have been settled, but would never have been half so virulent and troublesome as they have been."

"We have always been of the opinion," says the Washington *Union*, "that there was more knavery than honesty in the agitation of the slavery question, and particularly that branch of it which relates to Kansas. That question has been seized upon by designing politicians as a means by which they can get into and keep themselves in power, and not through any love or respect for principle. All the recent developments on this subject have been calculated to strengthen our convictions in this respect; and we give below an extract from the Kansas *Daily Ledger*, a Free State paper, which, it seems to us, ought to convince all who have ever doubted as to the real cause of the controversy. The *Ledger* says:

"Niggers is not the great bone of contention in Kansas, and those who cry out most lustily for 'nigger' or no 'nigger,' hav'nt money enough, as a general thing, to buy a 'plug of tobacco with.' The *real* bone of contention is *power and the spoils*; and the poor nigger is made to bend and bow to suit the purposes of these political demagogues, that they may ride into power and obtain some of the spoils—*and that's all*. The free State party nor the pro-slavery party of Kansas care anything about the moral condition of the niggers, but they must have a text to preach from, and the 'poor nigger' has been preached in all his aspects throughout our land."

And upon the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the same paper says:

"Let Congress attend to their own business, and let us attend to ours. We have something more to accomplish besides the admission of Kansas into the Union. We want railroads, telegraphs, churches, common schools, and a host of other things of minor importance; but, paramount to all these, *we want peace*."

And again:

"They (the people of Kansas) are heartily sick and tired of this infernal nigger agitation; they have had a surfeit of it; it injures their business, blasts their prospects, and keeps up a continual strife. Let Kansas be admitted into the Union somehow or other, and with some kind of a Constitution, that we may have peace."

These extracts show what we have always believed and insisted was the case, that it is for power and spoils that the Republicans of the North who have got up and kept alive this controversy, are contending, and that the people of Kansas themselves, no matter what others may say or do, are sick and tired of agitation, and anxious that it should be settled in the only way it can be settled—by the prompt and unconditional admission of the Territory as a State under the Lecompton constitution.

The declaration comes from high authority that Gen. JIM LANE, the leader of the Topeka rebellion in Kansas, is a Mormon, and that a man by the name of ELPRINCE, the accredited financial agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, is a Mormon also. These facts are believed to be susceptible of proof; and if established, will show conclusively a connection between the movement in Kansas and Utah. On this subject, the Washington *Union* of a late date says:

"The reader of the message of acting governor Denver to the territorial legislature of Kansas, will have observed a paragraph relating to the existence of a most extraordinary organization in that territory, similar to that of the Danites in Utah. He alleges that the members are bound by the most solemn oaths and obligations to resist the laws, take the lives of their fellow-citizens, or commit any other act of violence that may be directed by their leaders; and to the existence of this band he attributes certain assassinations that have been recently perpetrated in the territory. Rumors to the same purport have also found their way into the newspapers, implying a complicity between the disturbers of the peace in Kansas and the traitors in Utah. A St. Louis prper of late date mentions the fact as a matter of news, that "Lane was still employed with his Danites in driving citizens out of the territory.'"

NOT EVEN ONE MAJORITY.—There is an impression that the motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to refer the message of the President relative to Kansas to the Committee on Territories was lost by one vote, as the ayes are reported 113 nays 114. But it will be seen by reference to the ayes and nays, that Mr. Speaker Orr did not vote. His vote would have made the ayes 114, nays 114. By the rules of the House the Speaker does not vote unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal, and in case of such equal division the question shall be lost. As his voting would have made the vote equal and the motion would still have been lost, it appears the name of Mr. Speaker Orr was not called. This, therefore, clearly shows that the opposition to Mr. Stephens' proposition had no vote of a majority to brag about.

About the Mormons.

The recent intelligence from Utah indicates that the Mormons are quite as rebellious as ever, and determined to go all lengths rather than submit to the constitutional requirements of the Government.—The suffering and privation they must have endured seems to have had no other effect than to make them more dogged and perverse than ever. The policy of their Elders, in making them believe that the United States have entered into a crusade against them solely on the score of religion, has been carefully followed out, and in this phase alone has the subject been submitted to the masses. The extracts from the *Deseret News* breathe a spirit of war throughout. There is no mincing of matters, no dodging, no temporising, no overtures to a more pacific understanding. The language of Brigham Young and his twelve satelites is direct and to the point, however much it may lack in other essentials. We are in favor of taking them at their word, and impressing upon them the stern necessity of absolute and unconditional submission by means of the sulphurous agency of gunpowder and the striking arguments of hurtling iron. Their centralized rebellion, and the despotic power they wield in violation of the laws and Constitution, must be destroyed, even though it involve their destruction. Their ingenious sophistries, through which they attempt to shield themselves from the impending storm, by referring in their memorials to the President and to Congress, to Vigilance Committees in California, barn-burner depredations in New York, and Black Republican outrages in Ohio and other States, are clearly inapplicable and inadmissable. The occurrence of one evil can never be held as excuse for the perpetration of another, and least of all, when no analogy exists between them. The fact is patent, that Brigham Young and his myrmidons have sought to establish an *imperium in imperio*, that they have dared to assume functions which, constitutionally belong to the highest legislative, judicial, and executive authorities of the United States, have traitorously taken up arms against these authorities, and wantonly defied the Government whose powers they have usurped. They therefore stand in the attitude of rank rebellion, which must be suppressed at all costs and at all hazards. As long as they continue to occupy such a position, no proposition, no overture, but that of unconditional surrender, can be entertained from them with honor to the Government. The memorials and resolutions of their Legislative Assembly, and those of the mass meetings held in the towns of Utah, indorsing the Assembly, are but so many pretexts to gain time, until their crops shall have been harvested, and another winter set his icy barriers to oppose the progress of our troops. Those very memorials are, however, but so many evidences of their treason and rank enmity to our Government, when their tenor and tone are considered. Our revered Executive is consigned to "future generations, with lasting infamy," should he persevere in his course, which is justified by every principal of right, and has been indorsed by the people of the thirty-one States composing the Union. Our duly constituted authorities are denounced as "abandoned characters" and "black-hearted scoundrels." They declare positively that they will "no longer wear the accursed yoke of Constitutional requirements." They announce their unanimous intention to sustain, at all hazards, in the highest position in the Territory—a man who stands attainted of criminal offenses of the blackest character, and whose successor has been duly appointed by the proper authorities. They have tauntingly invited a commander of an American army to "visit Salt Lake, unaccompanied by troops," and promised him protection, should he accept the offer. They have composed war songs against the Government, and sing them in their conventicles in place of psalms and hymns. It is therefore evident that their professions of honest intentions and pacific inclinations are exquisitely mendacious. The Mormon war, if once seriously opened, will be no trivial affair. The rebels, excited by fanatical zeal, and studiously kept ignorance of the true features of the case, will fight with desperation. They will contest the ground inch by inch, and suffer much ere they can be forced to surrender. Spring time is now near at hand, Col. Johnston has already received supplies, and his facilities are every day increasing. A correspondent to the *Philadelphia Press* states that, with troops, servants, teamsters, and camp-followers, he has four thousand men concentrated at Fort Bridger. Large reinforcements have been ordered, and will take up their line of march at the earliest possible moment. It is moreover not improbable that an expedition will be dispatched from this State—from which Utah is more easily accessible than from the Atlantic side. All the facts considered, we are compelled to regard a Mormon war as inevitable.—*San Francisco Herald, March 20th.*

WHAT THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON KANSAS WILL DO.—A despatch to the N. Y. *Herald* says:—"The special committee of the House on the Lecompton constitution have decided not to send to Kansas for persons and papers, but to rely upon the facts contained in the official documents in the departments for their guidance as to the genuineness of the constitution, whether it is republican in form, and presented by the legally constituted representatives of the people of the Territory. This action has balked the plans of the opposition, who hoped to delay the report of the committee for three months at least, and thus keep alive the agitation. It is thought the committee will be prepared to report to the House some day this week.

☞The report of the committee appointed to look into the affairs of the Bay State Mills Corporation shows that Lawrence, Stone & Co. are defaulters to the amount of $327,000. The corporation is bankrupt.

OREGON WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.—An "institution" of this description has recently been established and set in motion near Salem, Oregon. A writer in the *Statesman* of March 23rd, gives the following account of the establishment, and the sale of the first products of the "loom and spindle," which was turned out in the shape of blankets:

"The first pair sold, which was the first pair manufactured in this mill, and consequently the first fabric woven by machinery on the Pacific coast, was purchased by Joseph Watt, of Yamhill county, Oregon, for the sum of $110. The first piece, consisting of six pairs, sold on an average for a fraction less than $16 per pair. There were thirty-four pairs sold in all, at an average of a little less than $15 per pair. The blankets were a superior article, and would challenge comparison with the best manufactured at any place.

"The company have the best of machinery, selected by the present superintendent, Mr. S. E. Pratt, who is a thorough master of his business. The machinery comprises 4 92 spindles, 15 looms, with accompanying machinery to manufacture all kinds of woolen fabrics suitable for the country trade. They have a never-failing and extensive water power, good buildings and good machinery, and are now in active operation, with the capacity of working up about 100,000 lbs. of wool annually. With a reasonable amount of patronage, they can and will succeed."

The following consuls were confirmed by the U. S. Senate:

J. Welsh, of Louisiana, at Monterey; George Vail, of New Jersey, at Glasgow; J. S. Dancy, of North Carolina, at Dundee; A. Henderson, of Penn., at Londonderry; H. R. Pollard, at Bangkok; B. B. Williams, at Revel; F. R. Sarmiento, at Venice; J. D. Deamati, of Georgia, at Athens; S. L. Roberts, of Pa., at Trinidad de Cuba; J. B. Costa, of Texas, at Nice. Forty or fifty army officers were also confirmed.

CAMELS.—Parties are preparing to import large numbers of camels, and who declare themselves ready to submit proposals for transporting the army supplies to Utah, via Texas, by trains, to be composed of those animals, at 25 per cent. less than can at present be obtained. Their success will be certain, as is already proven, from the report of Mr. E. F. Beale. It will not be surprising to see them used for the purpose of conveying the overland mail to California in less than a year, as they can travel more rapidly and surely than mules or horses. The wide and extensive dry plains of the West will give a new and unthought of value to that region, as it is well adapted to camel raising, and this new business must soon form a marked feature in American enterprize.

SOMETHING NEW.—A new scheme is afloat on a colossal basis for emigration to Central America, and a Company is formed in New York for that purpose. The names of some of the most eminent capitalists in New York are mentioned in connection with it. The scheme appears feasible, and will, if successful, realize large profits to those who enter upon the speculation.—Large tracts of land in the sugar, coffee and indigo districts are to be had at mere nominal prices, and these are to be subdivided and sold on easy credits to actual settlers. Passage and other assistance are to be advanced to parties of thirty or forty families, who are to settle together for self protection and self-sustaining communities. The limit, it is said, is to be three thousand. If the plan succeeds, it will be better than filibustering, and ultimately revolutionize the unqualified and degenerate inhabitants, who will be taught what real liberty is, and how competent men are to self-government. Manifest destiny will work out the remainder.

There is no doubt but the Cass-Irisarri treaty is confirmed by Nicaragua. If so, assuming that Nicaragua is acting in good faith, and the treaty is returned without material modifications, our Government will have the right to maintain the freedom and neutrality of the Transit, even by force of arms, if necessary. This will be the most determined movement ever yet had to uphold the Monroe doctrine, and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty (which was an error) will necessarily resolve itself into its original elements. Whether Costa Rica will swallow the pill, time can only show. It is not likely that the Transit Route can be opened in a less time than four months, if the contest between the competing parties for it be settled even now. It is stated that arrangements are completed in New York for re-opening the same.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.—COL. LEACH, Superintendent of the El Paso and Fort Yuma Wagon Road, has furnished his report to the Secretary of the Interior, descriptive of the country between the Mississippi, at Memphis, and El Paso, on the Rio Grande, in reference to its advantages for an overland mail route. He remarks that the greatest obstacle to the rapid transportation of the mails through our great interior country is the difficulty of maintaining stations at convenient intervals, where fast and recruited animals can be had. He also thinks it will be found practically impossible to maintain small stations at any considerable distance from our military posts. He does not consider it by any means desirable to transport the mails by land from Memphis to Des Arc, as there are many obstacles to rapid movements. The trial, however, will soon now be made, and you must all hope for its success, as the contractors are energetic men. Doctor Gwin will not, I am certain, vote for any more sea lines.

The Fort Leavenworth correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writes on Feb. 3d, that the Quartermaster's Department at this fort—probably the most extensive branch in the army—is commencing its labors for the reinforcing Utah army. Missouri horse traders, mule contractors and supply furnishers, generally, are as thick as peas in the pod. The action of Congress is much needed to prevent delay.

Gen. Harney has relinquished the command of the post to Col. Munroe, and proceeds soon to Washington. In the meantime, the Sixth Infantry—wintering in the Cincinnati houses of Geo. Sanders—will form a separate command.

Pre-emption Laws.

The following are the laws and regulations under which pre-emption claims are taken in this Territory:

AN ACT to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every person, being the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws, who, since the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty, has made, or shall hereafter make, a settlement in person on the public lands to which the Indian title had been at the time of such settlement, extinguished, and which has been, or shall have been, surveyed prior to thereto, and who shall inhabit and improve the same, and who has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be, and is hereby, authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office for the district in which such land may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject, however, to the following limitations and exceptions: No person shall be entitled to more than one pre-emptive right by virtue of this act; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and *no person who shall quit or abandon his residence* on his own land to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory, shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act; no lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines or for other purposes; no lands reserved for the support of schools, nor the land acquired by

* * * \

MILITARY ROAD

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED IN San Francisco, California, until 12 o'clock, M., of the day succeeding the arrival, in San Francisco, of the Mail from Puget Sound, which will be due by April, 20th proximo, for the performance of the following work on the Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay Military Road.

I. For opening and clearing a space 25 feet in width, through the timber, along the route surveyed and blazed, between the lower crossing of the Puyallup River and Seattle, in Washington Territory, a distance of about 28 miles. The timber is to be cut to the level of the ground.

Some grading will be required. Also, some corduroying, of a substantial nature. The width of the corduroying to be 12 feet. Bidders will specify a sum for each acre of clearing—for each cubic yard of grading—for each running foot of corduroying.

II. SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at the same time and place, for opening a line, (under the specifications above named,) between the Military Post at Bellingham Bay, and Whatcom—a distance of about 4 miles. Three small bridges will be required on this distance of about 20 feet space. The flooring to be of 3 inch fir plank, or of cedar puncheons, as specified in the bids.

Bids will be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties, to the effect that the Bidder will enter upon the contract immediately, in case of the acceptance of his proposals, and at the signing of the contract. Bonds, to the amount of the contract, will be required, for the faithful performance of the work.

The work to be completed by October 10th, proximo. Payments may be made, from time to time, to the amount of 50 per cent. of the contract price of work done; the remainder to be paid upon the completion and acceptance of the work. Payments to be made by checks upon the United States Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco.

The right of rejecting all bids is reserved. The contract, if awarded, will be given to the lowest responsible bidder, conforming to these requirements. The contract will be submitted to the Secretary of War. In case of his disapproval, payment will be made for work already done, at the rates specified in the contract.

In case that it is required, the contractor will be expected to extend the line to be opened some 4 or 5 miles beyond Seattle, and to make some repairs on the road between Steilacoom and the Puyallup, at the rates specified in the contract.

The right is reserved, of increasing or diminishing the width of the space to be cleared.

A large portion of the distance between the Puyallup and Seattle, has already been partially opened.

Proposals to be endorsed—"Bids for Bellingham Bay Military Road."

Further information may be obtained by applying to W. W. DeLACY, Esq., at Olympia.

Address

Lieut. G. H. MENDELL,
Corps of Topographical Engineers,
Office 12th Light-House District,
San Francisco, California.

San Francisco, Cal., March 8th, 1858. n17-5w

NOTICE.

DURING THE LATE INDIAN WAR, THE exigency of the times caused many of the public arms to be issued to persons other than the officers authorized to receive them by law, which have not been returned to the proper authorities.

I am therefore directed by his Excellency Governor McMullin, to notify all persons in possession of arms belonging to the Territory, and which were not issued as a portion of the quota of any of the different counties, to return the same to the undersigned without delay.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Q. M. Gen. W. T.

Olympia, Feb. 21, 1858. 3m14

Judicial Notice.

THE SPRING TERM of the United States District Court for the first Judicial District of Washington Territory, embracing the counties of Walla walla, Skamania, Clarke, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific, will be held at Vancouver, on the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1858—Associate Justice Hon. O. B. McFadden, presiding.

WM. KELLY, Clerk.

Vancouver, Feb. 1, 1858. 11tc.

INDIGO—Madder, Ext. Logwood, Copperas, Arnatto and Hair Coloring Stuffs, constantly on hand, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SHOULDER BRACES and Trusses, a superior article, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SMOKING TOBACCO—A Superior article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6mo13

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON:

TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage. Watches and Jewelry left with Williams' express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders for goods per Williams' Express, will meet prompt attention; and all watches repaired at this establishment are warranted to keep time. On hand and for sale,

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

☞ Remember—"G. Collier Robbins, Watch Maker," Portland. apl 3-n19.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE UNdersigned was appointed by the Judge of Probate, for Thurston County, on the 11th instant, administrator upon the estate of TRUMAN H. FULLER, deceased, late of said county. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate are requested to present them within one year from date.

Wm. W. MILLER, *Administrator.*

Olympia, March, 15th, 18[illegible] n18-4w.

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

THE undersigned having erected at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large and commodious warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain, merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.

Also, being extensively engaged in the business of TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are further prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandize, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no39-tf.

Graefenberg Family Medicines

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

THIS INSTITUTION, (Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, Capital $100,000,) was founded for the purpose of supplying the public with the celebrated GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES. The series comprises remedies for nearly every disease adapted to every climate. For Families, Travelers, Seamen, Miners' use they are unequaled. All the Medicines are PURELY VEGETABLE, and warranted to cure the diseases for which they are severally recommended.

The Graefenberg Company does not profess to cure all diseases with one or two medicines. Our series consists of ELEVEN different kinds, adapted to the various diseases incident to the temperate and tropical climate. The following comprise the series of Graefenberg Medicines:

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are considered the standard Pill of the day, and are infinitely superior to any Pill before the public.—They operate without irritation on all the excretions, purging the blood by the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin.

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all diseases of the womb and urinary organs, weakness in the back, pain in the breast, nervousness, debility, etc. In California and Oregon, out of more than a thousand cases where this medicine has been used, it has in no single instance failed to give permanent relief or to effect a certain cure.

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

A powerful extract. One bottle equal to ten of the ordinary Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood. A sure cure for scrofula, rheumatism, ulcers, dyspepsia, salt rheum, mercurial diseases, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

Invaluable for burns, wounds, sprains, chilblains, sores, swellings, scrofula, etc. As a Pain Extracter it cannot be excelled, affording immediate relief from the most excruciating pains.

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

This extraordinary article is a speedy and infallible remedy in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and the Asiatic Cholera, if taken with the first symptoms of the disease. It is purely vegetable in its compound.

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

For summer Complaint, and most diseases to which children are subject. Its true worth can never be set forth in words, but it can be felt and appreciated by parents whose children have been saved. No Mother should be without it.

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

Warranted a certain cure for this painful disease.—With the Ointment there are very few cases which cannot be radically and permanently cured. A surgical operation for Piles and Fistula should never be resorted to until this Ointment has been thoroughly tried. It never fails.

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

For diseases of the eye this Lotion has no equal. It is a positive cure for inflamation of the eyes, weaknesses, dimness and failing of sight. It will always be beneficial in acute inflammation of the eyes and also as a wash on inflamed surfaces.

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

A speedy and positive cure for this distressing complaint. These Pills are composed principally of Quinine, with other vegetable tonics, anti-spasmodic and febrifuge articles. Thousands have been permanently cured by their use.

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

Sovereign in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Diseases. It is, beyond all question, true that Consumption is a curable disease, and the Consumptive's Balm is the best curative ever used.

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

These Bitters are skilfully and elegantly prepared from a number of invigorating healthy roots, barks, herbs and vines. An invaluable tonic and health restorer.

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

A handsomely printed volume of 300 pages, concise and extremely plain descriptions of all manner of diseases, their symptoms and treatment. Every family should have one. Price only 25 Cents. It will be sent, post paid, to any post office in California or Oregon, on the receipt of 25 cents by mail or express.

Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

The Graefenberg Medicines are for sale by all Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the country.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,
Agents for Olympia.

General Agents for California and Oregon
REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 107 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

January 15, 1858.-n8-1y.

CIGARS—A large lot of choice Cigars, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the day, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,
PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS OFFER for sale the following varieties of Fruit Trees:

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach.

Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Strawberries.

Also a large variety of Flowers and Shrubs just received from California, and now under cultivation. Also one hundred and forty varieties of Flowering Shrubs to arrive from Europe.

R. W. MOXLIE, 1 Mile South-east of Masonic Hall, Olympia.
A. GANGLOFF, Grand Mound Prairie.

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graeffenburg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

C. C. FRENCH, E. H. WILSON, W. G. DUNLAP.

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINE Custom made clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.

Orders from the country attended to with care.

☞ Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.

December 25, 1857. 5tf

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-ly.

E. H. WILSON, *San Francisco.* | W. G. DUNLAP, *Olympia.*

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,
CAPS AND CLOTHING.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel.

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

One of our firm will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting, expressly for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel.

With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers.

March 13, 1857. 16tf

Washington Hotel.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR has recently erected, in connection with, and as a part of the "Washington Hotel" a large two story building—20 by 60 feet—by which he is enabled to provide the traveling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the Hotel contains twenty-five private rooms—(exclusive of family apartments)—six of which are large drawing rooms, or parlors.

Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor, and having thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business.

Beds and bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire them.

Board by the day and week.

A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the travelling public.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, I have lately obtained, from the most extensive nurseries in California and Oregon, a choice lot of

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

Apples.
60 Varieties.
Pears.
25 Varieties.
Plums,
10 Varieties.
Cherries,
20 Varieties.
Peaches,
15 Choice early varieties.
Apricot,
3 Varieties.
Nectarine,
Boston do
Minor Fruits,
Catawba Grape,
Isabella do
Currants, 8 varieties,
Gooseberries, 7 do
Raspberry, 6 do
Strawberry, 6 do

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,
Acassia,
Catalpa,
American Elm,
Lombardy Poplar,
Flowering Apple,
Flowering Almond,
Malveiso,
Silver L. Poplar,
Labernum,
Weeping Willow,
Locust,
Mountain Ash,
Lilac,
Privet,
Furze.
Nuts.
English Walnuts,
Butternut,
Chestnut.
Roses,
60 Best cultivated varieties.
Carnation,
5 Best varieties.
Variegated Dahlias.
Red and White Daisies.
Verbenas,
7 Varieties.
Stock Gilly,
Variety.
Giant Rhesbarb.
Horse Raddish.

Besides many varieties of Shrubs and Flowers under cultivation, which can be furnished another season.

Also, Artichokes—very productive.

With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, and other trees, in endless variety, and of from two to four years' growth, I feel sanguine that my nursery is by far the most extensive in the Territory, and am confident that I can sell at prices that cannot be competed with by any engaged in this branch of business.

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Dec. 18, 1857.

Attention!—Notice!—Attention!

ANOTHER advertisement from Wadsworth & Meisegaes, of San Francisco—*the Brokers*—under the above heading, appears in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, published at Olympia—the residence of at least *two* of their principals. Having no nurses ourselves, and being occupied with matter more important, this will be the last notice taken of either Brokers or principals in the columns of a newspaper.

If "The citizens of Washington Territory, or all whom it may concern," are to be benefitted by *a counter affidavit* from "J. & M. Phelan, or James"—(which *must* be a queer document, and unknown to men of truth)—why don't the Brokers publish it. It cannot be withheld on account of injuring our interests.

"*All whom it may concern*" do however know, that an attempt was made to defraud us, and it has not succeeded. These newspaper notices are a part of the programme, and their intention being to defeat all our attempts to carry on our business under the mail contract; but neither Jew nor Gentile shall prevent its continuance until ordered to stop by the Post Master General of the United States.

No Indebtedness, whatever exists from Hunt & Scranton to Louisson & Co. They have already sworn they were and are the owners of the *Constitution*. We defy them to show any monies advanced, except for her account, that is not more than covered by cash paid them. What the *Principals* before reported was a sale—the *Brokers* state is only an assignment to J. T. Wright.

The trash a about *a Sea Bird*, and no Boat coming for Hunt & Scranton—remains much more with well known Steamboat owners, than with the Brokers or their Principals.

HUNT & SCRANTON,
Brokers for themselves.

Olympia, W. T., March 12th, 1858. n16-tf

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEARS, have this day by mutual consent dissolved copartnership. The house will hereafter be conducted under the style of SPEAR & MAYHEW, whose whole desire will be to please, and make the weary traveler feel himself entirely at "home." No pains will be spared to accommodate, and all we ask is a call to insure your patronage.

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the well known Establishment formerly occupied by Hurd & Weed, will continue to furnish the public with every thing usually kept in a well regulated market. Farmers and others having Produce for sale, are solicited to give us a call.

WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-ly.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

EW. GLASGOW & Co., are prepared at short notice, to do up the business of threshing Wheat, Oats, &c., throughout the county of Thurston. The Thresher "puts through" and separates 50 bushels wheat per hour.

Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents. The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

ACCOMMODATION,
AT
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for travelers and business men, in times past, the undersigned has fitted up, in good style and comfortable manner, a *first class HOTEL and boarding house*, for the convenience of travelers from the American side, and residents of the Island in general.

It shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the subscriber to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seeking parties—to which the scenery of the Island especially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow his particular attention.

The public are therefore requested to call on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.

CHARLES BAYLEY.

Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned are prepared to let LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

Our horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.

Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.

Having also several teams on the LINE, we stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

To Whom it may Concern.

WM. L. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell & Stewart, is my authorized agent to receive and receipt for me and in my name, on all accounts due the undersigned.

Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call on him and make immediate payment. His receipts will be good in all cases.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46-tf.

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

L. Q. WASHINGTON,

Agent for the Prosecution of Claims at Washington, D. C., before the Executive Departments, Congress, and the Court of Claims.

WILL attend to the settlement of the accounts of Marshals, District Attorneys, and other Federal officers, and of contracts with the Post Office and other Departments.

Also to the procuring of Patents for Land, Land Warrants, to claims growing out of Indian hostilities, and other business of a General Agency.

REFERS TO

Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, Delegate for Washington Territory.
Gen. Joseph Lane, Delegate for Oregon.
Judge M. M. McAllister, U. S. Circuit Court San Francisco.
Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Judge U. S. District Court, San Francisco.
Hon. James Guthrie, Louisville Kentucky.
Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, and to the officers generally of U. S. Treasury and Interior Departments.

Address

L. Q. WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C.

Feb. 5, 1858. 11y

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

$300 REWARD.

STOLEN, from the room of the undersigned, in Seattle, W. T., on the first day of January 1858, a Book containing one Treasury draft, payable to me in San Francisco, for Two Thousand Dollars; also, one Deed of Conveyance from D. S. Maynard & wife to me, and one certificate of discharge for six months volunteer service in the late Indian war.

Whoever will return the said papers to the subscriber, or give notice where they may be found, together with arrest of the burglars, will receive the above reward; or two hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the burglars.

J. JOHN MOSS.

Seattle, Jan. 4th, 1858. no.34-4m.

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors.

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,

Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

C. C. FRENCH. E. H. WILSON, WM. G. DUNLAP.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from the country solicited and attended to in such a manner as to give satisfaction.

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

☞ No. 115, Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. S. S. Company's Office, San Francisco.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber rough or dressed, hewn timber masts and spars, to order, at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal,) W. T.

Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet.
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

REMOVED.

THE KENDALL CO. have removed into their new store, on Main Street, immediately in front of their former place of business, where they have for sale a large stock of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-tf.

ALCOHOL—French Brandy, Bourbon Whiskey and Port Wine, just received, and for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

BRUSHES—Paint, Sash Tool, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes and Nail Brushes, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE PUGET SOUND Wesleyan Institute will begin on the first Monday in March, 1858.

B. R. FREELAND, Principal.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

Tuition in the several departments as follows:

Higher branches—Latin and Greek,	$8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar,	7 50
Reading, Spelling, and Writing	6 50
Primary,	5 50
Drawing and Painting, each extra	2 00
Music on the Piano	12 00

Instruction in Vocal music free of charge.
Phonography taught " " "
Students admitted at any time, but charged for half term, or term.
The government will be paternal, but strict.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Feb. 9, 1858.-tf.

LOST,

ON the 18th inst., in or about the town of Olympia, two notes of hand, one drawn by B. C. Armstrong, on the eleventh day of March, 1854, for four hundred and fifteen dollars, and payable to Carmen C. Cox, or order. The other on or about the 18th April, signed by A. J. Baldwin, and payable to C. Crosby, or order, for two hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Any one finding said notes will be liberally rewarded by leaving them with C. Crosby.

Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

Pioneer Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Washington Territory that they have just received and intend keeping on hand a good supply of

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

In addition to their list of School Books, they have an assortment of

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS,
HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES,
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL,
MEDICAL WORKS, POETICAL WORKS,
SCIENTIFIC & MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, &c., &c., &c.

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,

received direct from New York, by express. They have also a large and complete assortment of BOOKS and STATIONEY now on their way from New York and San Francisco, which will shortly be received, and will make their stock the largest and most superior in quality ever offered in this market.

Orders from abroad are solicited, and will be attended to on the same terms as if purchasers were present.

They are also agents for Appleton's new works, to-wit:—Specimens of American Eloquence, in 2 vols., and Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, by T. H. Benton, complete in 15 vols.

Call, see, and examine.

Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-tf.

MONTEREIL
Billiard Saloon
—AND—

BOWLING ALLEY.

THE undersigned having just returned from a trip to the States, with the largest, choicest, and best assortment of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SARDINES, &c.,

ever brought to the Territory, and again become sole proprietor of the above establishment, would hereby inform the citizens of Olympia, and sporting gentry generally, that he is determined to keep a TIP TOP saloon. Those wishing to pass off a few leisure hours, can do so no more agreeably and PROFITABLY than at this favorite resort.

A splendid billiard table is attached to the premises, as well as the necessary "ictas" for playing the game of pool. A good ball alley, in excellent order, also ready for the use of such as desire "indulging" in a healthy exercise.

Prepared oysters, lobsters, clams, sardines, corn, etc., furnished to private parties, in "*French style*," at the shortest notice.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 20th July, in a clean, marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash and merchandize.

WM. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

THE Undersigned, having discontinued one of the two branches of business in which they were heretofore engaged, are now devoting their entire attention to the BAKERY department. They now design to keep constantly on hand

PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.

Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steamers on the most reasonable terms.

Private and Wedding Parties furnished with anything necessary on such occasions, at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-yly.

HORSE CHARMES, ATTENTION—Oil of Cumin and Rhodium, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND GARDEN, in the town of Steilacoom, beautifully situated for a private family, on the street leading to the Garrison, is offered for sale; the Garden is 120 by 60 feet, and the premises command a beautiful view of the Sound. Water can be brought into the house at an expense of about $10.

There are apple and pear trees, English strawberries and raspberries, flowers, &c., on the premises.

Apply to W. H. WOOD, Olympia; or,
SAMUEL McCAW, Esq.,
Steilacoom, W. T.

January 8, 1857.-n8.

NEW STORE!!

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the public that they have taken the building lately occupied by John N. Low, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, where they are prepared to accommodate the people with good bargains in everything kept for sale in a FIRST CLASS

GROCERY STORE;

Such as Sugar—Brown and Crushed, Coffee, Syrup, Rice, Saleratus, Cheese, Pickles, Preserved Fruits, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Soap, Holland Gin, Brandy Peaches, Boots and Shoes, Bourbon Whiskey, Champagne, Lemon Syrup, Table and Alum Salt, Sherry and Port Wine, Cognac, Old Sazerac-Vintage of 1828, "Old 2" Brandy, Matches, Raisins, Brooms, Fresh California Grapes, Starch, Soda, Yeast Powders, Green and Black Tea, a superior article, Manilla rope, Cut Nails, assorted, Ale, Porter, Cider and Vinegar, Boots and Shoes, a good assortment, together with many other artitles too tedious to mention. As we have located here for the purpose of doing a permanent business, we can assure the public we will do a fair business. Our motto is

"Large Sales and Small Profits,"

and to satisfy you that we live up to it, you have only to call and see our goods and hear the prices. No trouble to show goods. Give us a call.

S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857.-n49.

NOTICE.

I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPARS on the shortest notice, at the lowest cash price. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. My facilities for procuring spars cannot be surpassed in Washington Territory. Give me a trial.

MOSES HURD.

Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

NOTICE.

JAMES K. HURD is my authorized Agent during my absence, and is provided with the necessary Power of Attorney.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NONPAREIL SALOON" to its former proprietor, I hereby wish to inform my innumerable "debtors and friends," that having once proved to them "a friend in need," (a friend indeed,) at times when to all intents and purposes they were *strapped*, and unable to come up to the *scratch*, thus reluctantly obliging me to book their accounts, that "now is the acceptable time" to make a demonstration of their gratitude. For this purpose I would now gently poke the memory of such as might otherwise be forgetful. I ask as a favor that all indebted to me attend promptly to this matter, for as I am about to leave the country, these accounts MUST be closed.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C., AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.

Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.

Established n 1853.

Caution—Notice—Caution!

THE ADVERTISEMENT WITH THE ABOVE heading, signed by Wadsworth & Meisegaes, is such a mixture of truth and fiction that no honest motive could possibly have caused its publication. "The Brokers for their principals" state that the mail contract was assigned to M. Louisson & Co. by J. & M. Phelan, July 16, 1857, and the assignment acknowledged by the P. O. Department, which is all false. Plainly stated, an assignment was made to J. & M. Phelan for money loaned, which assignment was acknowledgment by the P. M. General, and that one and that only was acknowledged. The Post Master General has the affidavit of J. & M. Phelan, in which they state they have no claims whatever on the contract, and have not made any assignment to M. Louisson & Co. or any body else, and that their name has been used without their knowledge or authority. As for drafts being drawn by Hunt & Scranton on the P. O. Department, it would amount to nothing if they were, as it is not in that way government usually disburses moneys. We do not fear but that the money will reach the proper hands, even without the endorsement of J. & M. Phelan, or any other than our own.

The mail contract No. 12730 will be fully complied with, and the mail carried as regularly as the means at present at our command will permit. Arrangements have been made for a steamer for the Sound to leave San Francisco on the 22d inst. After her arrival the traveling public will have ample accommodation without the assistance of the "Constitution" or *her owners.*

HUNT & SCRANTON,
Brokers for themselves.

12tf

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.
—Associate Justice O. B. McFadden, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.
—Chief Justice Edward Lander, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.
—Associate Justice F. A. Chenoweth, presiding.

The duration of the terms are limited to a period of three weeks, but may be adjourned before the expiration of that time.

By order of a majority of the Judges.

Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf-no.15.

A Varied assortment of Shaving and Toilet Soap, Perfumeries, Bear's Oil, Pomade, Essential Oils, Essences, &c., at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Offers his services as

Physician and Surgeon

To the people of

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

DR. C. is Professor of OBSTETRICS, and DISEASES OF FEMALES AND CHILDREN.

☞ Please call and see him—counsel will cost you nothing.

—OFFICE—
NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

Portland, September 27, 1856. [23 y.