

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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NO. 52.

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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AGENTS.

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August 17th 1855—B.M.L.

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARD-WARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At Deshutes, W. T.

A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.

E. H. WILSON.
Deshutes, April 21, '54.
32ft.

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PICKLE AND PRESERVE
WAREHOUSE,
No. 18 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in
the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS,
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STELLACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 5ft.

C. C. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.

March 24, 1855.

n28y.

M. LOUISON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware,
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Olympia, W. T.

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Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets,

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

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INCIDENT of the faculty of Physicians and

Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.

Having had the experience of fourteen years in the

profession and practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

in all its various branches in England, India and the

United States, and now a resident of Stellacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine is on hand.

Terms moderate.

Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

From the Spirit of the Times.
THE OLD BACHELOR'S NEW YEAR.

BY CHARLES GRAHAM HALFIN.

Oh, the Spring hath less of brightness
Every year,
And the snow a ghastlier whiteness
Every year;

Nor do Summer blossoms quicken,
Nor does Autumn's fruitage thicken,
As it did—the seasons sickle
Every year.

It is growing colder, colder,
Every year,
And I feel that I am older
Every year;

And my limbs are less elastic,
And my fancy not so plastic,
Yes, my habits grow monastic,
Every year.

Tis becoming bleak and bleaker
Every year,
And my hopes are waxing weaker
Every year;

Care I now for merry dancing?
Or for eyes with passing gazing!
Love is less and less entrancing
Every year.

Oh, the days that I have squandered
Every year,
And the friendships rudely sundered
Every year!

Of the ties that might have twined me,
Until time to death resigned me,
My infirmities remind me
Every year.

Sad and sad to look before us
Every year,
With a heavier shadow o'er us
Every year!

To behold each blossom faded,
And to know we might have made it
An immortal garland braided
Round the year.

Many a spectral beckoning finger
Year by year,
Chides me so long I linger,
Year by year;

Every year comrade sleeping
In the churchyard, whither weeping,
I, alone, unwept, am creeping,
Year by year.

From the Caledonian Mercury.
ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The tenor of certain articles which have of late made their appearance in the London *Times*, would seem to indicate that there exists across the Atlantic, in the breasts of our nearer relations, the inhabitants of the United States of America, a feeling of hostility to us, our institutions and undertakings, and a feeling of sympathy with our Russian antagonists. We do not believe it; but, on the contrary, we believe that blood is thicker than water, or in this case we might say oil—that though the Yankees might have no objection to have a shot at us themselves, they wish no other people in the world to do so with success—that republican liberty can never sympathize with despotism—enlightened intelligence with hopeless ignorance—progress with obstruction—that the antagonism of qualities and races and institutions between Russia and the United States is a gulf too stormy to be passed, and that the ties of kindred blood and kindred sentiment between the United States and Great Britain are too strong to be easily or lightly severed. Should it ever be otherwise; should it even unfortunately come to pass that this country shall be placed in a hostile position to America; or should we even witness the untoward event of American sympathy with our opponents, or its absence from ourselves, we cannot imagine a consummation more unpatriotic, or more calculated to damage our influence and our cause in the eyes of the whole civilized world.

Will it be believed that we, or at least the small fry who represent us, are doing their best to bring about this state of bitterness; and that the rumors of American indifference, to our success, or of American sympathy with our enemies, have their origin not in the acts of our brethren, but in the contemptuous slights and callous indifference of ourselves? The promptings of an evil conscience inform us that we have merited the resentment, the existence of which we are beginning to assume; and that a persistence in the studied insolence with which the friendly advances of our transatlantic brothers seem to be received, may possibly at no distant period convert those rumors into facts. Several instances of the species of conduct to which we allude have lately been brought under our notice; but we shall content ourselves for the present with the mention of two.

The political news is very cheering for the Democracy. North Carolina and Tennessee will give sweeping majorities for the Democratic candidates. New York is rallying; the Democrats are coming together, and, unless we commit some indiscretion, the triumph of the Democracy is certain in 1856.

"Know-Nothingism must split into factions. They may patch up a platform at Philadelphia, but it must be evident to every man of common sense that any platform they may rig up will be a cheat and a swindle. How can they, composed as they are of rank Abolitionists, Free-singers, Whigs and renegade Democrats, make a platform on the slavery question that won't cheat either the North or the South? They can't do it. There are too many old fogies, broken-down politicians among them to do anything fairly and honestly. They want place and plunder, and they don't care at what sacrifice of honor or principle they attain both or either. They can't even make a platform on the Catholic question without driving large portion of their force off. It is a two-edged sword with them."

We find no fault with his reception—reception though it be of the envoy or hang-on of a phantasmagoria kingdom or dukedom, whose treasury is a gambling house, whose territory is a fisherman's walk, and whose army is an officer. "While we feast the great, let's ne'er forget the small." Great Britain can afford to allow Lilliput to stalk powdered and pigtailed across her palm. But while she rains hospitality and consideration on the small, ought she to reverse the song, and utterly despise, neglect, and ignore the great? We think not.

In the month of March last, three of the American veteran officers of the Mexican campaign, in the three several departments of engineers, artillery, and cavalry, selected from the gallant army of the United States by the President and his Cabinet, as worthy, from their talents and services, to represent their countrymen, were directed by the Government of the United States to proceed to the Crimea, for the purpose of studying the art of war. The names of the officers were and are, Major Richard Delafield, of the engineers; Major Mordecai, of the artillery; and Captain MacLellan, of the cavalry.

Did they proceed to the Russian lines, where the art of war can be studied quite as effectually as in our own, to which they would have received, and would still receive, a hearty welcome—and with which nation they are falsely represented to sympathize? They did not. They arrived in England, with the British minister resident at Washington, authenticating their mission, and which were presented by them last month to the Foreign Secretary in London; but beyond a civil reception, which we believe Lord Clarendon vouchsafes to all men—an interview with Sir John Burgoyne—the letters of recognition to the authorities in the Crimea—no notice whatever was taken of them or their mission. No special train received them at Liverpool—no court carriage at Euston square—no presentation to majesty—no inscription in the Chamberlain's open sesame—no pasteboard for minister's reception or aristocratic soiree—and the only surfet of neglect and disgust, which they have doubtless carried with them to the Court of France, whether they have bent their steps, and which it will assuredly defy all the Baths and Brunneus of Pumpernickel to remove.

The Albany Knickerbocker says there is a man in Greenbush who believes in rotation of crops. One year he raises nothing, the next weeks.

From the Bardstown Saturday Gazette.
To Masons who have joined the Secret Order called Know-Nothings.

I wish to ask you whether or not it is not inconsistent with your obligation as Masons to join or remain with this new order? I intend to write nothing that is not proper to be written, but give you plain facts.

The Preble, a training-ship for this purpose, and manned almost exclusively by young gentlemen from amongst the most respectable families in the states, to the amount of two hundred and upward, came to Spithead for the purpose of naval education. She happened to be the only man-of-war on the station at that time, and her presence on that account and account of the frequent opportunities which she had of saluting the Royal Yacht, was made more than usually conspicuous. She was left wholly unnoticed by the authorities of Portsmouth, her cadets were refused admission to the dockyard, and she ultimately left the station, with two hundred young naval hearts, the future upholders of their country's naval fame, fully impressed with the nature of their reception in their fatherland.

These are two instances of the pains which are taken by our representatives to secure for Great Britain the sympathy of the United States. We have others at command; but we conceive the foregoing quite sufficient for our present purpose, and we pledge ourselves to the accuracy of the details. We can also tell our readers how her majesty's sloop-of-war Pearl sailed from Bermuda in the winter of 1839 or 1840 with despatches entrusted to her gallant commander, Lord Clarence Paget, for the United States government; how she experienced a succession of gales on her passage; how she arrived in Chesapeake Bay with battered hull and exhausted crew; how the naval authorities of Norfolk, the Portsmouth of the states, sent shipwrights and riggers on board; how the good ship was refitted without charge or demand of any kind, and how the British officers and crew were welcomed and feasted on shore.

It is fresh, too, in the recollection of the public, how the two Russian men-of-war were refitted and repaired at Portsmouth last year, the officers received marked consideration and the dockyard thrown open to Russian pencil and pen! There was a Prussian man-of-war (the *Gflion*) at the same period, which was similarly favored—but to be sure, she was commanded by one of the royal family?

We would call the attention of the new association which has been started in England, having taken as we think, a leaf from the book of her elder children in Scotland—for putting the right men in the right places, to the reprehensible proceedings, or rather the outrages on the common decencies which we have detailed. Surely no Briton can approve them, no gentleman support them, no being outside of Bedlam adopt them. We cry shame upon the Yankees for their supposed sympathies with Russia. Let us look at home and blame ourselves for their origin.

ANOTHER SHOW—Out-Barnuming Barum. The New York *Tribune* says that a scheme is maturing in that city to bring together in one exhibition a male and female of each of the various human tribes and nations on the face of the globe, to be exhibited in their native costumes; and thus to satisfy spectators that "the proper study of mankind is man,"—and woman we suppose might be added. The *Tribune* adds that this to the sun at high meridian, the beauty and glory of the day, and enter into obligation and compact with every description of character, Christian and Atheist, to prevent forever the two brother-Masons from holding offices of honor, trust, or profit in this, their and my country, even though they may be more needy and worthy than their opponents in a contest? My conscience, my obligations to them, my oath to support the constitution of my country, and which they have sworn to support, forbid it. If I swear to what is required by this new order, I swear against Masonry—I swear against what I have sworn—I commit, virtually, perjury!

Consider these few reflections in a fraternal spirit, and come to such conclusions as your conscience and better judgment may direct.

Fraternally, W.

ANOTHER HORSE POWER.

But few people know what a horse power is. We have, at various times, made inquiry, for information, and been addressed upon the subject, by way of inquiry in return; but never found an answer, till recently, which we considered reliable.

A horse power, in mechanism, is that force that will raise thirty-three thousand pounds one foot high, in one minute.

It will be understood, that any force, by any leverage, applied in any way, that will lift that weight, in that time, such a distance, is a horse power. By the use of pulleys, a draught of ten pounds might be made to lift that weight, if the friction of the machinery could be overcome by other means. Nevertheless, it would be a horse power.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Colville Mines—Another Route.

The anxiety of our community to receive the report of some one of our many citizens who have gone to the mines is becoming intense. It is now more than six weeks since the first party left our town. At the time they left, we supposed some one of them would have returned before this time, and that we would have heard from them a dozen times, but as yet not a word has been heard directly. The first of this week brought us news from Oregon that miners were digging on the Pen d'Oreille river and getting only from fifty cents to three dollars a day. If this report is true, (we do not know what faith to put in it,) it most probably accounts for the delay of our first citizens who left here. They are prospecting for better diggings. Be that as it may, we think those who are now at home will not leave until they do hear a report, from some authentic source, of good diggings. In fact it seems to us that there are now a sufficient number of our citizens gone. Let us, who are at home, take care of the farms, stores, and towns. When our friends return, we will be ready, willing and able to receive them into improved and comfortable homes. We will "share the pile" with those who have them, and share the hospitalities with those who have been unlucky. If there are rich diggings on the Pen d'Oreille, every citizen of Washington and Oregon territories may be assured he will reap a goodly share of the profits. Our whole country will be opened; its woods will be cleared away and claims settled; its rich and abundant resources will be soon developed, and we will make a California leap into the circle of the American Union. It requires no prophetic vision to see the truth of these statements. We need only to look around us to convince the most incredulous of their truth. It is now not two months since we received the first intelligence of gold having been obtained on the Pen d'Oreille. During that short space of time a new and easily practicable route through the Cascade range has been discovered—hundreds of acres of the most beautiful agricultural land has been traveled over—and a magnificently beautiful country has been seen and admired by different exploring parties. Nearly every day for the past month we have heard of the organization of these exploring parties throughout the territory. We see from a correspondent of the *Courier*, such a party has started out from Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, from which point it is supposed there will be found a good, and the shortest route to Colville. That correspondent thinks it is only 182 miles from Whatcom to Colville, and the route can be traveled all seasons of the year without difficulty.

It should be borne in mind, however, that from the head waters of the Missouri river to Puget Sound the distance is, say 1200 miles. Is it not our interest to cultivate a friendly relationship between Oregon and Washington territories? The best seamen in the world have decided that Puget Sound is unparalleled—is one of but three harbors on the Pacific coast. Does it not become us to cultivate a friendly feeling and relationship amongst those who have ventured out to explore those new mines?

A question arises: should those mines prove unproductive—should they not yield a compensatory return, what will be the future of this territory?

Concise, and briefly, we will answer the interrogatory. If the first place we require a good wagon road leaving the waters of the Sound, to terminate at some point on the Columbia river. At all events, should the prospect of gold finding prove lucrative, it is indispensably necessary that we should have railroad communication between the waters of the Sound and the Columbia river, for reasons too obvious to mention—in order to accommodate the carrying trade of both territories; for it is a fact, if a line of railroad communication was opened up between this and Oregon territory, Washington would share equally and proportionally, if not to the full extent, the profits derived therefrom.

Should these gold mines prove propitious, another question arises: unless these suggestions are complied with—accommodating means rendered, what assurance have we that any of the precious metal will ever reach us? Be it remembered, that St. Louis is within from 1000 to 1200 miles of the Colville country—that the Missouri river is navigable, at certain seasons of the year, to Fort Benton—that it is almost equidistant between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific. What assurance have we but that "gravitation may

The true Principles exposed.

It was the motto of the chiefs of the Spanish Inquisition as it was with the notorious Judge Jeffries, and his supporters, that "the ends justifies the means." This has been the living, breathing, acting principle of tyranny and despotism from time immemorial, and it is to this day. The principle is known to be more directly opposed to the Christian religion,—to the morality, the peace, the quiet, the very existence of a Christian community, than any other ever planted in the bosom of man. Because it destroys, entirely, all the natural honesty of the soul, and gives to man more the character of a reptile than of a human being. Yet the oath-bound proscription of our day have confessed to be the advocates of this principle. They have an object in view. That object is to obtain control of the affairs of our government, or in other words, to get possession of the offices of government. That object—that end is a laudable one. To attain it they justify any means—they approve any course. They do not hesitate to violate their conscience—desecrate truth—disregard their honor, and trample upon patriotism, only to attain that end. To witness the proof of this assertion, read the following declaration lately made by the state wigwam of Louisiana.

"The American party of Louisiana, in having covered its proceedings up to this time with the veil of secrecy, has been influenced by considerations of the greatest importance, to secure the successful attainment of its object. This secret in its elementary organization is now approved by its deliberate judgment as having been perfectly proper and just, and the success of the rapid organization of the party is the best proof its policy. In all governments, and at all times, all party organizations have been more or less secret in their action, and particularly so in the sources whence they derived their counsels. The country is already divided into two powerful political parties, whose leaders had been employed for years drilling the masses into the belief that its prosperity depended upon the success of their several measures, or rather of placing them in power to carry these measures into effect.

Who does not see how eagerly the leaders, both great and small, of the old parties, would have combined to crush out the life during the struggling moments of partition, or even in its early growth, of an element so adverse to their party existence, and so certain to deprive them of the "spoils of office"? Who that understands the influence of party in restraining the impetuous, urging forward the timid, and controlling the masses with the slogan cries of Democracy and Whiggery, does not see that it would not have required an infant Hercules to have destroyed the American party, if it exposed its first efforts at union to the assault of such a combination. Its formation and its existence would have been an impossibility. Deeply impressed with this belief, we met in secret for the purpose of organizing.

Does this not look like a full confession of the principle above mentioned?—"We met in secret for the purpose of organizing?"—True. You know too well or rather the Ned Buntlines of the organization know too well, that such principles could never get in open broad day the sanction of a sufficient number of the American people to take the name of *faction* even. The American people are intelligent, thinking people. The principles of know-nothingism will not bear the scrutiny of intelligence, nor will they do to think about. To go in the night and subscribe to them in the dark when they are beggared in the filthy atmosphere of perjured oaths, was the only means by which you could ever have gathered an organization sufficient to be called a party. In that way your deceit would perhaps hide for a time the means while nothing but the end was held out to the view of the lay-members. But it could not last, unsuspecting honesty can not, and will not, co-operate with dissembling fraud. Hence the humiliating confession of the Louisiana wigwam—and the sophistical causes given for its secrecy. With much better reason Lopez, poor fellow, might have justified in the eyes of the world, his unfortunate expedition against Cuba, or Col. Walker might have plead innocent to the charges of filibustering made against him when he attempted to capture Sonora. We have heard of a boy who stole money to support his widowed mother. He was a know-nothing in principle. In politics as in the ordinary affairs of life, it is only when the means used are honest, virtuous, and true, that the ends attained are justifiable.

Mr. GEO. W. CORLISS has received the appointment of U. S. Marshal, vice Col. J. P. Anderson, resigned.

THE MILITARY ROADS.—The money appropriated for the military roads from Vancouver to Steilacoom, and Vancouver to the Dalles, in this Territory, has not yet been sent out, and only a small part of that appropriated for the road from Astoria to Salem in Oregon. In consequence, Lieut. DERBY, to whom the location of these routes is entrusted, is detained at Fort Vancouver, unable to proceed. This is more unfortunate from the advanced state of the season.

stop and turn the other way?" as far as the trade to the mines is concerned.

The question of a Pacific railroad, to the end that we may encompass all we desire, not only for the present, but for the everlasting future, naturally suggests itself in this connection.

Suppose a new territory is created during the next congress east of the Cascade mountains? We will suppose that territory to be organized. Unless some means of more direct and easy communication should be opened between the waters of the Sound and the Columbia river, where will be this territory fifty years hence? What shall we do with our beef cattle, or pork, flour, &c?

Vote for Delegate—Official.

Counties. J. P. Anderson, (Dem.)	H. M. Strong, (W.)
Whatcom,	22.
Island,	56.
Jefferson,	42.
Clallam,	21.
King,	51.
Pierce,	83.
Sawamish,	12.
Lewis,	58.
Cowlitz,	42.
Wakiaukum,	17.
Pacific,	46.
Chehalis,	49.
Clarke,	140.
Skamania,	8.
Walla Walla,	49.
Thurston,	178.
Total,	857.
J. P. Anderson's maj.	176.
There were 41 votes cast for Joseph Cushman, Free-soiler, and perhaps as many blank for Delegate.	681.

This shows an increase of over three hundred votes since the last election.

Politics in California.

The contest this month in our neighbor state will be a warm one. As elsewhere a general combination, a regular universal cabal of all isms are combined to defeat the democratic party. We discover from looking over the press of the different portions of that state, that our old arch enemy is playing his wonted game of "skill and management" to the letter. In one county where there has been a split in our party and a large organization of the dark lantern party, the *American Party* (?) is the cry. In another, where politics have never "run high," the *no-party* cry is raised; while all over the state there is a universal howl raised against the "spoil party," "office holders" and the *pop of office*. We are sorry about these maneuvers. Whiggery ought to blush to do such work now, when a humbug is no humbug at all unless it is novel. This is the same game which has been played by that party from the earliest memory of the oldest men now living. We think it will not do in the present instance. The democracy seem to have cleansed themselves in California, and taking the principles of our party for their shield and buckler, they are going to make the fight in good earnest. We have never heard of such a fight failing to succeed. So mote it be.

LATEST.—The mail from Oregon has arrived just as we are going to press, bringing additional news from the Colville mines. The substance of the news seems to be, that some of those who went to the mines have returned, and are satisfied that mining will not pay on the Pen d'Oreille. We will give the particulars next week, when we hope to be able to present our readers with Col. Anderson's report, which will doubtless be conclusive as to facts.

A FEW SORE HEADS.—A few members of the order, known in this place as know-nothings, have taken the trouble to apprise us that they did not wish to patronize the office of the *Pioneer and Democrat* any longer, in consequence of the position the paper took in the late canvass, particularly on the subject of know-nothingism. Poor fools! do they expect to break down the paper by any such small fry resorts? We have endeavored to conduct an unexceptionable sheet heretofore—devoid of personalities, and devoted to the cause it advocates: the interests of the democratic party, and for the interests of the territory; but when certain "sore heads" "pitch in" and pile themselves up, we will, in the future, treat them in such manner as their actions are worthy of being dealt with.

Miss Betty Mason, the daughter of Judge Mason, the American Minister to France, was married in Paris about the 1st of June, to Dr. Heath, of Virginia, a man of varied accomplishments and great wealth.

"No one, in our opinion, need be at all frightened or leave their homes to seek safety before danger comes."—P. S. Courier.

Suppose a filibuster should come along, wouldn't you advise us to seek "safety" or somebody else? Rumor says there is a filibuster in Oregon. Look out!

Something New.

Below we give "verbatim, literatim, et pueritum" the contents of a document received by the last mail. If it is a hoax, it is a good one, and if it is real it is better, on the presumption that the disciple of Joe Smith, wrote it himself. If he did, and he is a sample of the Latter Day Saint mission, which is to come to our territory, we do not have much fears for their influence.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.
Washington Territory, Clark Co.,
Lancaster, Pre.

the first Mormon Preacher that has made his appearance in this part of the Territory.

the Rev. MR. HUGHES
Mormon Minister from San Bernardino Cal has been in this vicinity some six weeks. He preaches every sabbath at the House of Mr. Strong Esq. he Teaches Faith Repentance Baptism and the laying on of hands, for the remission of sins

and that the Mormon Church still retains the gifts of Prophecy and the healing of all manner of diseases, he has proselytized a number of persons in this vicinity

Mr. H. is a man of some 60 years of age he says that his residence is some 16 hundred miles south of this, and he traveled all that distance a foot and without purse or scrip, and expects to return the same way he says the the citizens of Cal and Oregon uniformly treated him well on the road but did not want to hear any of his Mormonism.

if you can spare a small space in your Columns please give this one insertion.

Real Fusion.

The baser metals, copper, lead and zinc, all fuse much more readily than the finer or purer—gold, silver and platinum;—an alloy of these metals is easily made. So it is in politics. We observe by the late eastern papers that there is to be a general fusion in New York—abolitionism, know-nothingism and whiggery are now all smelted for a remodel. Soon they are to be all thrown into our grand crucible in the way of a mixed convention, and when they come out of it, the mixture, is to be dubbed the American (?) Republican Party. HORACE GREENLEY is to be the Lord high Priest, and NED BUNTLINE, their confessor. *War to the knife* is to be disclosed against the slave driving democratic party, as Greeley calls it. "Cry aloud and spare not," is to be the motto in every state, city, town or town, where this conglomeration of isms meets with opposition. Is it not singular, that men, who profess to be leaders of their parties, can be found at this enlightened day, who will be guilty of such folly as to attempt such an organization for a purpose?

Will such men never learn from experience that such combinations never can succeed? If no instance had ever been given, the present downward tendency of know-nothingism ought to be sufficient to warn them of their fate. Mr. DOUGLAS predicted to the letter, the fate of that incongruous organization (know-nothingism,) when in its infancy. His prediction is equally true of this New York fusion—this *American Republican Party*—wolves may run together in chase of a deer, but they are sure to fight over its carcass.

A gentleman of scientific attainments recently passed through the village of Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, on his way, by the route of Gov. Stevens's railroad survey to Fort Union, on the upper Missouri river, a distance of seven hundred miles, all of which he designs to traverse alone, taking no supplies with him, and relying solely upon his gun for the means of subsistence. He travels on foot, drawing in a small handcart his gun, ammunition, blank books, pen, ink, paper and scientific instruments. In this manner he proposes to acquaint himself with the topography of the country, and transferring the result of his observations to his blank books.

It is said that not a single member of the naval medical corps volunteered to accompany the Arctic expedition in search of Dr. Kane.

Gov. GORMAN, of Minnesota, has settled with the Mille Lac Indians for outrage done to their wild rice lands by the lumbermen's dam. The Indians are to get \$1000 annually, and the dam is to remain.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S ADVICE TO THE K. N.'S.—The Herald has been striving desperately to make something out of the K. N.'s, having as it says, taken them under its special protectorship. But it evidently begins to think that they are not very "apt scholars," and threatens to turn them out into the world to shift for themselves. In a late number it gives them the following pungent and wholesome advice:

"Let them abandon this scarecrow of Pope of Rome, this raw-head-and-bloody-bones of Jesuitism, this perilous folly of Catholic proscription, this tomfoolery of persecution against the poor Irish, this mummery and flummery of the amendment of ritual and third degrees, this clap trap and blasphemy of dark lanterns and horrid swearing of blind obedience to hungry spoilers, and go to work like Americans, with a great purpose in hand, and declare it in the light of day. Let them open their doors and discuss the great subject at issue of the crisis, not like base conspiritors in a cavern, but like honest men before the world."—Cin. Commercial.

UP FOR CONGRESS.—Hon. THOS. F. MARSHALL has announced himself a candidate for Congress for the Ashland District, Kentucky, in opposition to his own brother, Dr. Marshall who is the nominee of the Know-Nothings.

A TURKISH BRANCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—A two story dwelling, situated in Seattle, King county, designed either as a store or tavern, well finished inside and out, being clothed and papered inside, and advantageously situated, may be purchased on reasonable terms by application being made to the undersigned.

ALSO, a claim situated on the mouth of the Skagit river, well watered, and which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

From the Oregonian Extra, of August 28th.

Colville Gold Mines!

We deem it our duty to give to the public the following statement of facts in relation to the Colville gold mines, which we obtained from Messrs. Bennett and Wilber, two gentlemen well known to the public, and whose statements may be implicitly relied upon.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned deem it their duty to inform the public that they have just returned from the Colville mines. That we arrived at the mouth of the Pen d'Oreille river on the 12th of August; that we prospected around the country for five days; that we found gold in small quantities at every place we tried, from the tops of the hills to the lowest valleys, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for working.

We saw several persons who had ascended the Pen d'Oreille river for the distance of 30 miles. All agreed in the statement that gold exists all over the country. But as yet no deposits have been found which would pay for working. Men were making from 50 cents to \$3 per day to a man. The country is rugged, sandy, and mountainous. There is no gold bearing quartz, and little slate, but large quantities of black sand.

The Indians are perfectly friendly, and express a desire to have the whites come and work the mines. Many of the Indians had small quantities of gold dust. There were large numbers of persons who had gone out returning. Some, however, will remain. It will take about eighteen days good travelling to reach the mines from the Dalles, the wagon road to Whitman's Mission is the best route; grass and water was plenty on that route when we travelled over it, while the other is rough and barren.

We have no advice to give. Go to the mines, or stay at home—as you please.—The above is a simple statement of facts.

W. H. BENNETT,
HIRAM WILBER.

PORTLAND, August 28, 1855.

LAND WARRANTS.—We notice that a brisk business is being done in land warrants at Washington. They sell readily at \$1.10 per acre, or \$176 for a quarter section. It is expected, when the office is fully manned, that five hundred warrants will be issued per day. Since the passage of the bounty land law by the last Congress, up to the 12th inst., 179,392 applications had been received, and the number is soon expected to reach 280,000. They will cover 35,000 millions of acres or nearly 50,000 square miles. It is anticipated that warrants for about one-third of this domain will be issued in the course of the year.

The New York Day Book says:—Put down the state of New York as one to go for Mr. Pierce. The banner of Franklin Pierce for president and Horatio Seymour for governor, the democratic party can sweep the Empire State. Look out for that ticket in 1856.

Mrs Catherine Scholey, the biggest woman in the world, died in Piqua, Ohio, on the evening of July 4, while sitting in a chair, without a struggle or a groan. This was the woman who had been exhibited by Col. Wood. He had her life insured \$15,000 at Hartford, and \$10,000 in Ohio. Her loss will be his great gain.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six:

For invalid pensions, under various acts, five hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred dollars;

For pensions to widows and orphans, under acts of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, seventy-eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

For pensions under special acts of Congress, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For pensions to widows, under acts of the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, second of February and twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, three hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars;

For pensions and half pay to widows and orphans, under act of the third of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, four hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations, in the naval service—not in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and that all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

An act making an Appropriation for Military Defences at Proctor's Landing, in Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the purchase of a site, and the erection and completion of such military defenses, as may be deemed expedient, at Proctor's Landing, at the terminus of the Mexican Gulf railway, in the State of Louisiana.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

An act to provide for the Payment of such Creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the Act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the sum of five millions of dollars, payable to the State of Texas, in five per cent, stock of the United States, by the act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico," passed September ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty, the issuing of which stock was restricted by the first provision, to the fifth proposition contained in the first section of said act, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, who hold such bonds, or other evidences of debt for which the revenues of that republic were pledged, as were reported to be within the provisions of the said act of September the ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty, by the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, to the President of the United States, and approved by him on the thirteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, or which come within the provisions of said act, according to the opinion upon the Texas compact of the present Attorney-General of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the sum of seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be apportioned among the said bondholders pro rata: Provided, That the interest on the debt, embraced in this act, shall be determined by the existing laws of the State of Texas.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

An act to promote the Efficiency of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall cause board of naval officers to be assembled, to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, which board, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers of the grades herein-after mentioned, and shall report to the Secretary of the Navy the names and rank of all the officers of the said grades who, in the judgment of said board, shall be incapable of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty both ashore and abroad, and whenever said board shall believe that said incompetency has arisen from any cause implying sufficient blame on the part of the officer to justify it, they shall recommend that his name be stricken altogether from the rolls. Vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve the number and grades of its officers, as aforesaid:

Provided, That no officers upon said board shall examine into, or report upon, the efficiency of officers of a grade above them.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the State of Texas may have paid any portion of the debt described in this act, the said secretary shall refund to the proper officer of said State the amount actually so paid by the State, upon the presentation at the Treasury Department of the evidences of said debt, on which the said State may have made such payment: Provided, The said sum shall not exceed the proportion which would have been allowed to the creditor or creditors, if such payment on said evidences of debt had not been made by the State of Texas; and where the said sum that may be refunded to the State of Texas by the provisions of this section is less than the proportion which would have been allowed under this act to the holders of such evidences of debt, had such payment not been made them, such holders shall be entitled to receive the difference between said sum and the proportion they would have received under that act if no payment had been made them; and where any original certificates or other evidences of debt have been surrendered to the authority of the State of Texas, and new certificates issued therefor by said State of Texas, such new certificates shall be received as evidences of the original amount of the claim.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no payment shall be made under this act, to any holder of said securities, or evidences of debt, unless the said holder shall first execute to the United States a receipt for the said payment, in which said holder shall forever release all claim against the United States for or on account of the said securities, or evidences of debt; also similar releases to said State of Texas; and the said certificates, or other evidences of debt, shall then be deposited with the Treasury Department.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That before payment of the moneys aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, by public advertisement, for the space of ninety days, of the time at which said payment will be made; and no payment shall be made on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt, which shall not, thirty days before the time limited by said notice, be presented at the Treasury Department.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all officers who shall be found by the said board incapable of performing the duties of their respective offices, ranks or grades, shall, if such finding be approved by the President, be dropped from the rolls, or placed in the order of rank or seniority. And officers who may be promoted to fill the vacancies created by the reserved list shall, while unemployed, receive only the "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay to which they would have been entitled if such promotion had not been made; but when employed at sea, or on other duty, they shall receive, in addition to such "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay, the difference between the "waiting orders" or "leave of absence" pay and the lowest sea-service pay of the grade to which they may be promoted: Provided, That this scrutiny and reservation of officers shall extend only to the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant, masters, and passed midshipmen: And provided, further, That all vacancies occurring in the grade of masters shall be filled by the promotion of the senior passed midshipmen, to be entitled masters in the line of promotion, who when promoted shall receive the pay allowed by law to masters; that the number of masters in the line of promotion shall not exceed sixty, and that nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to authorize any increase of the aggregate pay of the said grades, or of the naval service, as now allowed by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not take effect until it shall be assented to by an act of the legislature of the State of Texas, and a copy of the act of said State, duly authenticated, deposited in the Treasury Department at Washington, nor until the legislature of the State of Texas shall pass an act withdrawing and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States, growing out of Indian depredations or otherwise.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

An act to Remodel the Diplomatic and Consular System of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint representatives of the grade of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each:

Great Britain, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

France, fifteen thousand dollars.

Spain, twelve thousand dollars.

Austria, twelve thousand dollars.

Prussia, twelve thousand dollars.

Switzerland, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Rome, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Naples, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Sardinia, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Belgium, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Holland, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Portugal, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Denmark, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Sweden, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Turkey, nine thousand dollars.

China, fifteen thousand dollars.

Brazil, twelve thousand dollars.

Peru, ten thousand dollars.

Chili, nine thousand dollars.

Argentine Republic, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

New Granada, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Bolivia, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Ecuador, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Venezuela, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Guatemala, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Nicaragua, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Mexico, twelve thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint secretaries of legislation to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each:

Great Britain, twenty-five hundred dollars.

France, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars.

Spain, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars.

Russia, two thousand dollars.

Austria, two thousand dollars.

Prussia, two thousand dollars.

Switzerland, fifteen hundred dollars.

Irome, fifteen hundred dollars.

Naples, fifteen hundred dollars.

Sardinia, fifteen hundred dollars.

Belgium, fifteen hundred dollars.

Holland, fifteen hundred dollars.

Portugal, fifteen hundred dollars.

Denmark, fifteen hundred dollars.

Sweden, fifteen hundred dollars.

Brazil, two thousand dollars.

Peru, two thousand dollars.

Chili, fifteen hundred dollars.

Argentine Republic, fifteen hundred dollars.

New Granada, fifteen hundred dollars.

Bolivia, fifteen hundred dollars.

Ecuador, fifteen hundred dollars.

Venezuela, fifteen hundred dollars.

Nicaragua, fifteen hundred dollars.

Mexico, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, who shall receive an annual compensation for his services of six thousand dollars; an interpreter to the mission to China, who shall receive for his services two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and a dragoman to the mission to Turkey, who shall receive for his services twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no payment shall be made under this act, to any holder of said securities, or evidences of debt, unless the said holder shall first execute to the United States a receipt for the said payment, in which said holder shall forever release all claim against the United States for or on account of the said securities, or evidences of debt; also similar releases to said State of Texas; and the said certificates, or other evidences of debt, shall then be deposited with the Treasury Department.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That before payment of the moneys aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, by public advertisement, for the space of ninety days, of the time at which said payment will be made; and no payment shall be made on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt, which shall not, thirty days before the time limited by said notice, be presented at the Treasury Department.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations, in the naval service—not in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and that all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations, in the naval service—not in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and that all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations, in the naval service—not in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and that all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations, in the naval service—not in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and that all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations, in the naval service—not in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and that all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations, in the naval service—not in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and that all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations, in the naval service—not in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and that all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations, in the naval service—not in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so