PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

A Poem and a Plagiarism.

We publish below what we consider a very excellent poem, and beneath it one of the gro[illegible]pecimens of plagiarisms we ever saw. The o[illegible]as written by a young lady, and published [illegible]mously, in 1853, in the Buffalo *Morning Exp[illegible]* Two years afterward the plagiarism appeared, under a signature, in the New York *Evening Post.—Alta California.*

OLD LETTERS.

There's a package of old letters in the little rose wood box,
Which the key tied to this locket, worn upon my heart, unlocks;
Will you go and get the package and the letters read to me?
I have tried to do it often, but for tears, I could not see.

You have brought them—thank you darling—now sit down upon the bed,
And lift gently to your bosom my poor, throbbing, burning head;
Read the blessed words distinctly, that I lose not even one,
Oh, the blessed hand that penned them, its last work for me is done!

But if you should see him, whom I never more shall see,
Tell him that the sweetest solace his dear letters were to me;
That I never ceased to love him, never doubted that he loved;
That my faith in him was perfect, and remained thro' all unmoved.

And, Oh! tell him when he came not, as he promised he would come,
If I could not choose but sorrow, that my grief for him was dumb;
That I never yet reproached him, ne'er a word of censure spoke,
That his mem'ry must be gentle to the heart his coldness broke.

Tell him through the years which followed, when no tidings from him came,
Nor his absence, nor his silence, was I ever heard to blame;
Oh, this wild desire to see him, God subdue within my breast,
For it racks me into torture, and my soul hath need of rest.

When I'm dead and in my coffin, and the shroud about me wound,
And my narrow bed is ready in the pleasant churchyard ground,
Lay the locket, and the letters, both together on my heart,
And this little ring he gave me, never from my finger part.

Now, I'm ready—read the letters—the dear letters once again;
As I listen while you read them, I shall lose all sense of pain;
And if, when you have finished, I should gently fall asleep;
Gently fall asleep, and wake not, dearest sister, do not weep.

L.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

BY J. W. WELCH.

In the little rose-wood casket
Which is resting on the stand,
There's a package of old letters,
Penned by a cherished hand.
Will you go and bring them, sister,
And read them o'er to-night?
I have often tried, but could not,
For the tears that dimmed my sight.

Come closer to me, sister;
Let me lean upon thy breast,
For my tide of life is ebbing,
And I fain would be at rest.
Read the letters he has written—
He whose voice I've often heard—
Read them over, love distinctly,
That I lose not e'n a word.

Tell him, sister, when you see him,
That I never ceased to love;
That I, dying, prayed to meet him
In a better home above;
Tell him that I ne'er upbraided,
Ne'er a word of censure spoke,
Though his silence and his absence
My heart had well-nigh broke.

Tell him that I watched his coming,
When the noon tide sun was high,
And when at eve the angels
Lit their star lamps in the sky;
And when I saw he came not,
Tell him that I did not chide,
But that I ever loved him—
That I blessed him when I died.

When in the grave's white garments
You have wrapped my form around,
And have laid me down to slumber
In the quiet church-yard ground,
Place the picture and the letters
Close against my pulseless heart;
We for years have been together,
And in death we may not part.

I am ready now, dear sister,
You may read the letters o'er,
I will listen to the words of him
Whom I shall see no more;
And ere you should have finished,
Could I calmly fall asleep—
Fall asleep in death—and wake not,
Gentle sister, do not weep.

Democratic Convention in Clarke Co.

Pursuant to notice, the Democratic delegates of Clarke county assembled at the court house, Vancouver, on the 6th inst., for the purpose of nominating Territorial and county officers.

The meeting organized by calling H. J. G. Maxon to the chair, and Jos. Wright as secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to examine credentials, viz: Wm. Kelly, H. L. Caples, T. M. Coffey.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion, Jas. A. Bourke was elected delegate to represent Kallama precinct.

On motion, the convention proceeded to ballot for Councilman.

H. L. Caples was elected on the first ballot.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of two from Vancouver, and one from each of the other precincts, to select a ticket of Territorial and county officers.

The committee reported the following:

For Representatives—H. J. G. Maxon, Wm. Kelly, Chas. Irby, John Pollocks, John Prœbstel.

For Probate Judge—Ira Patterson.

Coroner—Wm. Dillon.

School Superintendent—Hon. O. B. McFadden.

Assessor—Thos. J. Fletcher.

On motion, a Democratic county committee was appointed, as follows:

Wm. Kelly, Thos. J. Fletcher, H. L. Caples.

No further business, the convention adjourned *sine die.*

H. J. G. MAXON, *Chm'n.*
JOS. WRIGHT, *Sec'y.*

Democratic Convention in Cowlitz County.

A convention of the Democracy of Cowlitz county was holden at Monticello on the 13th of June, 1857.

Mr. Geo. Barlow was called to the chair, and Jas. B. La Du chosen secretary.

After some preliminary arrangements, the following resolutions were read and adopted by the convention:

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by the Territorial Democratic convention in their resolutions.

2. *Resolved*, That the Democratic candidate for Delegate is entitled to our support, not only because of his unswerving fidelity to the principles of Democracy, but also on account of his ability, untiring energy, and the full knowledge which he possesses of the country, her geography, her wars, her treaties, &c., all of which point to him as the person to represent the wants of this Territory to the general government; and furthermore, that the interests of the Territory demand that the treaties already made with the Indians be confirmed and enforced.

3. *Resolved*, That we depend upon the excellence of our principles and the intelligence and integrity of our citizens for success, and not on the wreck of the personal character of our opponents.

4. *Resolved*, That we do not approve of the course pursued by the last Legislature in their uncalled for attempts to injure Gov. Stevens.

5. *Resolved*, That we deem it the duty of our representatives to adhere to and obey the instructions of their constituents.

An entire county ticket was nominated, consisting of the following gentlemen:

For Councilman—Crumline La Du.
Representative—Henry Jackson.
Joint Representative—Wm. Hutchinson.
Probate Judge—Thomas Roe.
County Commissioners—Geo. Barlow, Augustus Burbee.
Auditor—Elisha C. Mayhew.
Assessor—S. S. Rue.
Coroner—Oliff Olson.

The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to meet the delegates of the other counties interested in the nomination of Councilman: Thomas Roe, Seth Catlin, Sen., and Wm. Hutchinson.

A standing committee was then appointed, as follows: Henry Jackson, John Catlin and Crumline La Du.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of the *viva voce* system of voting.

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

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

On motion, adjourned.

GEO. BARLOW, *Chm'n.*
JAMES B. LA DU, *Sec'y.*

☞ At the dead letter branch of the General Post Office, Washington, during the quarter of the year which expired on the first of April, about two thousand dead letters have been opened, which contained money amounting in the aggregate to a little over $11,000, and already seven-eighths of this amount has been restored to its owners. The number of letters, as well as the amount of money, shows a considerable falling off over the returns of previous years.

REMEDY FOR THE BOTTS.—Take from the foreleg of the horse the scab that grows on the inside of the arm of the leg, pound it fine and put it into a pint of spirit, gin if you can get it; put it into a bottle and turn it down the throat of the horse, the botts will "let go," as it is termed, immediately, and the horse will eat in five minutes. The above is a sure remedy.

Graphic Picture of Black Republicanism.

At this moment, when some of our citizens who have been whigs are denounced because they will not join the black republican ranks, or lose their identity in the know nothing dens, the following letter from Henry Clay is most apposite. It points out, briefly and clearly, the baneful tendencies of black republicanism—its cruelty, its ingratitude, its falsehood, its hostility to the constitution, its hostility to labor, its injurious consequences upon the Irish and German citizens when the blacks are set free to become their rivals, &c. What national whig would hesitate a moment, in the face of such an appeal, to take arms against a party so witheringly denounced by this great and immortal leader? And what would be the feelings of Henry Clay if he were living *now*, and saw black republicanism making an open issue against the Union? Indeed, he prophesies the present fearful state of things when he calls upon Mr. Colton to show that the agitation of the question in the free States "will first destroy all harmony, finally lead to dissolution!" Are we not already on the brink of those fearful consequences? The letter was addressed by Mr. Clay to Rev. Walter Colton:

ASHLAND, Sept. 2, 1843.

My Dear Sir—Allow me to select a subject for one of your tracts, which, treated in your popular and condensed way, I think would be attended with great and good effect. I mean abolition.

It is manifest that the ultras of that party are extremely mischievous, and are hurrying on the country to fearful consequences. They are not to be conciliated by the whigs. Engrossed with a single idea, they care for nothing else. They would see the administration of the government precipitate the nation into absolute ruin before they would lend a helping hand to arrest its career. They treat worst, and denounce most, those who treat them best, who so far agree with them as to admit slavery to be an evil. Witness their conduct towards Mr. Briggs and Mr. Adams in Massachusetts, and towards me.

I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it: Show the origin of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British government. Show how it is disposed of by the federal constitution; that it is left exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes, and representation. Show that the agitation of the question in the free States will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disunion—perpetual war—the extermination of the African race—ultimate military despotism.

But the great aim and object of your tract should be to arouse the laboring classes in the free States against abolition. Depict the consequences to them of immediate abolition. The slaves, being free, would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborer—with the American, the Irish, the German—reduce his wages, be confounded with him, and affect his moral and social standing. And as the ultras go both for abolition and amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and the laboring black woman, to reduce the white laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the black man.

I would show their opposition to colonization. Show its humane, religious, and patriotic aim. That they are to separate those whom God has separated. Why do the abolitionists oppose colonization? To keep and amalgamate together the two races, in violation of God's will, and to keep the blacks here, that they may interfere with, degrade, and debase the laboring whites. Show that the British government is co-operating with the abolitionists for the purpose of dissolving the Union, &c. You can make a powerful article that will be felt in every extremity of the Union I am perfectly satisfied it will do great good. Let me hear from you on this subject.

HENRY CLAY.

THRILLING ROMANCE—SOLD.—Some time since a Cincinnati paper received and printed the first chapter of what promised to be a thrilling romance, in the expectation of being provided with the concluding portions as they might be needed. The chapter was very ingeniously written, and concluded by leaving its principal character suspended by the pantaloons from the limb of a tree over a perpendicular precipice. It attracted the attention of the press, and inquiries began to be made concerning the continuation of the story and the fate of its hero. Day after day the victimized publishers looked for the remaining chapters, but in vain—they never came to hand. Finding that they had been sold, and wishing to put a stop to the jokes their cotemporaries were cracking at their expense, they briefly concluded the story thus:

"CHAPTER II.—CONCLUSION.

"After hanging to the treacherous limb for four weeks, his pantaloons gave way, and Chas. Melville rolled headlong over the yawning precipice. He fell a distance of five miles, and came down with the small of his back across a stake-and-ridered fence, which so jarred him that he was compelled to travel in Italy for his health, where he is at present residing. He is engaged in the butchering business, and is the father of a large family of children."

Prophecy of Henry Clay.

Both Clay and Calhoun foresaw the lamentable conclusion which parties in this country have now reached, and predicted disunion as the inevitable result of such a state of affairs.

Mr. Clay, in his speech in the Senate, Feb. 7, 1839, thus daguerreotyped the very aspect of affairs in the year 1856:

"Sir," said Mr. Clay, "I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate know that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget Union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. *A virtual dissolution of the United States will have taken place, while the forms of its existence remain.*

"The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolate fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they should succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by holy writ, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste?

"No, sir; no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory—a self, a suicidal conquest—A CONQUEST OF BROTHERS OVER BROTHERS, ACHIEVED BY ONE OVER ANOTHER PORTION OF THE DESCENDANTS OF COMMON ANCESTORS, who, nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British crown, and established our national independence.

"The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by the northern brethren with displaying too much rashness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of abolitionists. But, before they can be rightly judged, there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary contributions, send for numerous missionaries throughout all their own borders, and enter into machinations to burn their beautiful capitals, destroy the productive manufactories, and sink in the ocean the gallant ships of the northern States. Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly and friendly and consistent with the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union towards another? Would they excite no emotion? Occasion no manifestations of dissatisfaction, nor lead to any acts of retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one in a most essential circumstance.

"In no contingency could these capitals, manufactories, and ships, rise in rebellion and massacre the inhabitants of the northern States."

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE OF PLATE GLASS.—The improved method of making plate glass, now in use, consists in employing, as material, fine white sand, soda, ash, lime and arsenic, occasionally adding maganese, borax, &c. When this mixture is prepared it is put into pots about eight hours, and, when sufficiently melted, an instrument somewhat resembling a long handled scoop is inserted through an aperture over one of the doors in the furnace, and the scum is removed. The material is finally taken and placed upon a casting table. The molten mass, after it falls upon the table and the pot is swung away, is next compressed into a plate by a ponderous roller of cast iron, and which, while still hot, immediately attains a sufficient consistency to be shoved on to the plaster table, which is then wheeled to the entrance of an oven, put in the oven, sealed up, and the process of annealing, which lasts two or three days, is commenced. This consists in subjecting the plates to a heat gradually decreasing in intensity until they are entirely cooled; and, upon being taken out, they are cut to the proper size.

☞ Commodore Perry, it is said, will be appointed to the command of our squadron in the China seas.

[From Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations."]

Parting Hawsers Among the Ice Bergs.

It blew a perfect hurricane. We had seen it coming, and were ready with three good hawsers out ahead, and all things snug on board.

Still it came on heavier and heavier, and the ice began to drive more wildly than I thought I had ever seen it. I had just turned in to warm and dry myself out in my bunk, when I heard the sharp twanging snap of a cord. Our six-inch hawser had parted, and we were swinging by the two others: the gale like a roaring lion to the southward.

Half a minute more, "twang, twang!" came a second report. I knew it was the whale line by the shrillness of the ring. Our noble ten-inch manilla still held on. I was hurrying my last sock into its sealskin boot, when McGary came waddling down the companion-ladders: "Captain Kane, she won't hold much longer; it's blowing the devil himself, and I'm afraid to surge."

The manilla cable was proving its excellence when I reached the deck; and the crew, as they gathered round me, were loud in its praises. We could hear its deep Eolian chant swelling through all the rattle of the running-gear and moaning of the shrouds. *It was the death song!* The strands gave way with the noise of a shotted gun; and in the smoke that followed their recoil, we were dragged out by the wild ice, at its mercy.

We steadied and did some pretty warping, and got the brig a good bed in the rushing drift; but it all came to nothing. We then tried to beat back through the narrow ice-clogged water way, that was driving, a quarter of a mile wide, between the shore and the pack. It cost us two hours of hard labor, I thought skilfully bestowed; but at the end of that time, we were at least four miles off, opposite the great valley in the centre of Bedevilled reach. Ahead of us, farther to the north, we could see the strait growing still narrower, and the heavy ice tables grinding up and clogging it between the shore cliffs on one side and the ledge on the other. There was but one thing left for us—to keep in some sort the command of the helm by going freely where we must otherwise be driven. We allowed her to scud under a reefed foretopsail; all hands watching the enemy, as we closed in upon the piling masses. We dropped our heaviest anchor with the desperate hope of winding the brig, but there was no withstanding the ice torrent that followed us. We had only time to fasten a spar as buoy to the chain, and let her slip. So went our best power!

Down we went upon the gale again, hopelessly scraping along a lee of ice seldom less than thirty feet thick; one floe measured by a line as we tried to fasten to it, more than forty. I had seen such ice only once before, and never in such rapid motion. One upturned mass rose above our gunwale, smashing in our bulwarks, and despositing half a ton of ice in a lump upon our deck. Our staunch little brig bore herself through all this wild adventure as if she had a charmed life.

But a new enemy came in sight ahead. Directly in our way, just beyond the line of floe-ice, against which we were alternately sliding and thumping, was a group of bergs. We had no power to avoid them; and the only question was whether we were to be dashed to pieces against them, or whether they might not offer us some providential nook of refuge from the storm. But as we neared them, we percieved that they were at some distance from the floe-edge, and separated from it by an interval of open water. Our hopes rose as the gale drove us towards the passage and into it, and we were ready to exult when, from some unexplained cause, probaby an eddy of the wind against the lofty ice-walls, we lost our headway. Almost at the same moment we saw that the bergs were not at rest; that with a momentum of their own they were bearing down upon the other ice, and that it must be our fate to be crushed between the two.

Just then a broad sconce-piece of low water-washed berg came driving from the southward. The thought flashed upon me of one of our escapes in Melville Bay, and as the sconce moved rapidy close alongside us, McGary managed to plant an anchor on its slope, and to hold on to it by a whale-line. It was an anxious moment. Our noble tow-horse, whiter than the pale horse that seemed to be pursuing us, hauled us bravely on; the spray dashing over his windward flanks, and his forehead plowing up the lesser ice as if in scorn. The bergs encroached upon us as we advanced; our channel narrowed to a width of about forty feet; we placed the yards to keep clear of the impending ice-walls.

We passed clear; but it was a close shave, so close that our port qnarter-boat would have been crushed if we had not taken it from the davits, and found ourselves under the lee of a berg, in a comparatively open lead. Never did heart-tried men acknowledge, with more gratitude, their merciful deliverance from a wretched death.

☞ As a specimen of the way in which laws have been passed by the New York black-republican legislature, the Albany Statesman mentions an instance. The name of a member appears recorded in favor of some half dozen enactments, when the fact is, *he was absent on leave at the time, hundreds of miles away!*

Utah.

SAYINGS OF BRIGHAM THE PROPHET.

Brigham the Prophet still storms and raves at the Gentiles in the Temple at Great Salt Lake City, and hurls haughty defiance against all the outside world. Hear him:

True we have more wives than one, and what of that? They have their scores of thousands of prostitutes; we have none. But polygamy they are unconstitutionally striving to prevent; when they will accomplish their object is not for me to say. They have already presented a resolution in Congress that no man in any of the territories of the United States shall be allowed to have more than one wife, under a penalty not exceeding five years imprisonment and five hundred dollars fine. How will they get rid of this awful evil in Utah?

They will have to expend about three hundred millions of dollars for building a prison, for we must all go to prison. And after they have expended that amount for a prison, and roofed it over from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, we will dig out and go preaching through the world. [A voice on the stand: "What will become of the women? Will they go to prison with us?"]—Brother Heber seems concerned about the women's going with us, for we shall be here together.

"Mormonism" is true, and all hell cannot prevent it. All the devil's servants on the earth may do all they can, as Brother Claxton has just said, after twenty-six years faithful operation and exertion by our enemies, including the time when Joseph had scarcely a man to stand by him, and when the persecution was as severe on him as it ever was in the world, what have they accomplished?

They have succeeded in making us an organized territory, and they are determined to make us an independent State or Government, and as the Lord lives it will be so. [The congregation shouted Amen.] I say, as the Lord lives, we are bound to become a sovereign State in the Union, or an independent nation by ourselves; and let them drive us from the place if they can; they cannot do it. I do not throw this out as a banter. You Gentiles and hickory and basswood Mormons can write it down if you please, but write it as I speak it.

I want to see the Elders live on buttermilk and potatoes, and when they return be more faithful. But they go as missionaries of the kingdom of God, and when they have been gone a year or two many of them come back merchants, and how they swell; "how popular Mormonism is, we can get trusted in St Louis ten thousand dollars well as not, and in New York Brother Brigham's word is so good that we can get all the goods we want. Mormonism is becoming quite popular." Yes, and so are hell and the works of the devil. When Mormonism finds favor with the wicked in this land it is gone into the shade; but until the power of the priesthood is gone, Mormonism will never become popular with the wicked. Mormonism is not a farthing better than it was in the days of Joseph.

Brother Heber, in a recent discourse, pitched furiously into the extravagance of women in Utah, which, in consequence of the extent of some of the households there pinched rather severely. He discourses in this wise:

"If I would suffer it, I should have to lay out $500 yearly for morocco shoes and bootees at from three to five dollars a pair, for the women could not wash without putting on a pair of fine shoes. How many times have I told you these things? And Brother Brigham has told you. They are on my mind all the time, and I cannot get them off, but I must keep telling you until my mission is complete; I cannot help it. I foresee the consequences of an unwise course, as plainly as I see your faces to-day.'

The prophet Brigham gives the following sensible advice to those Mormons who wish to emigrate to this country:

"It is reported that many are going away.—I say, gentlemen and ladies, you who wish to go to California, or the States, go in welcome. I had rather you would go than stay. I wish every one to go who prefers doing so, and if they go like gentlemen, they go with my best feelings; but if they go like rascals and knaves, they cannot have them. I have never requested but two things of those who leave, namely, to pay their debts and not to steal. That is all I have requested of them."

☞ Massachusetts, no less than New York, has been driven to the necessity of a State tax. It is proposed to raise the next year not less than a million of dollars in that way, and that not to complete any great public work, but merely to pay up past arrearages.—*New York Tribune.*

An increase of taxes, or of the public debt, has been the experience of nearly every State in which the black republicans are the dominant party. It has been so in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; and we are, therefore, not surprised at the candid admission of the Tribune, that Massachusetts has been driven to the necessity of raising next year, by a State tax, a million of dollars, "not to complete any great public work, but merely to pay up past arrearages." A deluded people, insensible to the influences of reason or the calls of patriotism, may yet realize the awakening effect of deep and persistent pocket appeals.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857.

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

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

THURSTON COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
WILLIAM W. MILLER,
STEPHEN GUTHRIE,
BENJ. F. SHAW,
C. B. BAKER.
T. W. GLASGOW.

FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVE,
WILLIAM M. MORROW.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR,
J. R. SMITH.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JAMES BILES.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,
G. K. WILLARD.

Thurston County Democratic Convention.

Addresses at the Capitol and School House.

As will be seen by the proceedings in another column, on Saturday last the democratic convention for Thurston county assembled in Olympia, and duly nominated the above representative ticket. To the young men of the democratic party, it was peculiarly refreshing to see so many old grey-headed national fathers of the party present, who participated in the action of the convention. The above ticket we nail to the democratic flag-staff as an inseperable combination against the banner of disunionism. As the democratic star spangled banner is emblematical, at this time, of *thirty-one United* States, and as the black flag of republicanism contains, and has been borne in procession with only *sixteen* thereon, we appeal to the party, as they love and venerate the *union* of the states, that, (in the language of the late Mr. WEBSTER,) "not one star be obscured, or one stripe erased" from the representative ticket presented by delegates, honestly selected by yourselves, for your support.

"Our flag is there!
Our flag is there!
We hail it with three loud huzzas!
No foeman dare!
No foeman dare!
Disturb its glorious stripes and stars!"

As nearly as we were enabled to determine concerning the action of the late convention, the result of its deliberations passed off as pleasantly, favorably and satisfactorily as we have ever observed the adjournment of *any* convention. It is natural and universal, that *some* persons, attending conventions, must be disappointed. It is utterly impossible that all can be gratified in their selection of candidates for office. In these matters, as in democracy, "*should not a majority govern?*" In political matters we have a great respect for what is termed "*sore heads*," but that respect ceases when the persistents, after "*growling at the calamity*," are willing to "run" their aforesaid heads "into the ground" in "*free dirt*" in order that they might "*run to root.*" "The *dark* of the moon," is no excuse for such a course.

The convention, if we are not very much mistaken, was composed of honorable, intelligent and worthy gentlemen, who, in their action, knew what they were about. Where is the democrat nominated by the convention that will be thrown overboard, except *only* by a *professed* democrat—"*a wolf in sheep's clothing?*" We advise the *real* friends of the democracy to watch the polls on the day of election, and see, if they can, the number of *tender-footed* votes deposited in the ballot-box by *professed* democrats. "We shall see what we *shall* see."

After the adjournment of the convention, the concourse of people present were addressed first by ISAAC I. STEVENS, who made "*just exactly*" a first rate sepech, in which he portrayed the stale slanders of the *Republican* in their proper light. To the satisfaction of the audience, he acquitted himself honorably. The people present, or at least a large majority of them, coincided in the views he expressed.—He played the gentleman in his conduct towards his traducers. They were handled *honorably*, although with some severity.

GOV. STEVENS was followed by Col. W. H. WALLACE, who made a very pleasant, agreeable and facetious speech. He is a man amongst all others of our acquaintance who can "tail" on to the American eagle, soar with him in his lofty flights, and finally stop, or come out of "the same hole he went in at." His "aerie" was built above all the storms to which this Territory is subjected, but those whom he denominated as "groundlings," could not appreciate the force of his arguments. On the whole, Col. WALLACE made a very gentlemanly address, not very impressive or argumentative, but fascinating.

Col. W. was followed by H. R. CROSBIE, Esq., who, for the short space of an hour and a half, delivered a very good oratorical speech. He reviewed the position taken by the party in the late canvass for President, and established clearly the fact that the democratic party was the national party of the United States.

Mr. GARFIELDE was here called upon to address the meeting, but as night was approaching, that gentleman proposed to address a meeting of his fellow-citizens either that evening or on some subsequent occasion. "To-night! *this evening*," were responses given by hundreds. We are in duty bound to say that the meeting at the capitol in the afternoon, and that in the evening at the school house, were more numerously attended than any at which we have ever been present in the Territory.

Delicacy, and a proper respect for the position and feelings of others, induced Mr. GARFIELDE to propose to give way for speakers in the opposition ranks, who had been sojourners in the Territory for a longer period than himself. Mr. BROWN undertook to respond to the arguments adduced at the capitol by the democratic speakers. How well he succeeded, those who attended the meeting can determine. Mr. GARFIELDE followed in reply, and although he treated the speakers gentlemanly and courteously, at the same time he crucified their arguments head downwards, nailing their black republican opinions to the wall with arguments irrefragible.

Capt. John Cain.

By a letter received by the last mail, from Vancouver, we are led to infer that the gentleman whose name heads this article, and who was appointed by president PIERCE to an office as Indian agent for this territory, has determined to resign that trust with an object of returning to the state of his adoption—Indiana.

All who are at all *intimately* acquainted with the official position occupied by Capt. CAIN, at the commencement of our late Indian war—when hostility was "running riot" over some of the fairest and most favored portions of our territory, *know* that to his wise and prudent councils *very much* is due, that peaceful relations with the Indians in some places was maintained, and in others, *restored* at so early a day.

That Capt. CAIN is possessed of large experience—of natural strong instincts, and an ability to honorably and creditably acquit himself in any position to which he might ever aspire, in the general government, all those who know his private and official character, know full well.

Those who *know* him, know that he is *not* the man who can be induced to blow hot and cold at the same breath. Where he finds *error*, he battles against it—where he finds right and truth, he battles for it, and never "grounds his arms." Intelligent, truthful, honest, he would stand upon the rampart of an argument, or where a question of right and wrong is concerned, until "his eyelids could no longer wag," if he believed *pro* or *con*.

Positive and not *negative* as is the character of Capt. CAIN, enemies are inevitable. Notwithstanding he was never an admirer of the soil, climate, etc., of this territory, or the Pacific coast generally, is not the fact that on all proper occasions he spoke disparagingly of the territory, an evidence that he had *an honest heart;* and that throughout his *official* and *personal* relations with our fellow citizens, he exhibited that splendid trait of Pope, the poet,—"An honest man's the noblest work of God." Who would give two cents for a man except he had enemies? The question points to an *affirmative* and *negative* class of mankind. Some men are respected and adored by others, merely because *they never did anything!*

To Capt. CAIN was assigned the Columbia river department, as agent of the Indians in that region. We have yet to learn a neglect or failure in the discharge of his duty on *any* occasion. A man who has been in the receipt and disbursement of public moneys for more than a quarter of a century, as has Capt. CAIN, needs no better recommendation than the Jeffersonian rule, applied to practice,—"Is he honest, is he competent, is he faithful to the constitution?"

In conclusion, we would say that Capt. CAIN, is *one* amongst the government officials who has rendered important aid to the democratic party. Whilst always at his post of duty as an official, he has also been ready, on all proper occasions, to avow his sentiments, plainly, emphatically and fearlessly—advising all good democrats to abide by and defend the rules and regulations which govern the party in every state and territory.

We could sincerely wish that Capt. C. may reach his home in safety, and that our hope might be realized when he made his advent amongst us, that he might "live a thousand years and his shadow never be less."

☞ The best way of disposing of half of the slanders of the age, is to pay them no attention. The other half may be lived down.

Reception of Gov. Stevens and Party at Steilacoom.

For the honor and credit of the Territory—for the high position that *certain* portions of its citizens have heretofore occupied, in the halls of legislation and otherwise, no *decent* citizen within our borders will do otherwise than deplore the manner in which Gov. Stevens and party were received at Steilacoom on Sunday last. In abeyance to the requisition of the late Democratic Territorial Convention, it was expected that the nominee of that party would visit all portions of the Territory—would make speeches, etc., in defence of the principles which the democracy, according to their flag, have "hung upon the outer wall." On Sunday last, the steamer *Traveller* conveyed to Steilacoom, not only the democratic nominee for Congress, but also a number of gentlemen who designed to make a trip for pleasure and otherwise, down our magnificent bay. Upon the boat's nearing the purlieu of the place before mentioned, the friends of the Governor caused to be fired a salute, and received him with other honors due his rank and station—cheering, &c. Upon the heels of this, *persons*, in the shape of men, neared the landing, and with horns, tin pans, and like sonorous instruments, rendering evening hideous, by pomp and ridicule, exhibited, in our judgment, as far as we have been able to learn the facts, as great an amount of blackguardism as we have ever known to transpire in any community claiming the name of *civilization*. And this, too, happened in Steilacoom, the county seat of Pierce county, a rival competitor of Olympia for the capitol!

The facts, as we learn them, are briefly these: After insulting our candidate for delegate to Congress by a *chairvarie*, the party went ashore, when one of them was grossly insulted by a "shoulder-striker" of the *sectional* interest. A fight ensued, commencing by the provocation of the aforesaid "striker," terminating in a not very pleasant manner.

We ask our readers, would it be possible for any ruffian in the vicinity of Olympia to procure the attendance of a crowd who would wontonly insult *any* speaker who might see fit to address his fellow-citizens on any occasion? Have we amongst us men base enough—*mean* enough to approach a public speaker at our landings, blowing tin horns, and beating tin pans, exclaiming, "oh! what a hat! oh! what boots! oh! what a coat!!" and similar expressions of ribaldry? Yet these things were all perpetrated at Steilacoom. Col. Wallace, Dr. Webber and *all other decent men*, could not have been otherwise than ashamed of these transactions. Col. W. was received here like a gentleman, spoke like a gentleman—and if Mr. Abernethy, or any other speaker, on any question, ever visits our town, we hazard nothing in saying that they will be received like men, and treated as gentlemen.

It would be proper to state that this day had not been fixed upon for speaking, but that the party were merely temporary sojourners at that place, *en route* for Seattle, and only intended to partake of refreshments and the hospitalities of the place, but which, in this summary manner, they were thus peremptorily denied.

☞ Thanks to that "prince" of expressmen, Mr. CHAS. E. WILLIAMS, the *indomitable*, energetic and trustworthy agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, for full files of late California and Atlantic States papers, three days in advance of the mail.

Also to our friend W. H. WOOD, Esq., who has just returned from San Francisco, for full files of the *Town Talk, Herald* and *Alta*.

Had it not been for the arrival here of these gentlemen, we do not know that we ever should have learned or known but what the predicted destruction of everything terrestrial had taken place by the *expected* visitation of the comet on the 13th inst., and that we, in Washington, had been left lone wanderers on this "green carpet of God's footstool." By these arrivals, however, we are informed that business, commerce, navigation, and the *election*, are progressing as usual, and that in regard to the latter especially, everything is "*all right.*"

☞ We have just been handed a letter from the Hon. WM. STRONG, in which he contradicts, *unequivocally*, the assertion of the *Republican*, with regard to the promise or offer of the office of chief justice, made to him by GOV. STEVENS as a *reward* for his services during the pending canvass.—It wass too late for insertion this week, but shall appear next.

Thus is another of the Black *Republican's* LIES nailed to the counter. Try again, Mr. *Editor*, Publishing Committee, or whomsoever you be. You may succeed in something yet, provided you apply yourself OR SELVES closely and assiduously to *this* branch of your concern.

☞ The railroad suspension bridge at St. Louis, will cost $1,100,000.

A GOOD HIT—THE APPLICATION.—Among the many rich and excellent things said by Mr. GARFIELDE, in his speech at the school house in this place on Saturday evening last, was an anecdote he related concerning an old mountaineer and two *verdant* young personages in a buffalo hunt. The *application* of the anecdote, if properly made, whilst metaphorically speaking, is *true*, at the same time, cannot fail to excite the risibilities of even the opponents of the democratic party and its nominee for Congress in this Territory.

The story as told by Mr. GARFIELDE was somewhat to this effect:

Two young men, resident near the sun-set side of civilization on the Atlantic border, formed, by some accident, the acquaintance of an old Rocky mountain hunter and trapper who had returned to the States. He was about to set his face westward again in the direction of his former haunts, to resume his occupation. The two young men referred to, (we will for brevity's sake, call them Jim and Joe), being very *green*, yet abmbitious for adventure, were desirous to accompany the hardy old pioneer to the plains and mountains of his recluse home. They did accompany him. On reaching the vast plains, inhabited by the "sovereigns of the soil"—the buffalo, and *his siwash*—the youngsters manifested much anxiety to kill one of the first mentioned *natives*. In one of these paroxisms of solicitude, a favorable opportunity seemed to present itself in the person of a lone buffalo bull, and they were highly delighted at the prospect. They being excessively *green* in the matter of *gaming*, (except it might have been in that of billiards, or three bean poker), desired of the old hunter to inform them as to the manner in which they had best proceed to consummate their purpose, namely, to get a "sure thing" on the aforesaid bull.

Says the old hunter to the young adventurers—Jim and Joe—"do you see that tree?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well, do you see that mound?" "Yes," eagerly responded the pair of verdants. "Well, now," responded the old hunter, "you run to that tree—from there you can secrete yourself behind that mound—then you can approach the bull in the direction that the wind is, he cannot catch it,—you can then crawl to the summit of the mound in safety; from there it will not be to exceed a thirty yards shot,—then, take rest, and fire—both of you."

The "greenies" obeyed instructions to the letter. Both fired at the same instant, and "*down came the article.*" Mr. Buffalo Bull was prostrated, and "wallowed in the sand." The adventurers fancied, exultingly to themselves, that they had secured a prize, *and that they "were pumpkins"*—at least "*some.*" Buoyant in *spirits* from the *smell* of gunpowder for the first time, the two *gallants* drew their sheath knives, and "made tracks" for their victim—intending to ferociously "skin" and "*scalp*" him. They set about their work with a pertinacity worthy the renown of him who fought, fainted, fell in it, *and did something else*, but highly disreputable to a bosom friend and compatriot, who, when the *struggle* came, *ingloriously* fled the field, and went to a distant clime. Some say he went to "El do Rado," which, being interpreted, means, in prudential terms—"*I guess I had better be taken with a leaving.*"

Returning directly to the subject. The adventurers, to their "*disgust*," mortification and ALARM, made the *painful* discovery that they had only "*creased*," and not *killed* their intended victim. The bull arose! shook his mane! shook his *expected* "gory locks," *(in a horn!)* at his would-be assassins. The bull was as full of life and energy as he ever had been, and to their inexpressible astonishment, proposed to make war on them. With the conscious certainty that they had succeeded in *slaying* the buffalo bull, they had not even taken the precaution to reload their "*fusees.*" The bull made war. Jim being the best runner of the two, made towards the tree referred to, and found refuge amongst its branches. Joe, unless he was *frightened*, could not run at all. When he *was* frightened, *then* he could run "*like a scared dog.*" Joe, to avoid his assailant, "shot off" around the mound in regular "Baron Monchausin" *style*. The bull took after him, and then the chase, as the old hunter described it, was of a most "terrific, magnific character." "Sometimes," said he, "*the dog was a little ahead, and sometimes the rabbit.*" Around the mound they went—these two legged and four legged pedestrians. The old hunter said that as the two legged combattant passed successively around the mound, he exhibited at great *length* a white flag from *behind*, on which there were *spots*, which did not look like the "*stars*" on the national flag of the Union. Says the old hunter, "the *flag* that I referred to, exhibited by Joe, looked like *a shirt tail fluttering in the breeze.*" Around and around the aforesaid mound the combat thickened. Joe finally discovered a "knot hole" near the summit of the mound, and crawled into it—the bull, in the meantime, "playing circus," supposing he was following his victim. He "played circus" for two or three times very beautifully, when to the great astonishment of Jim, who was in the tree, he saw Joe very suddenly emerge from the "hole in the ground." Says Jim to Joe, "you infernal fool! don't you see the bull will be after you again!" Joe's reply was, in the highest state of affright, "Jim, *in that hole there are two of the biggest bears that you have ever seen in my life!*" He left his position then and "tailed" on to the buffalo bull—*the bull now in the lead.*

The *application* intended to be given by the above anecdote is our own. As to the "old hunter" referred to, we have nothing to say. The buffalo bull alluded to, we briefly refer to as illustrative, in many respects, of the position that Gov. Stevens has occupied towards his enemies since his arrival here, and connected with his trip across the continent, in the survey of a route for the Pacific railroad—north. The "*green adventurers,*" to which allusion is made, *are known;* and the *bears*, in the stronghold referred to, are not only *known*, but *appreciated;* and whenever the admirers of "skreeching" Kansas abolitionists desire to attack the principles of the democratic party in the fastnesses—in the network with which it is secured by the constitution of our common country, we doubt not but that the "*bears*" will be on hand, and handle them *roughly*, but always gentlemanly.

In all likelihood the two "*green adventurers*" are still in pursuit of the buffalo bull, but they will never be able to get another shot at his head or vitals—they will always be found behind—*at the tail end.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1856.

HIS EXCELLENCY ISSAC I. STEVENS,
Governor of the Territory of Washington:

SIR: I have laid before the President all the documents and papers which you have transmitted to this department in explanation of your course in declaring martial law in some parts of the Territory of Washington. After a full consideration of them, he has not been able to find in the case you have presented a justification for that extreme measure. Whether in any circumstances whatever, the Governor of a Territory can resort so such a measure, unless under express authority given by legislation is a question which it is not proposed now to discuss or decide. It is quite certain that nothing but direful necessity, involving the probable overthrow of the civil government, could be alleged as any sort of excuse for superceding that government temporarily and substituting in its place an arbitrary military rule. The recognition of such an inherent power in any functionary, whatever be his grade or position, would be extremely dangerous to civil and political liberty. While the President does not bring into question the motives by which you were actuated, he is induced, by an imperative sense of duty to express his distinct disapproval of your conduct so far as respects the proclamation of martial law. Were the President able to adopt the conclusion that martial law could in any case be established without express legislative authority, he could not find such a case in the state of things in Washington Territory, as you have presented them. Where rebellion, or a formidable insurrection, had in effect overthown the civil government, martial law has been occasionally resorted to as the only means left for its re-establishment. Marial law has also been resorted to in aid of the Government, when in imminent danger of being overpowered by internal or external foes. In such cases the measure has been regarded as excusable where the object in resorting to martial law was to act against the existing Government of the country, or to superceed its functionaries in the discharge of their proper duties. The latter seems to have been the principal ground you had for proclaiming martial law. Your conduct in that respect, does not, therefore, meet with the favorable regard of the President.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. L. MARCY.

Above may be seen the *terrible* reprimand that Gov. STEVENS received at the hands of the late Secretary of State, Hon. WM. L. MARCY, (by order of President PIERCE,) for his (Gov. Stevens') presumption in declaring martial law over the counties of Pierce and Thurston. The reprimand reminds us of that of a midshipman in the navy, who, on one occasion, during the time that orders were being disobeyed, the midshipman referred to, knocked down one of the sailors, contrary to the rules and articles of the navy. A general court martial was convened, and the sentence of the the said court was, that the offender be publicly reprimanded. On the day appointed for the carrying into effect the order of the court all hands were "piped" upon the quarter-deck, to hear the *grandiloquent* decision of the aforesaid court. They appeared, in full uniform. Says the judge advocate to the delinquent, —"you, sir, have knocked down a seaman contrary to the rules of the navy. A naval court martial has been held upon your case, and the order of it is that you shall be publicly reprimanded. *You will therefore consider yourself reprimanded.* Boatswain's mate, "pipe" the men down." The above sentence is just about as severe as the reprimand received by Gov. Stevens at the hands of the President of the United States through Secretary Marcy. Be it remembered, that the reprimand does not impugn the *motives* of Gov. Stevens—does not question his *honesty* of purpose in declaring martial law, but only calls in question the *legality* of the proceedings. Take it all in all, the reprimand, as it may so be called, cannot be construed into any other light, than as that of the *most mild kind of rebuke* of the Governor's course. Those who will read the communication attentively, will see in it a *palliation* for what was understood to be the *necessity* of the Governor's course of conduct in the transaction of the late Indian war.

☞ An Albany editor thinks his property in that city would have been carried away by the late flood had it not been for the heavy mortgages on it.

Hurra! for the Indomitable Scranton!

Put This and That Together!

Below will be found an *apology* of the editor of the Steilacoom *Republican*, published in the 8th number of that paper, for having most wontonly and unceremoniously thrust before the public the name of JOHN H. SCRANTON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of delegate to Congress. We were conscious at the time the announcement made its appearance, that it was *unauthorized* by that gentleman—that it was made without his knowledge or consent, and we are not disappointed. The same banded *fusion*, we are prepared to *prove*, of soft-soap, dogs-hair and scutching-tow *billingsgate*, that honored the columns of the number of the *Republican*, aforesaid, were the same that wrote an "*obituary*" on Gov. Stevens—*and wrote him beneath the sod.*

☞ Under the head of Special Notices it will be seen that the name of John H. Scranton is presented to the voters of this Territory as a Candidate for Delegate to Congress. We have thought it advisable to inform our readers in connection therewith in order to place the responsibility where it belongs, that the notice was handed to us by Democrats, and we are paid by Democrats for inserting it. We are prepared to devote a whole column to announcements of the kind *provided* we are paid for it."

Gentlemen! you do not come to time, and *your* candidate for the delegateship does not thank you for the intrusive manner in which you have thrust his name before the people for an office to which he never aspired. We *know* the "Host of Friends" [illegible] card has insulted him, and that they "*will get their reward*," in an indignation which they so richly merit, *will be just.*

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16, 1857.

J. W. WILEY, ESQ.—I have just seen in the *Republican* of May 22d, a notice presenting my name to the citizens of the Territory as a candidate for Congress at the coming election.

While I thank the "*Host of Friends*" for their good intentions, I must most positively forbid the use of my name for any such purpose.

The nomination of Gov. Stevens by the democratic convention meets my most hearty approval. He is the man for the times. While our citizens are defamed and insulted abroad, and enemies are in our midst who style themselves friends, it becomes our duty to send a representative to Congress who not only can defend himself from the unjust slander heaped upon him, but can advocate with ability the interests of the Territory at large.

At the present juncture in the history of our Territory, I deem it to be the honest duty of every citizen not only to co-operate with me, but to join one with the other and give the nominee a cordial support.

I shall leave with Capt. Hunt on the steamer *Constitution* on the 23d of the present month, and expect to reach Olympia about July 1st.

The *Golden Gate* has arrived, and brings the news of the resignation of Governor Anderson, and the appointment of Hon. Fayette McMullin, of Virginia.

I am, with respect, yours, &c.,
J. H. SCRANTON.

UPPER CASCADES, June 8, 1857.

Editors Pioneer and Democrat:

Having arrived at the quiet little village of Cascades, I avail myself of the present opportunity to give a few inklings of the appearance of things in this hilly region, as regards politics and affairs *generally*. I find, so far as politics is concerned, but one unanimous expression of opinion, and that is: Gov. Stevens is the proper man to send as Delegate to Congress. The people here manifest much concern in the election of the Governor as delegate, and in my humble judgment, I do not believe that there will be a dissenting vote in this section of Skamania county. I find here an intelligent class of citizens—men who exercise their judgment in political matters; and it would be the last place, I am free to say, where you might find a man willing to enlist under the banner of black republicanism. In conversing with gentlemen here, I am happy to say that I find the people view the Governor's official conduct in its proper light: "*honor*," say they, "to whom honor is justly due," and they are willing to concede to Gov. Stevens his due mede of praise for the patriotic and efficient manner in which he conducted the affairs of our late Indian war. This is no place to talk about black republicanism; the people here have not forgotten the burning of Cascade city,—they demand aid and succor from the federal government, and it is not through the influence of black republicanism that they expect to receive it. In concluding my remarks upon politics, allow me to state that the Governor's election is as certain as Olympia is the capitol of Washington Territory. It is surprising what ideas have been impressed upon the minds of the citizens along on the Columbia river, the most prominent of which is, that if the Governor is elected, the southern portion of the Territory will have to do it, for the Sound country, that is, every county north of Cowlitz, will be decidedly against him. We have informed them otherwise.

The Columbia river is exceedingly high, and many farms along upon it are entirely submerged. In coming up, I saw several families living in scows and other vessels, ready to leave for higher regions—perhaps the north pole. Some of the citizens, to prevent their houses from being washed off, have anchored them.

Business is quite brisk in these parts. A very fine steamer is being built here, which will be launched in the course of two weeks, and when completed, she will eclipse the best steamers now plying upon the lower Columbia. Success to enterprise.

J. T. T.

DALLES, Oregon, June 10, 1857.

Editors Pioneer and Democrat:

I arrived here on the steamer *Mary*

from the Cascades, yesterday about 5 o'clock, and as she returns to-day, I have deemed it advisable to give you and your readers generally, all the news that I have obtained of interest since my arrival in town.

Col. Craig arrived here from the Nez Perce country late last evening, and reports the Indians to be upon anything but friendly terms with the whites. He says the Indians are concentrating in large numbers at various places, and from appearances generally, is led to infer that they are assembling with a view of concocting plans for the renewal of hostilities. Col. C. says that it is unsafe for our people to pass through and beyond the Nez Perce country without a strong escort. The Indians are very saucy, impudent and insolent. They want no *waw-waw* with the Americans whatever; all they ask is that we abandon their country, and pay them for the losses they have sustained in the late war. Col. Craig says the government ought, by all means, to pay the Indians for the animals purchased from them by Col. Cornelius. I think this is a matter that should receive immediate attention, and their claims promptly paid, for they are just. The Col. says that anything would satisfy them—say blankets and clothing of any kind. I think these claims could be easily reached by being paid out of the Indian appropriations for Oregon Territory, for the money was appropriated by Congress for restoring and maintaining peace with the friendly Indians. Now these Indians are semi-friendly, perhaps many of them wholly so, but if these claims are to remain unpaid until Congress, or the war commission passes upon them, then we may look for them to open war against us.

This city is improving very rapidly. Several very large store buildings are under course of construction, and when completed will compare favorably with any in Portland, or anywhere in Oregon. Business, too, is brisk. The merchants are doing very well, and the people are generally employed. I have seen no loafers in town, barring a few soldiers, who are famous in this particular profession. There are two steamers plying upon the upper Columbia to this place, and another very fine one will be running in the course of a fortnight. These steamers are built, and being built, by the Bros. Bradford, at the Cascades.

I shall leave here in about two weeks, but will write you again previous to my departure.

Gov. Stevens has no opposition in Skamania whatever. The Messrs. Bradford, who are opposed to our platform, strongly endorse the Governor, and will be found a unit at the polls in his support. The people here in Oregon endorse him, and concede that he is the proper man to represent the interests of Washington Territory in Congress. Sensible folks, these Oregonians. I bid farewell to old friend Wallace, on the evening of the 8th inst., at the Lower Cascades, and judging from political appearances, the Col. would be willing and ready at any time to give up the "ghost" and quietly withdraw from the field, as he feels confident the battle is lost.

I remain yours, &c.,
J. T. T.

Thurston County Democratic Convention.

At an adjourned meeting of the Thurston county convention convened at the capitol, on Saturday, June 20th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers to be supported at the ensuing July election, the former chairman, Mr. STEPHEN GUTHRIE, again presided, and E. FURSTE and WM. RUTLEDGE, jr., acted as secretaries.

The members of the convention having been called to order by the chairman, the roll was called, and the following delegates found absent:—

From Olympia precinct, G. K. Willard, F. W. Seeley, J. N. Low, A. Frankel and W. H. Carlton. From Grand Mound precinct, Van Wormer, J. Borst, Wm. Martin and S. S. Ford. From Yelm precinct, McLean Chambers. From Black Lake precinct, D. Kiser.

Mr. Canby here presented his authority to cast the vote of S. S. Ford and E. Furste to cast the vote of A. Frankel. Mr. Miller stated that he had been verbally requested to cast the vote of B. F. Shaw in this convention; which request was granted. Mr. J. Morrow also presented similar authority for casting the vote of Wm. M. Morrow, of Sawamish county.

Mr. Rutledge moved that the delegates from the various precincts be authorized to cast the votes of absentees, and that such votes be given to the person receiving the highest vote within such precinct. Carried by casting vote of chairman.

Mr. Baker moved that the candidates be voted for singly and *viva voce*, and that a majority of the votes cast be necessary to elect. Carried.

Mr. Miller moved that the convention now proceed to nominate first, the joint representative for Thurston and Sawamish counties, and that the members present from Sawamish county place in nomination the names of candidates of their choice. Carried, and the names of D. Shelton and Wm. M. Morrow, of said county, were thereupon presented.

The name of D. Shelton being withdrawn, on motion, the nomination of Wm. M. Morrow was then proclaimed by acclamation, and was elected as the candidate for joint representative without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Swindel here arose, and in a brief and pertinent manner thanked the members of the convention for the honor conferred upon Mr. Morrow, as well as the county of Sawamish.

Mr. Rutledge, jr., moved that the names of candidates to represent the county of Thurston in the next legislature, be now placed before the meeting; which carried, and the following names were submitted: J. K. Hurd, J. R. Smith, Wm. W. Miller, Wm. Rutledge, sr., T. W. Glasgow, S. Guthrie, B. F. Shaw, C. B. Baker, B. L. Henness, G. C. Blankenship, and others, many of whose names were, however, withdrawn before proceeding to vote.

The convention then proceeded to vote, and Wm. W. Miller receiving 33 votes, (total vote in convention 38,) was declared duly nominated. S. Guthrie having received 34 votes on second roll call, was also declared nominated.

The motion of Wm. Rutledge that "precincts cast the votes to which the same may be entitled," was here reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr. Baker, the votes of absent members from Grand Mound precinct, were apportioned as follows:—The vote of VanWormer to be cast by Gangloff; Martin's by Yantis, and Borsts by Canby.

On motion of Wm. Rutledge, jr., the votes of Olympia precinct absent, were cast as follows:—Hurd to cast the vote of Willard; Sylvester, of Low; Lindner, of Seeley; L. Shelton, of McLane Chambers (Yelm precinct); and on motion of E. Furste, the vote of W. H. Carlton, by Wm. Rutledge, jr.

The voting was then again proceeded with, but many of the heretofore absent delegates now appearing, the vote in which the convention was here engaged, was reconsidered.

Again proceeded to vote, and B. F. Shaw having received 22 votes, was declared the nominee of the convention for representative. C. B. Baker and T. W. Glasgow having likewise received 20 votes each, were also declared duly nominated.

On motion, proceeded to the election of an assessor.

The names of J. R. Smith, C. E. Weed, and R. D. Canby were proposed. J. R. Smith having received 25 votes, was declared to be the nominee of this convention.

Then proceeded to the nomination of a judge of probate. G. K. Willard, J. C. Head, C. Crosby, and other names were placed in nomination. G. K. Willard having received 30 votes, was declared duly nominated.

The convention then proceeded to select a candidate for county commissioner, and the following gentlemen were proposed:

Van Wormer, Jas. Byles, A. S. Yantis, A. Gangloff and others—many of these, however, declined before coming to a vote. Mr. Byles having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

The office of prosecuting attorney was left vacant.

Convention now proceeded to elect a candidate for superintendent of common schools. The secretary moved that the Rev. G. F. Whitworth be declared the nominee by acclamation. Carried, but upon a division of the house, Mr. Whitworth was rejected.

The names of Wm. Wright, Isaac Dillon, J. F. Devore and J. K. Hall were then proposed, and upon a canvass of the vote, Mr. J. K. Hall* was found to have received 34 votes, and declared elected.

On motion of Wm. W. Miller, J. K. Hurd, E. Furste, and Wm. Wright were appointed a democratic county central committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, the proceedings of the convention were ordered to be published in *Pioneer & Democrat*.

Then adjourned *sine die*

S. GUTHRIE, *Chm'n.*

E. FURSTE, Wm. RUTLEDGE, jr } *Secy's.*

*Mr. Hall declines the nomination tendered him, and earnestly hopes his name will not be used in connection with this or any other office during the ensuing election. It is therefore suggested by the county committee of Thurston county, that either the Rev. G. F. Whitworth or Rev. J. F. Devore be substituted and supported for the office thus vacated.

☞ By letters received per mail of last evening, from Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, our late delegate to Congress, we learn that *it is still his intention to return to this Territory*, in conformity with the pledges he made during the canvass two years since. The reasons of his long delay in making his appearance here, as well as his resignation of the office of Governor of Washington Territory, is attributed to protracted illness in his family. The Col. resigned the position of executive in order that our Territory might not be without some presiding officer—another evidence of the thoughtfulness and good sense which has ever been manifest in every act and action of the Colonel.

What now say the *knowing* ones, who *knew* the Colonel never would return? After all, it appears to us they cannot feel very highly elated with their *pretended* knowledge.

TROOPS FOR OREGON.—The *State Journal* says that on the 6th, a company of U. S. Dragoons, under command of Lieut. Pender, passed through Sacramento, crossed the river and encamped in Yolo county. They left Fort Tejon on the 18th May, and have been until the present time making the journey to Sacramento. They proceed on Monday to Fort Redding, where they will await further orders before marching for Oregon. The company number 57 men, well mounted and equipped.—*Alta California, June 9th.*

Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute.

This Institution, located at Olympia, closes the summer term, on Friday the 10th day of July.

The examination of the several classes will commence on Thursday, the 9th inst, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continue through the day.

Public exhibition on Friday evening in the M. E. Church, exercises commencing at 7 o'clock.

The public is hereby respectfully invited to attend.

The next or Fall term of the institute will commence on the 2d Monday in September.

ISAAC DILLON.

June 24th, 1857.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, May 31st, by Julius Eckman, D. D., editor of the Weekly Gleaner, Mr. ISAAC LIGHTNER, of Olympia, W. T., to Miss DORATHEA LESERITZ, of San Francisco.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND.

ARRIVALS.

June 9—Schr. A. Y. Trask, Keymes, from Victoria, md'se to Hibbard & Co.

10—Schr. Emma, Bolton, from Penn's Cove, ballast to master.

11—Schr. Wild Pigeon, Jones, ballast to master.

12—Schr. H. C. Page, Rhœder, master, Dungineas ballast to master.

13—Schr. I. N. Ebey, James, ballast, from Tetoosh.

Rev. cutter Jeff. Davis, Hyde, master, Bellingham Bay.

Schr. Mary Dunn, Stevens, Victoria, oil to master.

14—Bk Brontes, Blinn, master, from San Francisco, merchandise, to Fowler & Co., L. B. Hastings, and Pugett Mill Co.

16—Sloop Rob Roy, McLean, Tetoosh Island, ballast, to master.

CLEARED.

June 11.—A. Y. Trask, Keymes, for Whidby's Island and Port Discovery, merchandise and stock.

Schr. Mary Jane, Belton, for Victoria, flour.

Schr. H. C. Page, hœder, Bellingham Bay, merchandize.

Bk Chas Devans, Pray, San Francisco, lumber loaded at Pt Madison.

13—Schr I. N. Ebey, James, Teekalet, to load for Tetoosh Island.

Schr. Pisecataqua, Burns, Seattle, with lumber for military post.

14—Bk Sarah Warren, Gove, San Francisco, lumber, loaded at Olympia.

16—Revenue cutter Jeff. Davis, Hyde, Steilacoom.

30.—Schr. R. B. Potter, Fowler, Olympia, ballast.

It is reported that a naval steamer, English, went into Victoria on the 14th.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The undersigned, democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, proposes to address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:—

At Port Townsend, June 25th, 10 A. M.
At Dungineas, June 26th, 10 A. M.
At Whatcomb, June 27th, 2 P. M.
At Penn's Cove, June 29th, 10 A. M.
At Steilacoom, July 1st, 2 P. M.
At Yelm Prairie, July 2d, 10 A. M.
At Nathan Eaton's, same day, at 2 P. M,

He invites his competitor, the Hon. ALEXANDER S. ABERNETHY, of Cowlitz County, and other gentlemen opposed to his election, to meet him at the above places, and discuss with him the question now before the people of the Territory, "Who shall be their next Delegate to Congress?"

Discussion of the questions at issue is invited.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, May 29th, 1857.

Religious Notices.

The Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH, (Presbyterian,) will preach at the new district school house, on every other Sabbath, commencing December 7th, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. I. DILLON will preach every Sabbath at the new Methodist Church, Olympia, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER of ODD FELLOWS, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend.

EDWARD FURSTE, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

New Advertisements.

EXHIBIT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THURSTON COUNTY, W. T., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 5TH, 1857.

COUNTY FUND.

Collected by Treasurer on Duplicate of 1856,	$1491 36	
Do. by Sheriff, on do.,	598 58	
Do. on delinquent list of 1854-5,	97 48	
Rec'd for auct'n & gro'ry licenses,	570 00	
" from fines, &c.,	126 00	
Co. orders redeemed by Treas'rer, with interest thereon,		$2591 74
Paid the School Fund,		291 68
	$2383 42	$2883 42

SCHOOL FUND.

Am't. on hand Sept. 1st, 1856,	13 25	
Collected by treasurer on tax duplicate of 1856,	645 11	
Do. by sheriff on do.,	242 76	
Rec'd from the county fund,	291 68	
Paid to clerks of school districts,		$766 50
Treasurer's per centage,		30 66
School fund on hand, June 5, '57,		395 64
	$1192 80	$1192 80

TERRITORIAL FUND.

Collected by treasurer on tax duplicate of 1856,	$323 44	
Do. by sheriff on do.,	121 38	
Do. on delinquent taxes of 1854,	59	
Paid the territorial treasurer,		$428 28
Treasurer's per centage,		17 13
	$445 41	$445 41

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement of the receipts and expenditures of Thurston County is correct.

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Auditor Thurston Co., W. T.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THURSTON CO.:

In obedience to the requirements of the statutes of this Territory, I have the honor to present herewith an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of Thurston county, for the fiscal year ending June 5th, 1857.

The amount of tax levied for the year 1856, was as follows:—

	County,	School,	Tertor'l.,	Total.
Total Tax....	$2165 87	$908 00	$454 68	$3528 55
Collected,....	2089 94	887 87	444 82	3422 63
Unpaid,.....	$75 93	$20 13	$9 86	$105 92

The above amount of unpaid or delinquent taxes for 1856, is less than for any previous year.

The revenue of the county for the year 1856, shows an increase on the year 1855 of $1,047 42.

The amount of county scrip outstanding is $3,696 59.

The current expenses of the county for the past year was $1,854 94, which was appropriated nearly as follows:—County commissioners, $170 89; clerks and judges of elections, $167 10; assessor, $156 00; coroner, $37 50; constable, $88 95; sheriff, $166 65; superintendent of schools, $100 00; judge of probate, $51 00; prosecuting attorney, $104 00; county treasurer, $51 83; county auditor, $138 72; petit jurors, $36 30; office rent, $120 00; books, stationery, &c., $45 09; support of the poor, $421 00—Total, $1854 91.

By reference to the accompanying exhibit, it will be seen that the receipts have exceeded the expenditdres $1028 48.

It must be gratifying to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the county, to learn from the above facts and figures that the county is steadily approaching a condition, financially, greatly to be desired, namely, freedom from debt. With an increasing revenue, and a prudent and economical administration of its affairs, the hope may be reasonably entertained that the county will ere long be relieved from its present indebtedness.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Olympia, June 26, 1857. County Auditor.

NOTICE.

THE trustees of the PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE are hereby requested to meet at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, on THURSDAY, the NINTH DAY OF JULY, at the hour of six o'clock, P. M.

A full attendance is desired.

WM. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

Olympia, June 25, 1857. no.31-2t.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Merritt and A. B. Gove, under the name of "Kendall Co.," at Olympia, W. T., was dissolved on the 21st day of April last, and my interest and responsibility in said firm ceased on that date.

SAMUEL MERRITT,
San Francisco, May 89, 1857. [n29-4t.

Register's and Receiver's Notice to Settlers.

IN Township	7	north, range	1	west.	W. M.
" "	21	" "	1	"	" "
" "	22	" "	1	"	" "
" "	19	" "	3	"	" "
" "	13	" "	5	"	" "
" "	16	" "	5	"	" "

All persons claiming lands in the above named townships, under the act of congress of 27th September, 1850, and the acts amendatory thereof, granting donations to actual settlers, are requested to file their notifications specifying the particalar lands claimed and their location in the government survey, in the Register's office at Olympia, W. T., on or before the 12th day of September next, and all persons in the above named townships, who do not file their notifications as aforesaid, before the 12th day of October next, will forfeit their claims under the provisions of the act of 17th July, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, W. T., this 12th day of June, 1857.

W. A. STRICKLER, Register.
S. GARFIELD, Receiver.

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 FORS YOUTH AND CHILDREN,

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.

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

THE present owners of the KENDALL CO. having recently purchased the interest of others in said company, at a great discount, and being about to move their present store, are desirous of closing out their entire stock, now on hand, at very low prices, for cash.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

SAN QUINTEN SALT.

ON commission, by the KENDALL CO., the above article. Having made arrangements to receive a large and constant supply of the above SALT, the purest and best salt for both meat and fish.

As this salt is received direct from the importers, free from freight, it will be sold at the lowest prices.

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL MERRITT, in the business of the KENDALL CO. ceased on the 22d of April last. The business of said company will hereafter be conducted by A. B. GOVE & JOSEPH CUSHMAN, under the old name and style of the

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

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.

E. S. FOWLER, F. A. WILSON, Port Townsend. GEO. O. WILSON, San Francisco.

FOWLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Ready-made Clothing. Port Townsend, W. T.

April 6, 1856. [n21-tf.

Register's and Receiver's Notice to Settlers.

In Township	1	north, range	4	east,	
" "	25	" "	4	"	
" "	1	" "	3	"	
" "	25	" "	3	"	
" "	2	" "	2	"	
" "	24	" "	2	"	
" "	25	" "	2	"	
" "	26	" "	2	"	
" "	31	" "	2	"	
" "	31	" "	1	"	
" "	6	" "	1	west.	
" "	16	" "	1	"	
" "	14	" "	2	"	
" "	15	" "	2	"	
" "	16	" "	2	"	
" "	17	" "	3	"	
" "	18	" "	3	"	
" "	20	" "	3	"	
" "	13	" "	4	"	
" "	15	" "	4	"	
" "	16	" "	4	"	
" "	13	" "	10	"	
" "	14	" "	10	"	

All persons claiming lands, in the above named townships, under the act of congress of 27th September, 1850, and the act amendatory thereof, granting donations to actual settlers, are requested to file their notifications, specifying the particular lands claimed, and their location in the government surveys, in the Register's Office, at Olympia W. T., on or before the thirteenth day of August next; and all persons in the above-named townships who do not file their notifications as aforesaid before the thirteenth day of September next, will forfeit their claims under the provisions of the act of 17th July, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 7th day of May, 1857.

WM. A. STRICKLER, Register.
S. GARFIELDE, Receiver.

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

M. J. WEST & CO. have established themselves in Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., where they will carry on Blacksmithing in al. its branches.

Charges moderate.

M. J. WEST & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857. 3m8

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

NEW GOODS

AND

GREAT BARGAINS!!

WILSON & DUNLAP

HAVE just received per bark "Ork," and are now opening at their new store, on the corner of Main and Third streets, the largest and best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
Hats, Caps, Clothing,
Groceries & Provisions,

ever before brought to this market, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

Customers purchasing of them will have their money refunded, on returning all articles which do not prove to be as good as recommended.

Amongst their large assortment will be found the following:—

French Prints,	French Merinos,
do Lawns,	English do
do Flowers,	Bonnet Wreaths,
Ladies' Bonnets,	Jet Bracelets,
do Leghorn Hats,	Parasols,
do Dress Trimmings,	French Fans,
Victoria Lawns,	Cordelette,
Oilchintz Prints,	Straw Trimmings,
Cocheco Prints,	Alexander's Kid Gloves.
(new styles.)	Cambrick Muslins,
Linen Handkerchiefs,	Hair-Brushes, and

TOILET ARTICLES.

Cassimere Pants,	Linen Pants,
Marseilles Vests,	Black Cassimere Vests,
Black Satin Vests,	Hats, of assorted qualities.
Calico Shirts,	White Shirts,
Merino Undershirts,	Merino Drawers,
Mahogany Frame Mirrors,	Wall Paper,
Gilt do do	&c., &c.

GROCERIES, PRESERVES, AND PIE-FRUITS.

Nutmegs,	Mace,
Cloves,	Allspice,
Pepper, Cinnamon. Sage,	Sweet Marjoram, Thyme,
Roast Chicken,	Assorted Preserves,
Pie Fruits,	Oysters and Lobsters,
Strawberries,	Green Corn,
Tomatoes, Pine Apples,	Apple Sauce,
Fresh & Dried Apples,	Raisins and Citron,
Orange Peel, and PAUL DE VERE'S concentrated extracts for flavoring Pies and Cakes.	

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Turner's Ginger Wine,	Wolfe'r Schiedam Schnapps,
Heidsick's Champaigne,	Barbier's do do
Cordon Royal do	R. B. Byass' Ale & Porter,
American Brandy,	New England Rum,
French do	Holt's Bourbon Whiskey,
Holland Gin,	Monongahela do
American do	

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

WILSON & DUNLAP are expecting invoices of goods per Cyrus and Merchantman, and as they will be constantly adding to their already extensive assortment, all those desirous of good bargains will find it to their interest to call at the CHEAP STORE and

"C C"

before purchasing elsewhere.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire interest of Mitchell & Stewart in the former establishment as above, design continuing the business at the old stand.—Having made extensive repairs and remodelled the establishment, they will hereafter be enabled to wait upon and serve out their goods and wares to customers in a manner second to none on the Pacific coast.

Fresh beef, pork, mutton, venison, &c., will be kept constantly on hand. Also, hams, bacon, lard, tallow, butter, eggs, etc. Game and poultry when it can be obtained. Fruits, vegetables, grain, etc., etc.

The shipping interest will be attended to, and be properly supplied on application to the undersigned.

Farmers are requested to give us a call—we intend paying as good prices as any of our neighbors.

Town customers regularly supplied.

JAMES K. HURD.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, a fresh supply of family GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRESERVED FRUITS of all kinds, NUTS, CANDIES, ALE, PORTER, LIQUORS, &c., all of which, with many other articles in the grocery line and DRY GOODS line will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

J. N. LOW.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 25tf

For Sale or Rent.

THE LARGE and commodious two story dwelling, located on Main street, eligibly situated, and well adapted for use either as a retail store, family residence, or boarding house, can be had, for sale or rent, by applying soon.

For further particulars, terms of sale, &c., apply to the undersigned, or to Geo. Gallagher, Olympia.

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

NOW OPENED in Olympia, one door south of the Nonpareil Saloon, a *magnum bonum*, "A No. 1" BARBER SHOP, in which the various functions of such an establishment will be satisfactorily performed, or no charge made.

A supply of fancy soaps, oils, cologne water, perfumes, &c., constantly on hand and for sale.

Call and be *shaved*.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

ATTENTION!

ANTI-STEVEN'S MEN!!

NOW that Governor Stevens is nominated, the undersigned will give the highest price—half cash, half goods—for Washington Territory War Scrip.

Call at the store of WM. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, May 15, 1857. no.25-tf.

PAPEP HANGINGS AND CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco, 800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American —every variety;

6000 rolls French and American Borders;
300 ps Tapistry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
260 ps Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 ps Bay State Druggets;
800 ps Oil Cloth assorted;
125 ps Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
800 ps Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325 dozen Matts, assorted;

Stair Rods, Table Covers, Glimps, Fringes &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER,
mar 13-3m17. 110 & 112 Clay st., San Francisco.

Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. May 15, 1857. n25-3m.

Faugh an Ballagh.

THE UNDERSIGNED have made an arrangement with the North Olympia Mill for a constant supply of assorted Lumber, which we will be happy to sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders filled with despatch, and delivered at any place desired.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

Olympia, May 8, 1857. [n24-tf.

Democratic Notice!!

AT A MEETING of the Democracy of Island County, held at Coveland on the 14th day of April 1857, the second Saturday, 13th June, was fixed upon as the day for the Democracy of the County to meet at Coveland for the purpose of nominatig two candidates to serve in the next Legislature of the Territory, and County officers generally; also one Councilman for the District, at which time it is hoped an expression from the other counties in the District will be had as to their choice of a Councilman.

WALTER CROCKETT, Cham'n.

J. Y. SEWELL, Sec'y.

ALALN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.

June 25, 1853. 6m42

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.

Slip, 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.

ALTA HOUSE.

Vancouver, Washington Territory.

THIS New and commodious House, situated on B. Street, adjacent to the Steamboat Landing, has recently been much enlarged and improved, and is emphatically THE HOUSE for the business man, the traveller and the guest, seeking the quiet comforts of a home.

The proprietors beg leave to state that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them by a generous public.

Those who wish Neat Beds, an abundant Meal, and a pleasant locality in which to enjoy health, will please to give us a call.

GOODWIN & SPEARS.

May 1, 1857. 23-y.

COLUMBIA DINING HALL.

WASHINGTON STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE CANTON HOUSE

Portland, Oregon.

THE above named house has just been fitted up in a neat style as an

EATING ESTABLISHMENT,

and richly furnished, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

No pains will be spared by the proprietor to render it satisfactory to all who may call.

It is appropriately arranged and furnished for the accommodation of Evening Parties of gentlemen or ladies.

ICE CREAMS

Will be kept in proper season.

☞ FARMERS are respectfully invited to call with whatever they have NICE TO SELL, such as Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c.—early Vegetables, &c.

☞ SPORTSMEN will please bring their Game.

Good Accommodations for a few Lodgers.

R. CLARK, Proprietor.

Portland, March 27, 1857. [23-tf.

LUMBERMEN AND LABORERS WANTED AT PORT LUDLOW.

THE Undersigned having taken the contract to furnish Lumber, Stone, &c., for the Light-House on Patoash Island and at New Dungineas, will employ about twenty men, and will receive proposals for the delivery of Stone and Lumber on Dungineas Spit, and Patoash Island from parties having suitable vessels for conveying such materials. Application to be made to Capt. J. R. Thorndyke, at Port Ludlow.

W. T. SAYWARD.

May 1, 1857. [23-3t.

ATWILL & CO.,

No. 172, Washington Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SHEET, CARD, & BOOK MUSIC,

Piano Fortes,

AND OTHER

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

STRINGS & REEDS FOR VIOLINS, GUITARS, CLARIONETS, &c.

Also, a large wholesale stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, BILLIARD BALLS, WAX AND CUE LEATHERS, FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS, BOXING GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

Together with all kinds of YANKEE NOTIONS, useful or amusing.

Goods packed with great care, and forwarded with promptness.

☞ All orders should mention by what boat or express company the goods are required to be sent.

ATWILL & CO.,
No. 172, Washington Street.

San Francisco, May 1, 1857. 3m-no.23.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE Undersigned having purchased and become sole owner of the above named Hotel, and completely renovated and remodeled the same, hereby wishes to return his sincere thanks for past patronage, and requests a continuance of like favors. Having 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.

n23-tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

D. PHILLIPS, San Francisco. D. HORTON, Seattle. D. L. PHILLIPS, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &C, &C.,

Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [ap. 17-1y.

GOING-CHEAP!

3000 POUNDS BACON, SHOULDERS, &c., can be had at a bargain, by calling soon.

This bacon is of an extra quality, home cured, and was designed solely for this market. I can therefore confidently recommend it to those desirous of obtaining a good article.

LEVI OFFUTT.

Olympia, April 9, 1856. 6w-no.20.

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

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

Established n 1853.

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.

Office Hours from 8 A. M., till 10 o'clock, P. M.

Portland, September 27, 1856. [23-y.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

Public 27.

AN ACT reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ad valorem duties shall be imposed, in lieu of those now imposed upon goods, wares and merchandise imported from abroad into the United States, as follows:

Upon the articles enumerated in schedule A and B, of the tariff act of eighteen hundred and forty-six, a duty of thirty per centum, and upon those enumerated in schedules C, D, E, F, G, and H, of said act, the duties of twenty-four per centum, nineteen per centum, fifteen per centum, twelve per centum, eight per centum, and four per centum, respectively, with such exceptions as hereinafter made; and all articles so imported as aforesaid an not enumerated in the said schedules, nor in schedule I, shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed, and de laines, shall be transferred to schedule C, Japanned leather or skins of all kinds, shall be transferred to schedule D, ginger green, rye, dried, preserved or pickled; ochers, and ochrey earth; medicinal roots, leaves, gums and resins in a crude state not otherwise provided for; wares, chemical, earthen or pottery of a capacity exceeding ten gallons, shall be transferred to schedule E. Borate of lime and codella, or tow of hemp or flax shall be transferred to schedule F. Antimony, crude or regulas of; barks of all kinds not otherwise provided for; camphor, crude; cantharides; carbonate of soda; emery, in lump or pulverized; fruits, green, ripe or dried; gums, Arabic, Barbary, copal, East India, Jeddo, Senegal, substitute, tragacanth, and all other gums and resins, in a crude state; machinery exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods; sponges; tin in plates or sheets, galvanized or ungalvanized; woods, namely clear, ligudmvitæ, ebony, box' grandilla, mahogony, rose wood, satten wood, and all cabinet woods, shall be transferred to schedule G. Acids, acetic, benzoic, boracic, citric, muriatic' white and yellow, oxalic, pyroligneous and tartarice, and all otheo acids of every description used for chemical or manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for; aloes; amber; anabergris; annisced, annato, roucon or orieans; arsenic; articles not in a crude state used in dying or tanning not otherwise provided for, assafoedita; asphaltum; barilla; bleaching powder, or chloride of lime; borax crude; boucho leaves; brimstone crude in balk, cameos, mosaics, diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stone (not set;) chalk; clay cochineal; cocoa, coconuts, and cocoa sheils; cork tree bark; cream of tartar; extract of indigo, extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods not otherwise provided for; extract of madder; flint, ground; grindstones; gutta percha unmanufactured; india rubber in bottles; slabs or sheets, unmanufactured; India rubber, milk of; indigo; lac spirits; lac sulphur; lastings cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, or buttons exclusively, not combined with india rubber; manufacturers of moliair cloth, silk twist, or other manufacturers of cloth, suitable for the manufacture of shoes, cut in slips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons exclusively, not combined with India rubber; music printed with lines, bound or unbound; oils, palm, teal and cocoanut; prussian blue; soda ash; spices of all kinds; watch materials and unfinished parts of watches and woad, or pastel, shall be transferred to schedule H.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule I, made part thereof, shall be exempt from duty, and entitled to free entry:

SCHEDULE I.

All books, maps, charts, mathematical nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus and all other articles whatever imported for the use of the United States; all philosophical apparatus, instruments, books maps and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze alabaster or plaster of paris, paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems and all collections of antiquities: Provided, the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States; animal carbon (bone black;) animals living of all kinds; argol or crude tartar, articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not otherwise provided for; bark, Peruvian; bells, old, and bell metal; berries, nuts, flowers, plants and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; bismuth bitter apples; bolting cloths; bones burnt, and bone dust; books, maps and charts imported by authority of the joint library committee of Congress, for the use of the library of Congress; Provided, That if, in any case, a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person, for books, maps, or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty, or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted; brass, in bars and pigs, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured; brazil wood, braziletto, and all other dye woods in stuffs; bullion, gold and silver; burr stodes, wrought or unwrought, but unmactured; cabinets of coins; medals, and all other collections of antiquities; coffee and tea when imported direct from the place of their growth or production in American vessels, or in foreign vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges; coffee the growth or production of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same manner; coins, gold, silver and copper; copper; copper ore; copper when imported from the United States mint; copper in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured; cotton; cutch; dragons blood; felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels; flax unmanufactured; garden seeds and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal and manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for; glass, when old and fit only to be remanufactured; goods, wares and merchandise the growth, produe or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed: Provided, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with; guano; household effects, old, and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; ioe; ivory unmanufactured; junk, old; linseed—but not embracing flax seed; madder root; madder ground or prepared; maps and charts; models of inventions and other improvements in the arts; Provided, That no other article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use; oakum; oil spermaceti, whale and other fish of American fisheries and all other articles the produce of such fisheries and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; paintings and statuary; palm leaf unmanufactured; personal and household effects, (not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad; plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime unground; platina unmanufactured; rags of whatever material except wool; rattans and reads unmanufactured; sheathing copper, but no copper to be considered such, and admitted free, except in sheets of forty-eight inches long and fourteen wide and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces the square foot; sheathing metal, not wholly, or in part of iron ungalvanized; shingle bolts and stave bolts; silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; substances expressly used for manures; tin in pigs, bars or blocks; trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots not otherwise provided for; wearing apparel in actual use and other personal effects, (not merchandize;) professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, of persons arriving in the United States: Provided, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery, or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; sheeps' wool unmanufactured of the value of twenty cents per pound or less at the port of exportation, and hair of the alpacca, the goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured: Provided, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpacca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported, in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character, for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the intentional admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to twenty cents per pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of twenty-four per centam advalorem, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandise which shall be in the public stores on the first day of July aforesaid, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That on the entry of any goods, wares, and merchandise imported on and after the first day of July aforesaid, the decision of the collector of the customs at the port of importation and entry, as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any such goods, wares, and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent shall, within ten days after such entry, give notice to the collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth distinctly and specifically his ground of objection thereto, and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and the said goods, wares, and merchandise shall be liable to duty or exempted therefrom accordingly; any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision for any duties that may have been paid, or may hereafter be paid, on said goods, or within thirty days after the duties shall have been paid in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

Approved March 3d, 1857.

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.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE undersigned has just received, and will hereafter keep constantly on hand, and make thereto such additions as the wants of the community shall seem to require, a full, complete, and genuine stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints and Oils,
DYE WOODS, GLASS, &c.,

Among which may be found the following articles: Sands' Sarsaparilla; Townsend's do; Guysott's Yellow Dock and do; Græfenberg's do; Ayers' Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Græfenberg's Consumptive Balm; Mexican Mustang Liniment; Liby's Pile Ointment; Humphrey's do; Green Mountain do; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Liquid Opedildoc; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Thompson's Eye Water; Græfenberg's Eye Lotion; Davis' Pain Killer; Græfenberg's Children's Panacea; Do. Uterine Catholicon; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Bay Water; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; Brandreth's Vegetable do; Ayer's Cathartic do; Jayne's Sanative do; Græfenberg's do; McLane's Liver do; Blood Root do; Cod Liver Oil; Olive do; Rose Water; Seidlitz Powders; Soda do; Hair Dye; Snuff; Indellible Ink; Strychnine; White and Yellow Wax; Shoulder Braces; Trusses; Arnica Flowers; Alcohol; Turpentine; Brandy; Castor Oil; Madder; Log Wood; Copperas; Alum; Prussian Blue; Indigo Arnatto; Poor Man's Plaster; Court Plaster; Fine Sponge; Do. Emory; Isinglass; Rotten Stone; Bronze; Sal Soda; Lemon Syrup; Cream Tartar; Hops, (fresh); Arrow Root; Sago; Rad Ginger; Salt Petre; Borax; Gum Copal; Gum Shelac; Castile Soap; Windson do; Wash Balls; Cologne; Pomatum; Bears Oil; Tooth Brushes; Spectacles; Lip Salve; Mustard; Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic do; Nitric do; Aqne Ammonia; Spirits do; Vin Colchici; Oil Cubebs; Spirits Nitre; Balsam Capaiba; Chloroform; Ether Sulphuric; Gum Camphor; Do. Arabic; Do. Myrrh; Super Carbonate Soda; Tartaric Acid; Rochelle Salts; Pil Hydrag; Blue Ointment; Extract Hyoegamus; Do. Conium; Do. Black Root; Balsam Tolu; Iodide Potash; Capsules; Opium; Rad Rhei; Iodine; Red Precipitate; Capsicum; Calomel; Sugar Lead; Sulpher; Flax Seed; Tanzy; Horehound; Catnip; Composition; Lobelia; Powdered Cubebs; Ladle's Slipper; Slippery Elm; Cardamon Seeds; Magnesia; Liquorice; Nitrate Silver; Harlem Oil; Colodion; Adhesive Plaster; Oils of Cedar, Hemlock, Sassafras, Rosemary, Wormwood, Wintergreen, Caraway, Orange, Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Origanum, Lavender, Tanzy, Aniseed, Amber, Cloves, Bergamot, Almond, etc., etc.

All these articles are warranted *pure and unadulterated, and of the very best quality*, having been selected with a view of being used in my practice, and are offered to the public and trade at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS will be attended to and put up as heretofore.

*** Remember the place—Willard's new stand, one door south of the Washington Hotel, formerly Sylvester's.

G. K. WILLARD.

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

CUSTOM SAWING,

AT THE

TUMWATER SAW MILLS.

THE undersigned having leased the well known Mills of Messrs. Ward & Hays, and put the same in complete and perfect repair, is now prepared to saw to order, and fill any bills for lumber that may be entrusted to him.

He guarantees to furnish better fir, cedar and other lumber—*clear and unspotted*—than has heretofore been delivered at any saw mill in the territory, with greater promptness, and on far more accommodating terms. My aim shall be to accommodate home purchasers first—distant customers afterwards.

Orders respectfully solicited. ☞ No charges made for bills of lumber that do not give full satisfaction. Call and see. Not being prepared to run over the country to collect small accounts, all debts and dues for lumber must be adjusted at the "Captain's Office" at the mill.

S. D. RINEHEART.

Tum Water, April 2d, 1857. [n19-tf.

HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

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

STOVES,
TIN-WARE,
IRON,
STEEL,

CASTINGS, &c., &c.

Also, constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of *PAINTS, OILS, GROCERIES, &c.*

All orders from a distance will be attended to with *care and dispatch.*

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS.

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-3m.

New Year's Call.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to M Louisson & Co. are requested to make us a New Year's call, and surprise us and our pockets by promptly paying up. Such as have owed us for the last three years, and are unable to pay, are requested to call in and inform us of this fact, when further time will be given and credit entered on our books for the call. We shall deem it as an evidence of the honest intents of such as may comply with the request of this notice, and lay the delay to their inability to pay. The contrary will be our opinion of such as do not, and who may seem disposed to shrink and "shy" the faces of old creditors and honest friends.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.

TUMWATER, W. T.

AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood, load, and leave on the ebb tide.

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

Information Wanted

OF the present whereabouts, if living, of AARON F. T. COLLEY, who emigrated from Wisconsin for California in 1849—resided there until 1855, when he went to Oregon to purchase cattle, and has not been heard from since. His relatives in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania are very anxious to have some tidings from.

Information addressed to W. H. Woop, Steilacoom, Puget Sound, W. T., or to the office of the "Pioneer and Democrat," Olympia, W. T., will be thankfully received.

☞ Oregon and California papers will confer a favor by inserting the above.

NEW STORE,

SPLENDID SPRING AND SUMMER ASSORTMENT.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & CO.,

HAVING established themselves permanently in Olympia, in the mercantile business, would respectfully inform those wishing to purchase goods, that they are now opening on the corner of Main and Second streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shelf-ware, &c., which they purpose selling off at very low figures for cash or country produce, but not on a credit.

Fresh additions will be made to the stock already on hand by future arrival of vessels.

In short, it is our intention to keep astock adequate to the wants of the people. And as our goods are bought with cash by the senior partner (an experienced buyer) we are confident that we will be able to give as good bargains as any house in the Territory.

Then to one and all we say CALL and examine for yourselves.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

Olympia, April 17, 1856. n21-tf.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

I have lately obtained, from one of the most extensive nurseries in California, a choice lot of

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

6 varieties English Strawberries;
6 " " Raspberries;
15 " budded Peaches;
50 " Roses, from the California Premium Nursery;

Also, a fine lot of ornamental trees, such as English walnut, American elm, horse chest-nut, butter-nut, weeping willow, &c.

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

With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, 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, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-ly.

Nonpareil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

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

It shall be the constant endeavor of the proprietor to maintain the good name and character this house has ever sustained. He will ever keep on hand the BEST of Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Cigars, &c., and conduct the establishment in such a manner, that few shall "equal—none excel."

Oysters, lobsters, sardines, eggs, &c., furnished to private parties, if desired.

A ball alley and billiard table are attached to the premises.

Prices moderate. Terms cash. "Narry" credit, and "halo" books.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Jan. 11, 1856. y-n16.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

EXPRESS COMPANY.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory by every steamer to all parts of California and the Atlantic States, leaving the office at Olympia about the 5th and 20th of every month.

Drafts procured on California and all the Eastern cities, and particular attention paid to the collection of notes, accounts, &c., in all parts of the United States.

All orders for the purchase of merchandise, books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

S. WILLIAMS, Agent,
At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL
DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

This paper presents in the most elegant and available form, a weekly literary melange of notable events of the day. Its columns are devoted to original tales, sketches and poems, by the BEST AMERICAN AUTHORS, and the cream of the domestic and foreign news; the whole well spiced with wit and humor. Each paper is *beautifully illustrated* with numerous accurate engravings, by eminent artists, of notable objects, current events in all parts of the world, and of men and manners, altogether making a paper entirely original in this country. Its pages contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all buildings of note in the eastern or western hemisphere, of all the principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service, with fine and accurate portraits of every noted character in the world, both male and female.

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 subscriber, one year..... $3 00
4 subscribers, " " 10 00
10 " " " 20 00

Any person sending us *sixteen* subscribers at the last rate, shall receive the *seventeenth* copy gratis.

*** One copy of THE FLAG OF OUR UNION, and one copy of BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, when taken together by one person, one year, for $4.

Published every Saturday, by

M. M. BALLOU,

Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Sts., Boston.

Livery Stable.

HAVING purchased the interest of A. J. Baldwin, in the Livery Stable, heretofore under the name of A. J. Baldwin & Co., I am prepared to furnish good saddle horses, and do all kinds of teaming on the shortest notice.

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

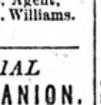
Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.-tf.

REMOVED.

DR. M. P. BURNS, late of Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., has removed to Olympia, into the house formerly occupied by John G. Parker, on Main street, next door to Wilson & Dunlap's new store.

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

Cabinet & Chair Shop.



TO THE CITIZENS of Olympia and the surrounding country, the undersigned would respectfully give notice, that he has become proprietor of the well known Cabinet Shop, and is prepared to fill all orders at short notice. He will also keep constantly on hand a variety of furniture, such as Bedsteads, Tables, &c.

Prices are moderate. Cash, Lumber, Produce and Stock of all kinds taken in exchange for Furniture.

JOSEPH SHAW.

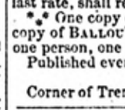
Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS.



130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making a personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation. Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire.

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Noisy Carrier's

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Long Wharf, San Francisco, California. Books, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheap Publications, Books of History, Romance, Religion, and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates. Type for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

BUSINESS CARDS.

G. A. BARNES. W. N. AYERS.

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,
STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-yly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIRR 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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned being about to *close doors* and "take in" his sign preparatory to his departure for the States, would hereby tender his grateful thanks to the numerous friends of the "NONPAREIL SALOON," for their kind patronage during the past year, and, until the arrival of the *eventful "epoch,"* invites them to call again. At the same time he wishes to inform them that all shall receive his renewed thanks, who may present themselves at the Clerk's desk, at the head of the counter—west end of saloon—and *pay up* such little demands as he may hold against them. He is fearful that many are unfortunately troubled with a loss of memory. Therefore remember—"come up every body." The public's humble servant,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK,
Proprietor "Nonpareil."

Olympia, April 2d, 1857.-n19-tf.

CLARK DREW,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Steilacoom, W. T.,

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

Patronage solicted and work guaranteed. Give me a trial and prove my work.

Steilacoom, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-ly.

E. H. WILSON, No. 64 Front St. cor. of Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal. | WM. G. DUNLAP, Olympia, W. T.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Also, forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 64 Front St., cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

N. B. Liberal Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the purchase of Goods and Puget Sound Lumber.

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.44.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

Can at all times be consulted, (unless absent on professional business,) to which he will hold himself constantly in readiness to bestow personal and prompt attention.

☞ Connected with his office, DR. MAYNARD, has, and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a full and complete stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Embracing everything requisite for practice in Medicine Surgery, &c., &c.

N. B. In addition to the above extensive stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., he has likewise received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, &c.,

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

Seattle, W. T., August 22d, 1856. n41-tf.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets,

Olympia, W. T.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49 ly.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co., are prepared at short notice, to do up the business of threshing Wheat, Oats, &c., throughout the county of Thurston. 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.

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

DR. M. P. BURNS returns his sincere thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received the past five years from a discerning public.

Dr. Burns can be consulted daily at his office, except when absent on professional business. Those residing at a distance can do so by mail.

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eyes, and Chronic diseases of the Blood.

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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

Primary Scholars,	$5 00
Reading, Spelling and Writing,	6 00
Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar,	7 00
Higher English Branches,	8 00
Latin, Greek and French, extra, each,	3 00
Painting, Drawing and Needle-work, each,	3 00

Students from a distance can obtain boarding at about four dollars per week.

ISAAC DILLON, Principal.
M. C. DILLON, Preceptress.

Olympia, April 22d.-tf.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
AND RIBBONS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY,

Of every description and quality.

Gloves, Cravats, Shirts, Drawers.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN

FANCY GOODS,

By late arrivals of steamers and clippers.

HUGHES & WALLACE.

105 and 107 Sacramento Street,

May 15, 1857. no.25-3m. San Francisco.

Furs! Furs!

SEA OTTER, LAND OTTER, AND BEAVER SKINS, and all other descriptions of Furs bought at the highest market prices by

J. OTTENHEIMER,
57 Sacramento Stree.

Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1857,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

WITH it we shall also commence various improvements in the typography, style, contents and business arrangemens of the work, so that our readers may look forward with pleasurable anticipations thereto. It will be our endeavor to make the Magazine worthy of the high reputation it has previously enjoyed, and of the liberal support so generously extended to it by an appreciative public. Bringing to its aid years of experience in the walks of popular literature, and in the not less important departments of publication and typography, together with all the modern facilities for issuing a first-class Magazine, we feel confident of being able to place Graham's American Monthly in the front rank of our national periodical literature. No effort on our part shall be wanting to the accomplishment of this end, and whatever enterprise, judicious outlay, or a taste for the elegant, the picturesque, the refined, the interesting or the valuable can command, shall be furnished to the readers of this Magazine. Stimulated by a desire to infuse fresh spirit into the work, we shall not confine our scope to a particular vein of literary or pictorial matter, but shall comprehend all that may be desired by the popular taste in such a periodical. Recognizing the truth that genius is of no clime or country, we shall endeavor to make our Magazine as cosmopolitan as our country, and as the latter is the refuge of all nations and people aspiring for republican freedom, so, the former shall always have a place for whatever is really interesting or valuable in the current micellaneous literature of the world. At the same time, we shall, with especial care, study to preserve the high character which Graham's Magazine has always maintained, as the organ of our own peculiar national writers. Deeming that the public look for something better in a periodical of this kind than mere fugitive or occasional productions, we shall not publish anything which is not interesting, valuable, spirited or entertaing, no matter from what source it may come, or how eminent may be the name of its author. On the other hand, we shall feel a pride in rescuing genius or talent from obscurity, and be ready at all times to give place to any good article, even though the writer may not have the sanction of a popular name.

The active, enterprising, vigorous and powerful mind of the nation requires, we think, a nutriment which shall add to its strength, stimulate its growth and correspond with its own high hopes and glorious destiny. The dreamy, sketchy, and insubstantial character of too much of our current literature, affords no type for those who would venture upon a career of success in this line. It may minister to the pleasure of a passing moment, though even that is doubtful in such a community. But it cannot do more. For as the figures upon the canvass must not be those of still life, they must speak to our feelings and sympathies. The writers must take their subjects from the great drama of actual life, which is going on so busily all around us. We know that it is difficult to do all this, and that it is much easier to promise than to perform, yet, as broken promises would be of no advantage to an enterprise of this character, we could hope to gain nothing more than a mere temporary success by holding up deceptive lures. And regarding the field before us with the perceptive faculties of practical men, who have long been accustomed to deal with the popular taste, and have some experience of the channels in which it runs, we think we make no promises which we shall not be fully able to perform, as soon as our operations may be rightly under way.

We shall study to present the public, monthly, with an ingenious and agreeable variety of contents, affording a mental feast not to be met with in other periodicels. And that the taste for the fine-arts, now so rapidly growing in the interior, may not want fostering, we shall present every month a large number of the best engravings, by European and American artists, on subjects of interest to general readers. Our fashion department, always superior to that of our cotemporaries, will still continue to be so. We shall, for this purpose, engage the services of persons who are earliest apprized of the variations of the modes in the fashionable circles of Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia. On this Magazine, therefore, our patrons in the interior may surely rely, as the best monitor of the fashions in America. Our review of new books will be guided by thorough independence of tone and thought.

Such are the views with which we enter upon our new career. If merit can command success, we shall most earnestly strive to deserve it. And having an abiding faith in the correctness, generally, of the popular judgment, we feel sanguine of a liberal support.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, $3; Two copies, $5; Five copies, and one to getter-up of club, $10; Eleven copies, and one to agent, $20.

WATSON & CO., Publishers,
Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855—6tf

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.

The British Periodical

Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

NOW ready, complete in two volumes royal 8vo., THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, *alias* the new and only correct edition of "STEVENS' BOOK OF THE FARM;" by Henry Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh. With an American Appendix, by J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. "This work embraces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretican and practical. Its clear and copious details, the fullness and accuracy of its information, the completeness of every illustration, have in an agricultural work on practice, never been equalled." It is arranged under four separate heads, represented by the four seasons of the year—Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn—and the notes of Prof. Norton are appended in the same order, adding greatly to the value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute this the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1600 pages, besides 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry