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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The interest with which the people of the Republic anticipate the assembling of Congress, and the fulfillment, on that occasion, of the duty imposed upon a new President, is one of the best evidences of their capacity to realize the hopes of the founders of a political system, at once complex and symmetrical. While the different branches of the government are, to a certain extent, independent of each other, the duties of all, alike, have direct reference to the source of power. Fortunately, under this system, no man is so high, and none so humble, in the scale of public station, as to escape from the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the responsibility, which all official functions imply.

Upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, in a government thus organized, is the sole reliance of the confederacy, and the only security for honest and earnest devotion to its interests, against the usurpations and encroachments of power on the one hand, and the assaults of personal ambition on the other.

The interest, of which I have spoken, is inseparable from an inquiring, self-governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time, by the unsettled condition of our relations with several foreign powers; by the new obligations resulting from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise; by the spirit with which that field has been entered, and the amazing energy with which its resources for meeting the demands of humanity have been developed.

Although disease, assuming at one time the characteristics of a wide-spread and devastating pestilence, has left its sad traces upon some portions of our country, we still have the most abundant cause for reverent thankfulness to God for an accumulation of signal mercies showered upon us as a nation. It is well that a consciousness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be habitually associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who holds in his hands the destiny of men and of nations.

Recognizing the wisdom of the broad principles of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing in the benign influence which it has exerted upon our social and political condition, I should shrink from a clear duty, did I fail to express my deepest conviction, that we can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been consoling to see how promptly disaster made true neighbors of districts and cities separated widely from each other, and cheering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood, which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from abroad, or calamity impends over us at home.

Our diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of Congress. With some of them, questions of a disturbing character are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably adjusted.

For some years past, Great Britain has so construed the first article of the convention of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the fisheries on the northeastern coast, as to exclude our citizens from some of the fishing grounds, to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States have never acquiesced in this construction, but have always claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they had so long enjoyed without molestation. With a view to remove all difficulties on the subject, to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, and to regulate trade between the United States and the British North American provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable result. To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision between them and British fishermen, I deemed it expedient to station a naval force in that quarter during the fishing season.

Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two governments in regard to Central America. Great Britain has pro-

posed to settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

A commission for adjusting the claims of our citizens against Great Britain, and those of British subjects against the United States, organized under the convention of the 3th of February last, is now sitting in London for the transaction of business.

It is in many respects desirable that the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the northwest, as designated in the convention of 15th of June, 1846, and especially that part which separates the Territory of Washington from the British possession on the north, should be traced and marked. I therefore present the subject to your notice.

With France our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The extensive commerce between the United States and that country might, it is conceived, be released from some unnecessary restrictions, to the mutual advantage of both parties. With a view to this object, some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation.

Independent of our valuable trade with Spain, we have important political relations with her, growing out of our neighborhood to the island of Cuba and Porto Rico.

I am happy to announce that, since the last Congress, no attempts have been made, by unauthorized expeditions within the United States, against either of those colonies. Should any movement be manifested within our limits, all the means at my command will be vigorously exerted to repress it. Several annoying occurrences have taken place at Havana, or in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba, between our citizens and the Spanish authorities. Considering the proximity of that island to our shores, lying, as it does, in the track of trade between some of our principal cities, and the suspicious vigilance with which foreign intercourse, particularly with the United States, is there guarded, a repetition of such occurrences may well be apprehended.

As no diplomatic intercourse is allowed between our consul at Havana and the Captain-General of Cuba, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt redress afforded, where injury has resulted. All complaint on the part of our citizens, under the present arrangement, must be, in the first place, presented to this government and then referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation, and postpones an answer till she has heard from those authorities. To avoid these irritating and vexatious delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain-General by our consul, in behalf of our injured fellow citizens. Hitherto, the government of Spain has declined to enter into any such arrangements. This course on her part, is deeply regretted; for, without some arrangement of this kind, the good understanding between the two countries may be exposed to occasional interruption. Our minister at Madrid is instructed to renew the proposition, and to press it again upon the consideration of her Catholic Majesty's government.

For several years Spain has been calling the attention of this government to a claim for losses, by some of her subjects, in the case of the schooner Amistad. This claim is believed to rest on the obligations imposed by our existing treaty with that country. Its justice was admitted, in our diplomatic correspondence with the Spanish government as early as March, 1847; and one of my predecessors, in his annual message of that year, recommended that provision should be made for its payment. In January last it was again submitted to Congress by the Executive. It has received a favorable consideration by committees of both branches, but as yet there has been no final action upon it. I conceive that good faith requires its prompt adjustment, and I present it to your early and favorable consideration.

Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth, came to this country in 1850, and declared his intention, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining here nearly two years, he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna, he was forcibly seized, taken on board an Austrian brig of war, then lying in the harbor of that place, and there confined in irons, with the avowed design to take him into the dominions of Austria. Our consul at Smyrna and legation at Constantinople interposed for his release, but their efforts were ineffectual. While thus imprisoned Commander Ingraham, with the United States ship of war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that Koszta was entitled to the protection of this government, and took energetic and prompt measures for his release. Under an arrangement between the agents of the United States and of Austria, he was transferred to the custody of the French consul-general, at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the respective governments at that place. Pursuant to that agreement he has been released, and is now in the United States. The Emperor of Austria has made the conduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave complaint. Regarding Koszta as still his subject, and claiming a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish Empire, he has demanded of this government its consent to the surrender of the prisoner, a disavowal of the acts of its

agents, and satisfaction for the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusion that Koszta was seized without legal authority at Smyrna; that he was wrongfully detained on board of the Austrian brig of war; that, at the time of his seizure, he was clothed with the nationality of the United States; and that the acts of our officers, under the circumstances of the case, were justifiable, and their conduct has been fully approved by me, and a compliance with the several demands of the Emperor of Austria has been declined.

For a more full account of this transaction and my views with regard to it, I refer to the correspondence between the chargé affairs of Austria and the Secretary of State, which is herewith transmitted. The principles and policy, therein maintained on the part of the United States, will, whenever a proper occasion occurs, be applied and enforced.

The condition of China, at this time, renders it probable that some important changes will occur in that vast empire, which will lead to a more unrestricted intercourse with it. The commissioner to that country, who has been recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commercial relations, not only with the empire of China, but with other Asiatic nations.

In 1852, an expedition was sent to Japan, under the command of Commodore Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with that island. Intelligence has been received of his arrival there, and of his having made known to the Emperor of Japan the object of his visit; but it is not yet ascertained how far the Emperor will be disposed to abandon his restrictive policy, and open that populous country to a commercial intercourse with the United States.

It has been my earnest desire to maintain friendly intercourse with the governments upon this continent, and to aid them in preserving a good understanding among themselves. With Mexico a dispute has arisen as to the true boundary line between our territory of New Mexico and the Mexican State of Chihuahua. A former commissioner of the United States, employed in running that line pursuant to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made a serious mistake in determining the initial point on the Rio Grande; but, inasmuch as his decision was clearly a departure from the directions for tracing the boundary contained in that treaty, and was not concurred in by the surveyor appointed on the part of the United States, whose concurrence was necessary to give validity to that decision, this government is not concluded thereby; but that of Mexico takes a different view of the subject.

There are also other questions of considerable magnitude pending between the two republics. Our minister in Mexico had ample instructions to adjust them. Negotiations have been opened, but sufficient progress has not been made therein to enable me to speak of the probable result. Impressed with the importance of maintaining amicable relations with that republic, and of yielding with liberality to all her just claims, it is reasonable to expect that an arrangement mutually satisfactory to both countries may be concluded, and a lasting friendship between them confirmed and perpetuated.

Congress having provided for a full mission to the States of Central America, a minister was sent thither in July last. As yet he has had time to visit only one of these States, (Nicaragua) where he was received in the most friendly manner. It is hoped that his presence and good offices will have a benign effect in composing the dissensions which prevail among them, and in establishing still more intimate and friendly relations between them respectively, and between each of them and the United States.

Considering the vast regions of this continent, and the number of States which would be made accessible by the free navigation of the river Amazon, particular attention has been given to this subject. Brazil, through whose territories it passes into the ocean, has hitherto persisted in a policy so restrictive, in regard to the use of this river, as to obstruct, and nearly exclude, foreign commercial intercourse with the States which lie upon its tributaries and upper branches. Our minister to that country is instructed to obtain a relaxation of that policy, and to use his efforts to induce the Brazilian government to open to common use, under proper safeguards, this great natural highway for international trade. Several of the South American States are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of the Amazon, and it is reasonable to expect their cooperation in the measure. As the advantages of free commercial intercourse among nations are better understood, more liberal views are generally entertained as to the common rights of all to the free use of those means which nature has provided for international communication. To these more liberal and enlightened views, it is hoped that Brazil will conform her policy, and remove all unnecessary restrictions upon the free use of a river, which traverses so many States and so large a part of the continent.

I am happy to inform you that the republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation have yielded to the liberal policy recently resisted by Brazil in regard to the navigable rivers within their respective territories. Treaties embracing this subject among others have been negotiated

with these governments, which will be submitted to the Senate at the present session.

A new branch of commerce, important to the agricultural interests of the United States, has, within a few years past, been opened with Peru. Notwithstanding the inexhaustible deposits of guano upon the islands of that country, considerable difficulties are experienced in obtaining the requisite supply. Measures have been taken to remove these difficulties, and to secure a more abundant supply of the article. Unfortunately, there has been a serious collision between our citizens who have resorted to the Chincha islands for it, and the Peruvian authorities stationed there. Redress for the outrage committed by the latter, was promptly demanded by our minister at Lima. This subject is now under consideration, and there is reason to believe that Peru is disposed to offer adequate indemnity to the aggrieved parties.

We are thus not only at peace with all foreign countries, but, in regard to political affairs, are exempt from any cause of serious disquietude in our domestic relations.

The controversies, which have agitated the country heretofore, are passing away with the causes which produced them and the passions which they had awakened; or, if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the zealous rivalry of all good citizens to justify their respect for the rights of the States, its institutions, its welfare and its domestic peace shall be held alike secure under the sacredegis of the constitution.

This new league of amity and of mutual confidence and support, into which the people of the republic have entered, happily affords inducement and opportunity for the attention of a more comprehensive and unembarrassed line of policy and action, as to the great material interests of the country, whether regarded in themselves or in connection with the powers of the civilized world.

The United States have continued gradually and steadily to expand, through acquisition of territory, which, how much so ever some of them may have been questioned, are now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and a great element in the advancement of our country, and, with it, of the human race, in freedom, in prosperity, and in happiness. The thirteen States have grown to be thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the distant realms of Asia.

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magnitude of the republic, and the delivery and multiplicity of its interests, devolves upon me; the alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business, is, first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two Houses of Congress; and secondly, in the directions afforded me by the principles of public policy, affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, and consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

Recurring to these principles, which constitute the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast as are the functions and the duties of the federal government, vested in, or entrusted to, its three great departments, the legislative, executive and judicial, yet the substantive power, the popular force, and the large capacities for social and material development, exist in the respective States which, all being of themselves well constituted republics, as they preceded, so they alone are capable of maintaining and perpetuating the American Union. The federal government has its appropriate line of action in the specific and limited powers conferred upon it by the constitution chiefly as to those things in which the States have a common interest in their relations to one another, and to foreign governments; while the great mass of interests which belong to cultivated men, the ordinary business of life, the springs of industry, all the diversified personal and domestic affairs of society, rest securely upon the general reserved powers of the people of the several States.—There is the effective democracy of the nation, and there the vital essence of its being and its greatness.

Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the federal government, the primary one is the duty of administering with integrity and fidelity the high trust reposed in it by the constitution, especially in the application of the public funds as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriated to specific objects by Congress.

Happily I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes in the financial policy of the government. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the solitary power of Christendom having a surplus revenue, drawn from imposts on commerce, and therefore measured by the spontaneous enterprise and national prosperity of the country, with such indirect relation to agriculture, manufactures, and the products of the earth and sea, as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the general welfare. Neither as to the sources of the public treasure, nor as to the manner of keeping and managing it, does any grave controversy now prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail, the state of the public finances, and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department of the government.

The revenue of the country, levied almost insensibly to the tax-payers, goes on from year to year increasing beyond either the interest or the prospective wants of the country.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there remained in the treasury a balance of fourteen million six hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to fifty-eight million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars from customs, and to two million four hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eight dollars from public lands and other miscellaneous sources, amounting together to sixty-one million three hundred and seventy-four dollars; while the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to forty-three million five hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars; leaving a balance of thirty-two million four hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred forty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures.

This fact, of increasing surplus in the treasury, became the subject of anxious consideration at a very early period of my administration, and the path of duty in regard to it seemed to me obvious and clear, namely: first, to apply the surplus revenue to the discharge of the public debt, so far as it could judiciously be done; and secondly, to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of the public exigencies.

Of these objects the first has been in the course of accomplishment, in a manner and to a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt, of all classes, was, on the fourth of March, 1853, sixty-nine million one hundred and ninety thousand and thirty-seven dollars; payments on account of which have been made, since that period, to the amount of twelve million seven hundred and three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, leaving unpaid and in the continuous course of liquidation, the sum of sixty-six million four hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and eight dollars. These payments, although made at the market price of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to the general advantage of the treasury, and have at the same time proved of signal utility in the relief they have incidentally afforded to the money market and to the industrial and commercial pursuits of the country.

The second of the above-mentioned objects, that of the reduction of the tariff, is of great importance, and the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, which is to reduce the duties on certain articles, and to add to the free list many articles now taxed, and especially such as enter into manufactures, and are not largely, or at all produced in the country, is commended to your candid and careful consideration.

You will find in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also, abundant proof of the entire adequacy of the present fiscal system to meet all the requirements of the public service, and that while properly administered, it operates to the advantage of the community in ordinary business relations.

I respectfully ask your attention to sundry suggestions of improvements in the settlement of accounts, especially as regards the large sums of outstanding arrears due to the government, and of other reforms in the administrative action of its departments, which are indicated by the Secretary; as also to the progress made in the construction of marine hospitals, custom houses, and of a new mint in California and assay office in the city of New York, heretofore provided for by Congress; and also to the eminently successful progress of the Coast Survey, and of the Light House Board.

Among the objects meriting your attention will be important recommendations from the Secretary of War and Navy. I am fully satisfied that the navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests; and commend to your special attention the suggestions on this subject, made by the Secretary of the Navy. I respectfully submit that the army which, under our system, must always be regarded with the highest interest, as a nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation gather in the hour of danger, requires augmentation, or modification, to adapt it to the present extended limits and frontier relations of the country; and the condition of the Indian tribes in the interior of the continent; the necessity of which will appear in the communications of the Secretaries of War and the Interior.

In the administration of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, the gross expenditure was seven million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars; and the gross receipts, during the same period, five million nine hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars; showing that the current revenue failed to meet the current expenses of the department by the sum of two million forty-two thousand and thirty-two dollars. The causes which, under the present postal system and laws led inevitably to this result, are fully explained by the report of the Postmaster General; one great cause be-

ing the enormous rates the department has been compelled to pay for mail service rendered by railroad companies. The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster General of the income and expenditures by mail steamers will be found peculiarly interesting, and of a character to demand the immediate attention of Congress.

Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the Pension Bureau have been brought to light within the last year, and in some instances, merited punishments inflicted; but unfortunately, in others, guilty parties have escaped, not through the want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in consequence of the provisions of limitations in the existing laws.

From the nature of these claims, the remoteness of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is of necessity, furnished, temptations to crime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious difficulties of detection. The defects in the law upon this subject are so apparent and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early action relating to it is most desirable.

During the last fiscal year, nine million eight hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and eleven acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and ten million three hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one acres brought into market. Within the same period, the sales by public purchase and private entry amounted to one million eighty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-five acres; located under military bounty land warrants, six million one hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and sixty acres; located under other certificates, nine thousand four hundred and twenty-seven acres; ceded to the states as swamp lands, sixteen million six hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres; selected for railroad and other objects, under acts of Congress, one million four hundred and twenty-seven acres. Total amount of lands disposed of within the fiscal year, twenty-five million three hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-two acres; which is an increase in the quantity sold and located under land warrants and grants, of twelve million two hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres over the fiscal year immediately preceding.

The quantity of land sold during the second and third quarters of 1852 was three hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-one acres. The amount received therefor six hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The quantity sold the second and third quarters of the year 1853, was one million six hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and nineteen acres; and the amount received therefor two million two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

The whole number of land warrants issued under existing laws, prior to the 30th of September last, was two hundred and sixty six thousand and forty-two; of which there were outstanding, at that date, sixty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-seven. The quantity of land required to satisfy these outstanding warrants is four million seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Warrants have been issued to 30th September last, under the act 11th February, 1847, calling for 12 million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres; under acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, calling for twelve million five hundred and five thousand three hundred and sixty acres—making a total of twenty-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and forty acres.

It is believed that experience has verified the wisdom and justice of the present systems with regard to the public domain, in most essential particulars.

You will perceive from the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, that opinions which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system, is not being a source of revenue to the Federal Treasury, were erroneous. The net profits from the sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty-three million two hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

I recommend the extension of the land system over the territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as their peculiarities may require.

Regarding our public domain as chiefly valuable to provide homes for the industrious and enterprising, I am not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and an extension of the pre-emption principle in certain cases, for reasons, and on grounds which will be fully developed in the report to be laid before you.

Congress, representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with power, to dispose of territory belonging to the United States, has, for a long course of years, beginning with the administration of Mr. Jefferson, exercised the power to construct roads within the Territories; and there are many and obvious distinctions between this exercise of power and that of making roads within the States, that the former has never been considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter, and such may now be considered the settled construction of the power.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are hers."

We copy the following from the Oregonian, of Jan. 14th:

By reference to the communication signed "Tum Water," it will be seen that the people of Washington Territory complain of Governor Stevens, for the manner in which he arranged the election precincts in the river counties, as well as the appointment of representatives and the short time allowed to make the returns of the election to Olympia.

The "Washington Pioneer" attempts to exonerate the Governor from blame in this matter by saying in substance, that the Governor was entirely unacquainted with the situation of the election precincts, and that if any wrong had been done, it was not intentional. However this may be, we do not know, but one thing is certain, Gov. Stevens was furnished, when at Vancouver, with a diagram of Clark county, together with the localities of the old election precincts. He also knew, or ought to have known, that Clark county had a much larger population than any other county in the Territory. No man can deny but that she ought to have had her first and equitable proportion of representatives in each branch of the Legislature, according to her population—yet this has not been accorded to her for reasons unknown to us—therefore we think the people of Clark and Pacific counties have good reasons for complaining of the first official acts of Gov. Stevens.

As to the short time allowed to make returns to the Secretary of the Territory at Olympia, the Pioneer construes the law to mean that the returns shall be made within five days after the election to the county clerks of the several counties, in place of the Secretary of the Territory, as the proclamation plainly says. Whether the law will bear that construction or not we will not undertake to say, as that will depend upon future developments.

The insinuations and charges against Gov. Stevens contained in the above, are grossly and palpably false, and the communication of the Oregonian's correspondent, "Tum Water"—is but a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation from beginning to end; the publication of which in this paper, would but lead to an exposure of ignorance, or wilful and malicious calumny against the purest of federal officials, unworthy a citizen of this territory. It is not true that "Gov. Stevens was furnished, when at Vancouver, with a diagram of the old election precincts," and "one thing is certain," he knew nothing about them at the time, or the population of Clark, as compared with any other county in the territory. No man can deny but that Clark has her just and equitable number of representatives in each branch of the legislature according to her voting population, which we can prove, if necessary, has been accorded to her, and which we have no doubt, nine tenths of her citizens will now readily acknowledge.

We have already stated that the proclamation calling the election, was issued the next day after the arrival of Gov. Stevens—that it was made from such facts and information as so short a space of time would allow, and that it was an oversight or error in requiring the poll-books to be returned to the Secretary, instead of the county clerks, within five days after the election. And when it is remembered that representation in the legislature is based upon the voting population of the territory—that the committee appointed at the recent territorial convention to ascertain whether Clark county really was entitled to more than two councilmen and five representatives, after mature deliberation, decided that she was not—that there was a fractional difference between Clark, and Lewis and Pacific, but equitable in the aggregate—that the U. S. Marshal took the census of the northern counties first, giving the southern all the advantages of the immigration—when these things are duly considered by "Tum Water," we think he will stop his "rambling" and "roaring" for a time—examine the foam beneath his "skookum" dashings, and see whether he cannot detect a "single trace of even handed justice upon its surface."

As we do not wish to refer to this subject again, we will take this opportunity of repelling a few false charges and misrepresentations of the Oregonian's "Tum Water," and leave him to enjoy the obscurity that has so recently been vouchsafed to him. It is not true, that "a small county at the Sound is represented as largely as a much more populous one on the Columbia river." It is not true, that "at the Sound, not one precinct has been closed, and new ones are very abundant." The precincts were all established without reference to the old ones, as it would have been impossible, without a delay of weeks, to ascertain all the former places of voting; and to show the disinterestedness of the Governor and Marshal, there were, but three precincts originally established by the proclamation, in Thurston county; but the omission was discovered in time to create new ones within the "sixty days' notice," whilst down the Sound, many of the counties were scantily provided for, much to the mortification of the Governor, yet without authority to provide a remedy, unless by setting aside the original proclamation and calling a new election, which, under the circumstances, would have been highly inexpedient. It is not true, that Clark county contains "over two-thirds of the entire population of the territory," and we truly believe that if the census was now taken, Thurston would contain nearly as many legal voters as Clark, although the latter county is

rather than a disposition to subordinate the States into a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterize all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of our constituents. In like manner, as a manifestly indispensable condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us as citizens of the several States, to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate spirit, language, and conduct in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions, and habits of sentiment and opinion, which may respectively characterize them. Mutual forbearance, respect, and non-interference in our personal action as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of comity in the public dealings of State with State, whether in legislation or in the execution of laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity, the decay of which a mere political union, on so vast a scale, could not long survive.

In still another point of view, is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions, to which our political system, with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity and purity. Public affairs ought to be so conducted that a settled conviction shall pervade the entire Union, that nothing short of the highest tone and standard of public morality marks every part of the administration and legislation of the general government. Thus will the federal system, whatever expansion time and progress may give it, continue more and more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the people.

That wise economy, which is as far removed from parsimony as from corrupting extravagance—that single regard for the public good, which will frown upon all attempts to approach the treasury with insidious projects of private interest cloaked under public pretences—that sound fiscal administration, which, in the legislative department, guards against the dangerous temptations incident to overflowing revenues, and in the executive, maintains an unswerving watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance—while they are admitted elementary political duties, may, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is directly suggested by the considerations now presented.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President of the United States has passed from the scenes of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied, almost continuously, for more than thirty years, a seat in one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, and having, by his singular purity and wisdom, secured unbounded confidence and universal respect, his failing health was watched by the nation with painful solicitude. His loss to the country, under all the circumstances, has been justly regarded as irreparable.

In compliance with the Act of Congress of March 2, 1853, the oath of office was administered to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadne estate, near Matanzas, on the island of Cuba; but his strength gradually declined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to return to his home in Alabama, where, on the eighteenth day of April, in the most calm and peaceful way, his long and eminently useful career was terminated.

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of the government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1853.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Through a private letter from Portland, Oregon, we have received the melancholy intelligence of the "untimely death" of John Elliott, Esq., who was instantly killed by the falling of a tree, whilst at work on his farm a few miles from Portland on Wednesday, Feb. 1st. The deceased was a native of Bath, Me., and was, at the time of his death, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Oregon and Washington Territories. He leaves a wife and two sons in Oregon, and several children and other relatives in Maine, to mourn his sudden and unlooked for death. His public usefulness will long be remembered by his fellow-citizens, and his benevolence, morality of life, and private virtues will ever be remembered by the order, of which he stood at the head.

None knew him but to love him, None named him but to praise. He was buried at Portland, with the honors of the fraternity, the members of the Oregon City Lodge participating, attended by the Odd Fellows of the former place—Rev. Dr. McCarty, of the Episcopal church, officiating—and it is said to have been one of the most grand and imposing spectacles ever witnessed in Oregon, or perhaps on the Pacific coast. The Military and Band from Vancouver, were in attendance, and the solemnity of the occasion is said to have made a deep impression on the immense assemblage. "Thou art gone to the grave," and with reverence we would join in the grand Masonic honors—"The will of the Lord is accomplished—No more to be."

the revolution had passed to their graves, or through the infirmities of age and wounds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindication of, the constitutional rights of the States. The reserved powers were scrupulously respected. No Statesman put forth the narrow views of casuists to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of the compact was regarded as sacred in the eye of honor, and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, envied by inherent difficulties, was yet borne forward in apparent weakness by a power superior to all obstacles. There is no condemnation, which the voice of freedom will not pronounce upon us, should we prove faithless to this great trust. While men inhabiting different parts of this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of climate or soil can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The gallant men of the south and the north could stand together during the struggle of the revolution; they could stand together in the more trying period which succeeded the clangor of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greatest task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions, which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil, will never permit alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor internal dissensions to paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self-government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light which the experience of the past casts upon the future.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it behooves us to expand our vision over the vast prospective.

The successive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the constitution have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter-century. Carried forward, from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth, which has been thus revealed in our past progress; and to the influence of these causes may be added the influx of laboring masses from eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so vast, powerful, and prosperous a confederation of self-governing republics, and will seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy bosom, transferring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast-growing and fast-spreading millions of our race.

These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption that the law of population above stated will continue to act with undiminished effect, through at least the next half century; and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union. It is not merely as an interesting topic of speculation that I present these views for your consideration. They have important practical bearings upon all the political duties we are called upon to perform. Heretofore our system of government has worked on what may be termed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development, which it must thus assume, within a future so near at hand as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation.

It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habits and interests, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited extension of that benign system of federative self-government, of which it is our glorious, and I trust, immortal charter. Let us, then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent temporary expediency.

The minimum of federal government, compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the constitution.

A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of every State,

to appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised.— Happily for the country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between assailable points and a patriotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply.— All experience affirms that wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the river Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examination had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained, but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full reports of the surveys ordered will be received in time for transmission to the two Houses of Congress, on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by the act of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite, a very general interest throughout the country. In its political, its commercial, and its military bearings it has varied, great and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay, and, at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage which would result from interterritorial communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply.

These difficulties which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But whilst the embarrassments already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these, nor all considerations combined, can have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers.

Within this limit, and to the extent of the interest of the government involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and practicable route shall be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road, which will unite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States.

To guard against misconception, it should be remarked, that although the power to construct, or aid in the construction, of a road within the limits of a territory is not embarrassed by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a territory, for the general government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore that its connexion with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary. I will only add at present, that, fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest, as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed, so far as my own action is concerned, to follow the lights of the constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the federal government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress.— We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of activity and intelligence, the past can never be without-useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise design.— When the grave shall have closed over all who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be recurring to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and involving the constitutional right of the States. But, notwithstanding the differences of opinion and sentiment which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of men who knew what independence cost,—who had put all at stake upon the issue of the revolutionary struggle,—disposed of the subject to which I refer in the only way consistent with the union of these States, and with the march of power and prosperity which has made us what we are. It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the constitution until the officers and soldiers of

of the Federal Government upon the subject. Numerous applications have been, and no doubt will continue to be, made for grants of land, in aid of the construction of railroads. It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain, should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and, therefore, that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works. For the practical operation of such grants thus far, in advancing the interests of the States in which the works are located, and at the same time the substantial interests of all the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the public domain, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examination, however, will show that this experience is the result of a just discrimination, and will be far from affording encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the principle.

I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who by their inventions and discoveries in science and art, have contributed largely to the improvements of the age, without, in many instances, securing for themselves any thing like an adequate reward. For many interesting details upon this subject I refer you to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your early attention the apparently slight, but really important modifications of existing laws therein suggested.

The liberal spirit which has so long marked the action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia, will, I have no doubt, continue to be manifested. The erection of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and the army and navy of the United States has been somewhat retarded by the great demand for materials and labor during the past summer; but full preparation for the reception of patients, before the return of another winter, is anticipated; and there is the best reason to believe, from the plan and contemplated arrangements which have been devised, with the large experience furnished within the last few years in relation to the nature and treatment of the disease, that it will prove an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class of sufferers, and stand as a noble monument of wisdom and mercy.

Under the acts of Congress, of August 31, 1852, and of March 3, 1853, designed to secure for the cities of Washington and Georgetown an abundant supply of good and wholesome water, it became my duty to examine the report and plans of the engineer who had charge of the surveys under the act first named. The best, if not the only plan calculated to secure permanently the object sought, was that which contemplates taking the water from the Great Falls of the Potomac, and, consequently, I gave it my approval.

For the progress and present condition of this important work, and for its demands, so far as appropriations are concerned, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

The present judicial system of the United States has now been in operation for so long a period of time, and has in its general theory and much of its details, become so familiar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modified in any respect, it should only be in those particulars which may adapt it to the increased extent, population and legal business of the United States. In this relation, the organization of the courts is now confessedly inadequate to the duties to be performed by them; in consequence of which, the States of Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas, and California, and district of other States, are in effect excluded from the general system, by the functions of the circuit court being developed on the district judges in all those States, or parts of States.

The spirit of the Constitution and a due regard to justice require that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard to the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend to your consideration this important subject, which, in judgment demands the speedy action of Congress. I will present to you, if deemed desirable, a plan which I am prepared to recommend, for the enlargement and modification of the present judicial system.

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution provided that the President of the United States, and other persons therein designated, should constitute an "establishment" by that name, and that the members should hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the institution. The organization not having taken place it seemed to me proper that it should be effected without delay. This has been done; and an occasion was thereby presented for inspecting the condition of the Institution, and appreciating its successful progress thus far, and its high promise of great and general usefulness.

I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimates of works of a local character in twenty-seven of the thirty-one States, amounting to one million, seven hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars, because, independently of the grounds which have so often been urged against the application of the federal revenue for works of this character, inequality with consequent injustice is inherent in the nature of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects sought.

The subject of internal improvements, claiming alike the interest and good will of all, has nevertheless, been the basis of much political discussion, and has stood as a deep gulf line of division between statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism. The rule of strict construction of all powers delegated by the States to the general government has arrayed itself, from time to time, against the rapid progress of expen-

ditures from the national treasury on works of a local character within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject is the message of President Jackson, of the 27th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth, that the projected appropriations in that year for works of this character had arisen to the alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the government to the construction of the constitution set up in 1798, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guarding that instrument with sleepless vigilance against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

MR. L. ENNSON has purchased the above Hotel, and having thoroughly refitted it from top to bottom, is prepared to offer accommodations and fare as any house in Washington Territory.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best liquors and cigars.

A Livery Stable is attached to the premises.
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.
LEWIS ENNSON.
October 1, 1853. 41f

MANSION HOUSE.

MR. F. KENNEDY having located himself in the large and commodious frame house on Fourth street, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His table will be loaded at all times with the best of the country affords—His motto is, "Live and let live." Call and examine for yourselves. Prices reasonable. He can accommodate a few more boarders.
F. KENNEDY.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853. 355f

Also, a first rate TWO HORSE WAGON for sale at the Mansion House.

FOR SALE!

I WILL SELL the Columbia Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also my land claim, on which there is a splendid Oyster bed, and a good dry dock for shipping, situated seven miles and a half below Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money. For terms and other particulars inquire at my house on the claim.
HERBERT JEAL.
Olympia, June 4, 1853. 391f

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.

A word to the wise is sufficient.
G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—lyl.

THE PUGET MILL CO.,
At Port Gamble, Hood's Canal, W. T.,
AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ARE now erecting, at Port Gamble, a steam gang and single saw mill, and will soon be prepared to manufacture lumber of every description, including planed and grooved boards, to order; will contract for dimension framing timber of any kind.

Their boilers and machinery have just arrived from Boston direct, in their schooner L. P. Foster, the first of a line of packets to run between Port Gamble and San Francisco, via Port Townsend, which will include the fast sailing schooners Kahuna, J. B. Brown, Cynosure, and Julius Friggle. Their clipper brig Boston will run to the Sandwich Islands.

For freight, passage or other business, apply to
J. P. KELLER, Agent, Port Gamble, or
A. J. POPE, California Street Wharf, San Francisco, California.
Sept. 17, 1853. 21f

NEW ARRIVAL!
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has received direct from San Francisco and is now opening at the Post Office building on Second street, one door east of the Washington Hotel, a large and well selected assortment of:

DRY GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, &c., AND A SPLENDID LOT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

As the above goods were selected from personal inspection, the subscriber has no hesitation in recommending his assortment as of a superior quality, and from his long experience in the business, he considers himself competent to judge judiciously in making purchases to suit the wants and demands of the people of this part of the country. The above stock will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be obtained elsewhere in the Territory.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, Jan. 21, 1853. 204f

MEDICINE.

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 all 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.

Office at present over the Store of Bettman & Brand.
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 25, 1853. 42-ly

"TIME IS MONEY."

I HAVE made arrangements with Parker, Colter & Co's Express to forward watches and jewelry to be repaired. Persons in Washington Territory desiring of having their WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, can now have their wishes complied with by leaving them to the express office. They will be returned as early as possible.
G. C. ROBBINS.
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1853.

FOR COWITZ LANDING.

PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowitz Landing, can be accommodated in leaving orders at the Columbia Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Judge Yantis.

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowitz Landing by calling at the residence of
F. A. CLARKE.
Cowitz Landing, July 7, 1853. 431f

Surveying.

THE subscriber will attend to any calls which may be made for surveying. Possessing a Solar Compass, he is able to run lines in perfect accordance with the government surveys. He is also prepared with blanks from the Surveyor General's office, and will fill out the settler's notifications in accordance with the act of last Congress.
J. W. GOODELL.
Sept. 27, 1853. 41f

Schiotwood.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named saw has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates.
A. J. BALDWIN
Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. 4f

WANTED.

A MAN, with a family is preferred, to take charge of cutting, hauling and setting Saw Logs. A good situation is offered. Inquire of
C. C. TERRY, Aikl.
Aikl, Feb. 1, 1854. 3w22

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Catholic Church holds a grant of 640 acres of land, under the laws organizing the Territories of Oregon and Washington, at the old Mission Station on Whidby's Island adjoining Col. Ebey's.

All persons are therefore forbidden trespassing on said land.

M. BLANCHET,
Bishop of Nisqually.
Nov. 25, 1854. 4w22

LIGHTERING.

DONE by the subscriber at Steilacoom, upon the most reasonable terms—Always on hand to execute orders with promptness and dispatch.
LEWEL BILLIS,
Steilacoom, Aug. 11, 1853.—50f.

GEORGE L. STORY,
DRUGGIST,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Dec. 3, 1853.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 39f

C. H. MASON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, TIN-WARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 39f

I. N. EBEBY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office at the Custom House.
Sept. 30, 1853. 41f

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c.
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

H. C. MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.
July 9, 1853. 4f

F. A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 51f

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET,
Portland, Oregon.

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,
FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 20, 1853.

L. B. Hastings, A. A. Plummer, F. W. Pettygrove,
L. B. HASTINGS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.
Cargoes of Square timber, Piles, Shingles and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 10, 1853. 4f

ALLAN, BOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co. Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

GEORGE H. ENNSON, JOHN F. STELLING,
ENNSON & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.
San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

W. C. HOLMAN, W. M. CARPENTER,
WOODFORD C. HOLMAN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, SACRAMENTO
STREET, BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANBOME,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Consignments Solicited.
REFERENCES:
Ex-Gov. Burnett, } San Francisco.
Maj. Wm. L. Smith, }
Page, Bacon & Co., }
Geo. Bernethy & Co., } Oregon;
F. W. Pettygrove, } Port Townsend, W. T.;
Geo. A. Barnes, } Olympia, W. T.;
N. B.—Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour and every variety of produce.
Sept. 10, 1853.

CARTER & PAC TI,
DEALERS IN
**PRODUCE, MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,**
Cowlitz Landing, W. T.
Also, proprietors of the
COWLITZ HOTEL,
where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.
Dec. 3, 1853. 15-

D. E. BIGLOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS,
BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853. 15

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITZ FARM, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853. 4f

Steilacoom Ship Yard.
BOLTON & WILSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c., supplied to order. Quality, and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be dispatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.
Steilacoom, Aug. 6th, 1853.—ly48

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Steilacoom city and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in the Blacksmithing line lower than at any other establishment on Puget Sound. All orders from a distance executed with neatness and dispatch.—PLOWS, MILL IRONS, &c., of a superior quality can be obtained upon short notice, and at very reasonable rates.
Shop, corner of Second and Columbia streets.
S. F. LIKENS,
Steilacoom city, Sept. 5, 1853.—21f.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

ALL persons interested will take notice that William B. Bolton and Peter S. Wilson, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1853, sued out a writ of attachment from the United States District Court in and for Pierce county, in the Territory of Washington, against H. H. McNeay, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty cents, together with interest and costs of suit; which writ has been served and returned.
J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.
Dated at office, this 20th January, 1854.—6w.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines: French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glass-ware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.

H. J. & Co. are the proprietors: Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Town-end's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.

Henry Johnson & Co. have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.
July 23, 1853.—4ly.

PUGET MILL CO.,
AT PORT GAMBLE, HOOD'S CANAL.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from Boston, by their packet Schr. "L. P. Foster,"

Flour, Pork, Corn Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Pickles, Ship chandlery, Hardware, Hollow ware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Tin-ware, Brasses, Glass, Doors, Windows, &c.

Agricultural Implements, Carpenters' Tools, Ready-made clothing. One new Surf Boat, and small anchors.
Port Gamble, Sept. 14, 1853.—21f.

W. T. SAYWARD,
HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, AND DRY GOODS,
to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Lanch, Clipper built, will forward to them to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.—4ly.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.
L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.
H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 11f.

THE OFFICE OF
JNO. B. PRESTON,
IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land Laws in Oregon.
Oregon City, Dec. 1854. 161f

NEW STORE.

LATELY received and for sale cheap, a large assortment of Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery Ware, DRY GOODS, LADIES "FIXINGS,"

Ready-Made Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large assortment of things too tedious to mention.
M. LOUISON & CO.
Olympia, Nov. 26, 1853. 121f

M. LOUISON, I. LIGHTNER, S. ROSENAU
Olympia, Nov. 26, 1853. 121f

Saw Logs! Saw Logs!

THE undersigned will sell a contract for furnishing his mill with saw logs on the following terms: He will allow \$6 per M, to be paid in lumber at \$20 per thousand. Application to be made immediately at his mill on the Puyallup Bay
Jan. 20, 1853. N. DELIN.

LAW NOTICE.

E. HAMILTON and BENJ. STARK have formed a partnership in the practice of Law, in Oregon and Washington Territories. Their acquaintance and correspondence with San Francisco, New York and Washington, enable them to attend to any professional business requiring a distant agency.

Contested land claims, will be attended to, before the Surveyor General; will be attended to, before the General Land Office, and the Courts. The residence of one of the District Judges being at Portland, cases in admiralty will be insured prompt and convenient proceedings.
Portland, Dec. 3, 53. 5f

Bounty Land & General Agency
CHAS. C. TUCKER, Washington, D. C.

WILL give prompt attention to **Bounty Land Claims** for services in all the wars in which the United States have been engaged, and in the Texas Revolution of 1835: also to claims for Pensions, Supplies, Lost property, arrears of pay, extra pay, and to any business requiring an Agent or Attorney at Washington City.

Extra pay obtained for services in the Mexican War, also for services in the Pacific Squadron or Revenue service on the coast of California, from 1846 to 1850. Ad dress
CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
Dec. 24, 16 4w

NEW MUSIC STORE.
PILLOW & DREW,
Watchmakers & Jewelers,
HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordion and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice.
Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
Architects and Builders,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method of informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time."
Terms—Cash.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 101f

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP,
First Street, opposite the California House,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Turnbull, Monnast & Davis,
ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description. Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to.
April 9, 1853.—31f

PARKER & COLTER,
—ON THE CASH SYSTEM—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
HENRY V. COLTER, JNO. G. PARKER, Jr.
Jan. 21, 1854

CABINET SHOP,
JUST opened in Olympia for the purpose of supplying the people of Washington Territory with TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEPS, STANDS, BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, &c. A few bench screws on hand. Turning done with neatness and dispatch, by
D. C. BEATY.
Olympia, July 23, 1853. ly

PUYALLUP Salmon Fishery.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the net—in any quantity to suit. Apply to
RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup, or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City.
August 12, 1853. 501f

SAYWARD'S LINE

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Williamatic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco.—All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.
July 30, 1853. 47ly

Proposals for Carrying the Mails.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1854, to the 1st day of July, 1855, in Oregon, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 3d of April, 1854, (to be decided by the 23d of April, 1854) on the routes and in the times herein specified, viz:

OREGON TERRITORY:

12700* From Astoria, by Cathlamet, Oak Point, Rainier, St. Helen's, Columbia City, and Sauvie's Island, to Portland, 120 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Astoria every Monday at 9 a m.
Arrive at Portland next day by 6 a m.
Leave Portland every Thursday at 11 a m.
Arrive at Astoria next day by 8 a m.
Bids for two trips a week are invited. Bids to run by a different schedule will be considered.

12701 From Astoria, by Hillsboro', Tualatin North Yamhill, Hampton's, Neamith's Mills, King's Valley, Calapooia, and Yoncalla, to Shasta, (Cal.) 650 miles and back once in two weeks.
Leave Astoria every other Monday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Shasta in three weeks;
Leave Shasta every other Monday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Astoria in three weeks.

12702 From Rainier, by mouth of Cowlitz, Monticello, and Cowlitz Farm, to Olympia, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Rainier every Tuesday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Olympia next day by 6 p m.
Leave Olympia every Thursday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Rainier next day by 6 p m.
Bids to extend 28 miles to Steilacoom are invited.

12703 From Olympia to Seattle, 65 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Olympia every Thursday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Seattle by 7 p m next day.
Leave Seattle every Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Olympia by 7 p m next day.

12704 From Olympia to Gray's harbor, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Olympia every Thursday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Gray's harbor next Saturday by 12 m.

12705 From Olympia to Cascades next day by 11 a m.
Leave Cascades every Thursday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Columbia City by 11 a m next day.
Leave Columbia City every Tuesday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Cascades next day by 11 a m.
Leave Cascades every Thursday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Columbia City by 11 a m next day.

12706 From Cascades to Dalles, 45 miles and back, once a week.
Cascades every Thursday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Dalles by 12 m next day.
Leave Dalles every Tuesday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Cascades by 12 m next day.

12707 From Dalles, by FortBoise, and Fort Hall, to Salt Lake, in Utah, 800 miles and back once in two months.
Leave Dalles at 9 a m on the first day of every other month.
Arrive at Salt Lake in four weeks.
Leave Salt Lake at 9 a m on the first day of every other month.
Arrive at Dalles in four weeks.
Bids for monthly trips are invited.

12708 From Portland, by Milwaukee, to Oregon City, 13 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Portland every Tuesday and Thursday at 12 m.
Arrive at Oregon City by 4 p m.
Leave Oregon City every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Portland by 10 a m.

12709 From Portland, by Harris' Ferry, Chehalis, Lafayette, Forest's, Rickreel, and Lafayette's Store, to Marysville, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Portland every Tuesday at 9 a m.
Arrive at Marysville Thursday by 4 p m.
Leave Marysville every Friday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Portland Monday by 2 p m.

12710 From Portland by Hillsboro', Tualatin, and Wapato lake, to Lafayette, 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Portland every Tuesday at 1 p m.
Arrive at Lafayette next day by 3 p m.
Leave Lafayette every Thursday at 1 p m.
Arrive at Portland next day by 11 a m.
Bids to carry twice a week are invited.

12711 From Oregon City to Lafayette, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Oregon City every Thursday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Lafayette by 7 p m.
Leave Lafayette every Wednesday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Oregon City by 7 p m.
Bids to carry twice a week will be considered.

Arrive at Hillsboro' by 12 m.
Leave Hillsboro' every Saturday at 2 p m.
Arrive at Lion City by 8 p m.
From Lafayette, by Dayton, Spring Valley, Rickreel and Luckanute, to Marysville, 56 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lafayette every Wednesday at 4 p m.
Arrive at Marysville next day by 7 p m.
Leave Marysville every Tuesday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Lafayette next day by 3 p m.

12716 From Salem by Doake's Ferry, to Lafayette 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Lafayette same day by 8 p m.
Leave Lafayette every Tuesday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Salem same day at 8 p m.

12717 From Salem, by Cincinnati and Rickreel, to Dallas, 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Tuesday at 1 p m.
Arrive at Dallas by 6 p m.
Leave Dallas every Tuesday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Salem by 11 a m.

12718 From Salem, by Santiam City, Central, Washington, Calapooia, Lot Shaw's Mills, Bute Willamette Forks, Skinner's, and Spencer's Butte, to Pleasant Hill, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Wednesday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Pleasant Hill next Saturday by 6 p m.
Leave Pleasant Hill every Wednesday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Salem next Saturday by 6 p m.

12719 From Marysville to Kings Valley, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Marysville every Thursday at 4 p m.
Arrive at King's Valley by 8 p m.
Leave King's Valley every Thursday at 9 a m.
Arrive at Marysville by 1 p m.

12720 From Marysville, by Jennyvonia, Starr's Point, and Sinalaw, to Yoncalla, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Marysville every Friday at 5 a m.
Arrive at Yoncalla next day by 6 a m.
Leave Yoncalla every Wednesday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Marysville next day by 6 p m.

12721 From North Canyonville, by Middle Ferry, on Rogue river, Dardanelles, Jackson ville, and Tlamath, Cal., to Yreka, 140 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave North Canyonville every other Tuesday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Yreka next Friday by 6 p m.
Leave Yreka every other Tuesday at 7 a m.
Arrive at North Canyonville next Friday by 6 p m.

12722 From Yoncalla, by Elkton, Mouth of Umpqua, Scotchburgh, and Gardiner, to Umpqua City, 60 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Yoncalla every other Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Umpqua City by 6 p m next day.
Leave Umpqua City every other Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Yoncalla by 6 p m next day.

12723 From Yoncalla, by Oakland, Deer Creek, and Winchester, to North Canyonville, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Yoncalla every Monday at 7 a m.
Arrive at North Canyonville next day by 5 p m.
Leave North Canyonville every Monday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Yoncalla next day by 5 p m.

12724 From Post Office to Shasta, Cal., 100 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Post Office every other Monday at 8 a m.
Arrive at Shasta next Thursday by 12 m.
Leave Shasta every other Friday at 8 a m.
Arrive at Post Office next Tuesday by 6 p m.

SPECIAL OFFICES.

Proposals will be received for supplying the following offices at a sum to be specified by the bidder, and limited to their net revenue:

Chenook, from Astoria, 5 miles, once a week;
Clackamas, from Oregon city, 9 miles, once a week;
Lexington, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week;
Pacific city, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week;
Parkersville, from Fairfield, 8 miles, once a week.

Port Townsend, from Olympia, 100 miles, once a week;
Port Clatsop, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week;
Salt Creek, from South Yamhill, once a week;
Sublimity, from Salem, 15 miles, once a week;
Washington Butte, from Santiam City, 15 miles, once a week.

FORM FOR A BID.

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. —, from — to —, as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals for the same, dated October 13, 1853, requires, in the time stated in the schedule contained in said advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: (Here state how it is to be conveyed,) for the annual sum of (here write out the sum in words at full length.)
Dated _____ (Signed) _____
Form of a Guaranty.

The undersigned undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —, be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the first day of July next, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient securities.
Dated _____ (Signed by two guarantors.) _____
Form of Certificate.

The undersigned (postmaster, judge, or a clerk of a court of record, as the case may be) certify that he is well acquainted with the above guarantors and their property, and that they are men of property and able to make good their guaranty.
Dated _____ (Signed.) _____
INSTRUCTIONS.

Embracing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

- Seven minutes are allowed for each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for sorting the mails.
- On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.
- No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction may also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies, or for the kind herein specified enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.
- For leaving behind or throwing off the mails or any portion of them for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up, or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail a quarter's pay may be deducted.
- Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to

convey the mail frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach or steambus, or on a route.

6. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to the instructions of the Department; or for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General, for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

7. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on the route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the Department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, or pro rata decrease of pay, if he allow one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever in his opinion the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation. He may also change the times of arrival and departure (provided he does not curtail the running time) without increasing the pay.

8. Payments will be made for the service through drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

9. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated.

10. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do or not to do any thing whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

11. A bid received after time, viz. 9 a. m. of the 3d of April, 1854, or of the day on which the law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

12. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for by the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an inaccessible office, or to omit on the stage or railroad, or a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different times of arrival and departure, provided no more running time is asked, and no mail connexion prejudiced. He may ask additional running time for the trip, during a specified number of days, in seasons of very bad roads, but beyond these changes a proposal for service differing from that called for by the advertisement will not be considered in competition with a regular bid reasonable in amount. Where a bid contains any such alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

13. There should be but one route bid for a proposal.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder; and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated, also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended.

15