

# WASHINGTON PIONEER.

VOL. 2.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1854.

NO. 19.

## THE PIONEER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY  
J. W. WILEY AND A. M. BERRY,  
PROPRIETORS.

### Terms—Invariably in Advance.

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, \$5.00; for six months \$3.00.  
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISING.  
One square (twelve lines or less) three insertions, \$5.00; for every additional insertion, \$1. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers.  
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

### AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the "Pioneer":

- LAFAYETTE BALCH, Steilacoom;
- DR. PAGETT, Cowitz Landing;
- WILEY CHAPMAN, Salem, Oregon;
- J. L. BROWN, Shoal Water Bay, W. T.
- Hos. ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, O.;
- CHAS. C. TERRY, Alki;
- A. A. DENNY, Seattle;
- ANDREW MUIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island;
- Geo. B. GOUDY, Lafayette, O. T.
- HENRY C. WILSON, Port Townsend;
- S. S. FORD, Sen., Clackeeles;
- S. D. HOWE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island;
- JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie.

### THE COMING PROPOSITION FOR THE ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We shall not be surprised to find the message announcing that, long since, our Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands was directed to keep his attention fixed closely to their political condition, and respectfully to receive and forward home for the consideration of this Government, any advances or propositions which that Government might make by way of giving the United States rights there, likely to prove almost invaluable to American Commerce.

MINNESOTA.—We rejoice to learn that Hon. Henry M. Rice is elected Congress from Minnesota, by an immense majority—nearly four to one. Mr. Rice is a sterling, able and indefatigable man, and ardently attached to the interests of the North-west. He will co-operate with our members in behalf of our State, and will prove himself one of the most efficient men in Congress in whatever he advocates. A few more such men in Washington, and the old pensioners and fogies who oppose our interests would soon be beaten down, and the gallant west would lift up her head and rejoice in her marvellous progress and in the amplitude of her field of enterprise.—[Keokuk Dispatch.]

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—The city of Council Bluffs, to which four or five Pacific Railroads are already tending, with the prospect of a dozen more, was founded by the Mormons, after their expulsion from Nauvoo, in 1847. It first bore the name of Kanesville, which was changed by the last legislature of Iowa, to the name it now bears.

It is present population is between 2000 and 3000. It is located on Indian creek, about two miles from the Missouri river, 300 west of Burlington, and 150 south of west from Fort Des Moines, in the midst of a well settled region. Its chief trade for the last few years has been with the emigrants across the plains, of whom it is estimated from 50,000 to 100,000 have annually procured wholly or partially their outfit at that place, since the commencement of California emigration in 1849. It has some forty good stores, a number of mechanical shops, &c., with a printing office and a well conducted weekly paper—the Western Eagle.

RESULT OF THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—As in the case with the editors of the New York Express, we confess that we do not exactly comprehend what Commodore Perry has done, or is to do, in the Gulf of Jeddah, and we, therefore, await with some interest the publication of his official statement, which is said to be in Washington. As the news now stands, Commodore Perry went into the mouth of the Gulf of Jeddah, and went out again. He landed with 30 officers, 200 sailors, and two full bands of music—marched about six rods into a pavilion, where a man of rank was seated awaiting him—delivered the President's letter—remained about 20 minutes, when all hands were drummed and fifed back to the ships, and in a short time he went to sea, promising to return for an answer to the letter next May. And thus ended the first lesson—a lesson so peaceable, that the most demure Quakeress in Christendom must be delighted with it.

Gen. Dix having resigned the Sub-Treasury, Mr. Ciseo has been appointed.—The New York Post says that Mr. C. is well known in commercial circles and deservedly enjoys a large share of public confidence. This appointment, as well as that of the others, has no special bearing in a political point of view; the parties appointed not being politicians by trade, nor being particularly identified with either.

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.—The ship Investigator, Commander McClure, sailed in December, 1849, in search of Sir John Franklin. Dispatches have been received from him at the Admiralty, dated at the Bay of Mercy, Behring Straits, April, 1853, announcing that no traces of the lost navigator had been discovered, but that he had solved the long sought problem of the Northwest Passage. Every winter of Capt. McClure's absence, his vessel wintered in packed ice, without sustaining any injury, without the loss of a single man. In 1851, the Investigator was sent far south by the flow of ice, and it was determined to attempt the passage home in a different way from that by which they had entered, and the effort was successful. They found inhabitants farther north than they had been previously known to exist, and they were very friendly. Great quantities of copper were found, apparently in a pure state. It was used by the natives for edging their weapons, but they were amused at seeing pieces of it picked up by the sailors as possessing value. Since October, 1851, the crew of the Investigator had been on two thirds allowance.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF ABSTINENCE FROM FOOD AND DRINK.—H. Doesburg, Esq., editor of "The Hollander," a paper published in the Dutch language, in the Holland Colony, in Western Michigan, communicates to "The Tribune" an interesting item which he culled from one of his Netherlandish exchanges, of one Engelvy Van der Vlies, a female at Pijnacker, near Rotterdam, aged 66 years, who has not eaten in 35 nor drank in 31 years. She is now in her last decline. Professors and doctors and numerous scientific men from all parts of the world, go to see her. The Board of Health, of the Hague, instituted inquiries into the matter as far back as 1826. No medical man has yet ascertained the true condition of that wonderful lady. She lives in good humor, and suffers with Christian love and faith, her lot and condition. This is certainly a remarkable phenomena in the history of humanity, and is an important news item for the whole world, as there is no instance of such long abstinence among mankind.

THE SEA.—There is something in being near the sea like the confines of eternity. It is a new element, a pure abstraction. The mind loves to hover on that which is endless, and forever the same. People wonder at a steambot, the invention of man, managed by man, that makes its limpid path like an iron railway through the vast leviathan, smiling in its sleep, waked into fury, fathomless, boundless, a huge world of water drops. Whence is it—whether goes it? Is it of eternity or of nothing? Strange, ponderous riddle, that we can neither penetrate nor grasp in our comprehension; and ebbling and flowing like human life, and swallowing it up in thy remorseless womb—what art thou? What is there in common between thy life and ours, who gaze at thee? Blind, deaf, and old, thou seest not, hearest not, understandest not; neither do we understand, who behold and listen to thee!—Great as thou art, unconscious of thy greatness, unwieldy, enormous, preposterous twin-birth of matter! rest in thy dark, unfathomed care of mystery, mocking human pride and weakness. Still is it given to the mind of man to wonder at thee, to confess its ignorance, and to stand in awe of thy stupendous might and majesty, and of its own being, that can question thine!

ONE OF SAM SLICK'S SAWS.—Hope is a slender reed for a stout man to lean upon; but it is strong enough for them that's infirm of mind and purpose. The houses Hope builds are castles in the air. The houses of the wretched who are altogether without Hope are too dismal to live in. A slight infusion of Hope may be prescribed in bad cases, but strong doses weaken the mind, loosen the morals, and destroy the happiness of those who indulge in them. The true rule is, perhaps, not to let Hope build a house for you, or to live with you in it, but he might come to visit you sometimes, to cheer you up a little by talking pleasant, and getting you to look on the bright side of things when you are in a melancholy mood. Hope is a pleasant acquaintance, but an unsafe friend. He'll do on a pinch for a traveler's companion, but he is not the man for your banker.

CHINA.—The New York Sun of the 22d Nov., has the following statistics of the Celestial Empire:  
The population of China proper is estimated, and it is believed correctly, at 367,632,907 inhabitants. In the dependencies of Mantchouria, Argolia, Turkistan, Thibet, &c., the population is about 40,000,000, making a total of over four hundred millions of people under one Government, or eighteen times as many as live under our Republic. Should our population double in number every century, it would require nearly two hundred and fifty years to acquire a population equal to the present population of China.

If girls would have roses in their cheeks, they must do as the roses do—go to sleep with the lilies, and get up with the morning glories.

### Death of Mr. Atherton.

Hon. Charles G. Atherton, one of the U. S. Senators from New Hampshire, died at Manchester, in that State, on Tuesday afternoon, 10th inst. We have announced that he was struck with paralysis while he was attending court at Manchester, a few days since. He was taken to a public house in that city, where he died, his residence being at Nashua, a few miles south of Manchester.

Mr. Atherton has occupied a conspicuous rank as a lawyer and statesman, and has been distinguished in the councils of his native State, as well as of those of the nation, for many years. He was born in the town of Amherst, New Hampshire, and was about fifty years of age. He was a son of the late Charles H. Atherton, an eminent lawyer and legislator of the old federal school of politics, and of an ancient and aristocratic New Hampshire family. The elder Atherton was a colleague of Daniel Webster in Congress from 1815 to 1817. He died about a year since, leaving a large fortune to his son.

Having received a classical education, the subject of this sketch engaged in the practice of the law, and through the subsequent years of his life was successful at the bar. On entering into public life, as a politician, he left the party to which his father and his family belonged, and becoming a follower and coadjutor of Isaac Hill, who was for many years the democratic dictator of New Hampshire, Mr. Atherton was remarkably successful in his political career. In 1837 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for Congress, and took his seat in the House of Representatives in December of that year. He was continued by successive re-elections a member of the House for three terms, or six years, and in 1843 was transferred to the Senate for a term of six years.

Having served twelve years in Congress as Representative and Senator, Mr. Atherton retired from public life in March, 1849, and devoted himself to the practice of the law, and the pleasures of domestic life. His residence was at the beautiful village of Nashua, on the banks of the Merrimack river, where the comforts of life and the charms of refined society are enjoyed in the highest degree of perfection to be found in the villages of New England. His prominent position in the ranks of the democracy of New Hampshire, and the character he had acquired as a political leader and counselor, did not permit him to remain long in retirement. He was constantly consulted in the affairs and movements of his political friends in the State, and was chosen one of the delegates to the democratic National Convention, which met at Baltimore last year to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

According to the statements of his friend, Edmund Burke, formerly one of his colleagues in Congress, and afterwards Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Atherton entered into a scheme, concocted by Mr. Burke, by which the nomination of Franklin Pierce as the democratic candidate for President was brought about, and his election followed of course. After the election of General Pierce to the Presidency, he was extremely anxious that his friend Atherton should be elected to the United States Senate, to succeed John P. Hale. That was accordingly effected at the session of the New Hampshire Legislature, to the great disappointment of Mr. Wells, an eloquent democratic lawyer, and friend of the President elect.

It is worthy of remark that President Pierce has been peculiarly afflicted since his election, by the death and desertion of friends on whom he relied for support and counsel, as well as in his family bereavements. Circumstances have caused the estrangement of Edmund Burke and other friends in New Hampshire, a painful accident deprived him of his only child, and now his most devoted, disinterested, and reliable political and personal friend, on whom he was accustomed to lean for counsel, and to depend for sound and good advice, is suddenly summoned to the dark domains of the king of terrors. Mr. Atherton, "had he lived, (as a Boston editor remarks,) would have been a most able and faithful supporter of the President in the Senate. 'Man proposes, but God disposes.' The President will hardly find so accomplished a man in New Hampshire to support his views of policy, as he has lost in the death of Charles G. Atherton."

In his personal appearance Mr. Atherton was of middle stature, slender, and active in his movements. In his morals he was of exemplary habits, and by his correct deportment, and integrity of character, he leaves behind him an enviable reputation as a public man and a private citizen, having through a long public career enjoyed an uncommon degree of influence, awarded only to talents and zeal in the public service.

P. T. Barnum has subscribed \$600,000 to the Pacific Railroad Stock. At the second opening of the subscription looks \$13,000,000 were subscribed, making about \$58,000,000, in all, or more than half of the Capital Stock thought to be required.

### ADDRESS

Of the Committee appointed by the recent Democratic Territorial Convention at Cowitz Landing, Lewis county, W. T., for the nomination of our first Delegate to Congress.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Your convention to nominate a candidate for Delegate to Congress have brought their labors to a close, and the result of their deliberation is before you.

The committee appointed by that convention, the first democratic convention ever called in this new and scarcely organized Territory, congratulate their fellow-democrats on the wise choice of that body of their candidate for delegate to Congress, and the approaching triumphs of their principles.

Principles are as eternal and immutable as truth, and democratic principles are truths in political history that when followed out and acted upon have conducted nations to power and glory; when departed from, national power and glory have retrograded in proportion to the departure from those great cardinal principles of democracy. Principles, if worth contending for, are as sacred and valuable in a sparse populated country as where teeming thousands congregate around its altar.

That great truths are advocated by the democratic party in this government is evident from the oft repeated concessions of our adversaries, that there is little if any difference between democrats and whigs.

Fellow-citizens, why is this so? It is because those great truths advocated by our party have been crowned with success. Old whig principles have become an obsolete idea. The party who once wore that garb and sported its principles in the face of the world, and attempted by bold and impudent assertions to drap forth falsehood in the habiliments of truth, are at last almost silent, or concealing those principles once so boldly proclaimed, are whigs in name but not in theory.

Fellow-citizens, happily for the country, for the progress of democratic principles in the world and for the human race at large, the cloak that covered what was once whig principles has become so soiled and dilapidated that its owners fail or refuse to recognize their own offspring.

All that is good and all that is sacred in the history of this country may be sought for and found in the history of the democratic party of this country. It has always been by that that the area of freedom has been extended. Let us at all times remember that it was under a democratic administration that Louisiana and Florida, Territories large enough for an empire, were acquired; that the source and mouth of the magnificent Columbia was explored, along whose banks a mighty people will grow up, where two mighty States will meet and mingle in the embrace of its pure flood.

That it was the spirit of democracy that led the hardy pioneers to the plains of Texas and lighted up the lone star whose undimmed lustre led her band of heroes through the baptism of fire and blood, and laid the trophies of her triumphs at the feet of a democratic administration. Under the auspices of democratic administration the stars and stripes of freedom have been made to wave over the golden sands and plains of California and New Mexico.

From the formation of our government to the present time, the government has been democratic. It is true, a few times we have suffered defeat but this has happened only after the ponderous strength of the democracy has been exhausted in the completion of some great work or the establishment of some great principle; tired nature required rest, and at those times the reins of government have in part been entrusted to other hands. The result of attempting to govern this nation on any other than democratic principles, have proved in every instance disastrous to those attempting it, and the last great struggle for power, those that made the attempt have met a rebuke that came up from mountain and plain, from the east and the west, from the north and the south, from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific coast in thunder tones that have appalled the stoutest hearts, and caused them to abandon principles once cherished but now left to moulder in the political lumber rooms of antiquity.

In the attempt to organize the democratic party of this Territory on broad, comprehensive and national principles, we met the hydra-headed monster sectional division in our path, the monster who has at times stalked forth over our Union brandishing in one hand the bloody knife that was to sever the bonds that binds this nation as a unit, and in the other the torch of incendiary that was to consume all that remained of what was once good, great and glorious.

This spirit of sectional difference no doubt fanned and fomented by those who wish to divide the democratic party and thus defeat in detail what their conscious weakness told them could not be done en masse had to be met and crushed.

Your delegates met in convention and determined to do this. They were seconded in their endeavors by every democratic unit-man present, who by the partiality of their friends had been placed prominently before the democracy of the country for their support. And here upon the altar of

democratic principles was immolated freely and without reserve, all of self and sectional feelings.

Your convention felt the necessity that in the organization of the democratic party on broad and national principles it was not necessary to enquire into the antecedents of individuals upon local questions that has for years past agitated the public mind of our sister Territory. That it was not meet to link to an active, living, thinking and sentient party, the ghost of a dead issue; nor to resurrect the body of a departed question that has died and been buried and almost forgotten, and link its festering carcass to the young, vigorous and healthy body of the democratic party of our new Territory.

The convention then sought for a democrat to bear aloft the standard of their principles in this their first campaign with public views as enlarged and comprehensive as the area of our Territory, and they have presented to you as a candidate for your suffrages a man whose name is connected and identified with the history of the country, who has resided long enough within the present limits of Washington territory to secure the title to his claim, who knows the wants of the country for he has experienced them, who has proved himself a good citizen and an honest man, whose character and integrity has stood the test of years, commanding most respect where best known; not a demagogue who has spent his time seeking office by corrupt or unwarrantable means, but a man who has devoted his time and his energies to the improvement of the country, the promotion of education and morality, and who leaves his private duties for the public service only when solicited by the urgent requests of his fellow citizens. On the contrary the whig convention present to you a candidate, a stranger, who is only known to us as a decapitated whig officer, a man who, repudiated in the States, and deprived of hope, has sought this distant coast in pursuit of the delusive phantom of an office, the difference between whom and the democratic candidate is that he seeks the office while the office seeks our candidate.

To the time honored and established principles of the great National Democratic party we give our full adhesion, believing that a departure from those first great principles of our faith laid down by him whose pen traced the Declaration of Independence for nations, and acted on and carried out by a Madison, a Monroe, a Jackson and a Polk, and are now being raised aloft by the present Executive of our nation as a light to the world and a star to guide the brave democracy of old and corrupt Europe in the path of political wisdom that leads to equality and the rights of man.

Prominent among these are the doctrine of the sovereignty of the States, that the Federal government is one of limited and clearly defined powers. That when the Federal government strays beyond its limits in an unwarrantable construction of the constitution, in any attempt to institute unjust or special legislation for States or Territories, or by an encroachment upon their political or religious rights, it commits an aggression upon those States and Territories, bound together by that instrument for mutual protection and defence, and gives cause of murmur from a people, wedded to a Union, semented by the blood of patriots from the days of the revolution to the recent glorious campaign in Mexico, and does violence to the constitution.

That under our Constitution no National Bank or other monster monopoly can be created without doing violence to that instrument. That great monopolies in the hands of, and under the control of Government, are dangerous to the prosperity and liberty of the people.

That a general system of internal improvements by the Federal Government within the boundaries of States, except for purposes clearly delegated to the Federal Government by the constitution should not be encouraged.

That a distribution of the sales of the public lands is both unconstitutional and inexpedient.

That the public domain should not be made a source of revenue to the government, but should be appropriated freely in limited quantities to the settlers on the same.

That a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures alone, is unconstitutional, discriminating in favor of one class of our citizens to the injury of another; tending to draw a line of demarkation between the favored eastern capitalist and manufacturer as opposed to the interests of the western farmer, mechanic and laborer; and that a tariff for revenue is the great democratic doctrine—mutually and incidentally affording protection to all branches of industry—increasing commerce and general prosperity—causing to flow into the coffers of our treasury an abundance of the precious metals to meet the wants of an economical administration of the general government.

That while under the auspices of a democratic administration the work of the great Pacific Railroads from the States to the Pacific coast—to the great harbors on the same—Puget Sound and San Francisco—has been commenced, is an earnest that the same will be accomplished, and thus a democratic administration secure with bands of iron what the sagacity of a democratic administration discovered and obtained.

With these old fashioned doctrines of our party, let every democrat be willing to come up to the polls and verify by his conduct the truth of the doctrine to which we claim to be attached—"every thing for the cause, nothing for men."

Then, fellow-democrats, let us unite in this, our first election held in the new Territory of Washington, under our old and time-honored standard, upheld by an arm worthy to bear it on to victory.

Let this Territory, the title to whose broad area was settled under, and that owes its existence to a democratic administration, show to the country that it has confidence in democratic men—faith in democratic measures—that it believes that the principles to which it owes its existence are those best calculated to force it onward in its advancing course.

Let us elect a democratic delegate, and let our first offering to our fellow-democrats of the Union be that of a good and well tried democrat, sound in heart and sound in principles, a democratic representative of a democratic Territory.

- J. N. EBBY, Chm'n,
- D. R. BIGLOW,
- J. R. JACKSON,
- H. C. MOSELY,
- W. J. WRIGHT.

### Union Meeting.

A portion of the citizens of Thurston county met at Nathan Eaton's in Chambers' plain on Monday, January 9th, 1854, to consider on the course which the political parties have taken in the recent nominations of candidates to represent the people of Thurston county.

On motion, Joseph White was called to the chair and J. H. Conner appointed secretary.

It was moved, seconded, and adopted by the meeting that the chair appoint a committee of three to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting, when on motion, W. S. Parsons, Nathan Eaton, and T. W. Glasgow was appointed said committee, and after due consideration the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the nominations made by both the whig and democratic parties are unfair and contrary to the will of the people.

Resolved, That we the citizens of that portion of Thurston county are determined not to support the whole ticket of either party.

Resolved, That we are in favor of nominating a ticket irrespective of party but the best men of both parties.

Resolved, That we take measures to bring about a mass meeting for the purpose of nominating a union ticket.

Resolved, That we recommend that the citizens of the different portions of the county be requested to meet en masse at Judge Yantes' on Saturday, the 21st day of Jan., 1854, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the council and House of Representatives of the county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the "Washington Pioneer" for publication.

JOSEPH WHITE, Chm'n.

J. H. CONNER, Sec'y.

### To the Voters of Pierce County.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Pierce county, called together without distinction of party at Balch's Warehouse, Steilacoom, Dec. 24th, on motion of Capt. Bacheider, T. M. Chambers was called to the chair, and John O. Cole appointed secretary.

Col. Wallace was called upon to state the object of the meeting, viz: the nomination of candidates for the Legislature, irrespective of party,—a union ticket that should comprise the strength of the county.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Abner Martin, J. B. Webber, J. P. Lecky, Wm. B. Wilton and L. J. Keach, to make nominations. After mature deliberation the committee presented the following list of candidates:

For the Council—CAPT. LAFAYETTE BALCH.

For Representatives—J. M. CHAPMAN, L. F. THOMPSON, W. P. DOUGHERTY.

The nominations received the unanimous approval of the meeting, and on motion it was resolved that they should receive the entire support of Pierce county.

On motion, these proceedings were ordered to be published in the Washington Pioneer.

T. M. CHAMBERS, Chm'n.

JOHN O. COLE, Sec'y.

It has been discovered that a speech delivered in the Massachusetts State Convention by Mr. A. L. Strong, a delegate from the western part of the State, was, by some mistake or other, printed almost verbatim thirty years ago. Some go so far as to charge the gentleman with plagiarism. He meets the charge, however, by saying that he did not steal the speech, but that he inherited it from his father, by whom it was written, spoken, and printed thirty years ago, when he, the present Mr. Strong, was too young to attend to the matter himself.

Conscience is the best friend we have; with it we may bid defiance to man, without it, all the friends in the world can be of no use.

THE PIONEER.  
Olympia, Washington Territory,  
Saturday, January 11, 1851.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.  
"Truth crush'd to earth will rise again  
The eternal years of God are here."

Democratic Nominations.  
FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

COLUMBIA LANCASTER,  
OF CLARK COUNTY.  
THURSTON COUNTY  
FOR COUNCILMEN,  
DANIEL R. BIGELOW,  
STEPHEN D. RUDELL.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,  
LEONARD D. DURGIN,  
GEORGE GALLAGHER,  
DAVID SHELTON,  
ANDREW J. CHAMBERS.

PIERCE COUNTY  
FOR COUNCILMEN,  
WM. P. DOUGHERTY.  
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,  
L. F. THOMPSON,  
THOMAS TALLENTIRE,  
JOHN M. CHAPMAN.

KING COUNTY  
FOR COUNCILMAN,  
G. N. MCCONAHA.  
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
WM. HEBBER.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.  
FOR COUNCILMAN,  
W. T. SAYWARD.  
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
H. H. MCNAIR.

Our Nominee for Congress—general satisfaction—Union of the Sound and Columbia River.  
The result of the deliberation of the Territorial convention at Cowlitz Landing, (convened on the 2d inst.), and the unanimity with which all the delegates in attendance from the Sound concur in expressing their convictions, that under the circumstances the nomination of COLUMBIA LANCASTER was the most fortunate selection that could have been made—coupled with the assurance that it is their determination to extend to him a cordial, energetic and united support; and add to this the positive manner in which the democratic committee, selected by the convention from the north, the south and the centre, have responded to the requirements of the convention in their address to the democracy of the Territory—planting themselves firmly by the side of the nominee, and calling upon the whole democratic family within our borders to ground the arms of sectional rebellion, now rendered useless by the extermination of the object which called them forth, and enjoying upon them, as they desire not to renew a buried strife, that the now united democracy move forward in solid column on the 30th day of January next—not armed in the panoply of sectional bitterness for mutual harm—but on to the ballot box, with a ballot on which it is earnestly recommended will be inscribed the name of COLUMBIA LANCASTER, in whose person the democracy of the Sound and Columbia river now centre their future hopes of union, harmony and victory. The ratification meeting, too, which was held in Olympia, on Saturday last, after the arrival of Judge Lancaster, and the apparent ease with which he appeared to convince the large assemblage of the rectitude and consistency of his former political acts—the clearness with which he explained all his past positions, and future designs should be so fortunate as to be honored by the suffrages of the people of this Territory with a seat in Congress, elicited for him marked respect, esteem and applause, and he was fully recognized and endorsed, cheerfully and unanimously as our first democratic candidate for delegate.

We have ever held to the opinion, that it is not the province of a political journalist to follow, and not manufacture public opinion, in the selection of public official servants; and entertaining those sentiments, we have studiously avoided, editorially, in giving any expression in favor or against the claims of any of the candidates which partial friends may have suggested to be canvassed by the convention. A diversity of opinion has existed in the public mind, with regard to the availability, competency and democratic soundness of several of the gentlemen whose names have been connected with the office of delegate, and we presume that there are very few voters in the Territory that have not given expression in reference thereto. But when an intelligent democratic convention, duly assembled, conducted on honorable principles, and representing every county in the Territory, proclaims a final unanimous choice of its nominee, the endorsement is of too high a character to lead to a question of his democracy—and all individual preference

should be at once swallowed up in the great principles which it is to be expected he will firmly support, and cheerfully and diligently carry out and guard.  
The triumphant election of Judge Lancaster is beyond the shadow of a shade of doubt, and whatever discussions may exist in the several counties in the election of legislative officers, on him, we apprehend, will centre the undivided strength of the party.

We look upon the nomination as exceedingly propitious, filling up at once, and we trust forever, the unfortunate breach which has heretofore presented a formidable barrier to the interchange of amicable relationship between the northern and southern portions of our Territory. All sectional political feeling must now be at an end. The storm of disaffection which for some years has been rising and gathering strength in the south, has now met a counter current from the north—their qualities were neutralized, albeit they mingled angrily for a time, and a calm has succeeded by a unanimous determination that the elements in all their force be directed upon a common foe.

The prudent action of the convention is worthy of all commendation, as the position of delegates was one of the most delicate character. The anomalous position of our Territory, containing two great thoroughfares—one on the border, the other near the present peopled centre—the population extending along either side, with its nucleus near the head—divided in interest, in social relations, and in everything calculated to lead the people of the respective localities not to fraternize in anything; and yet the whole Territory was represented—concession was made, a nomination effected, and the convention dissolved with an interchange of the most friendly expressions of regard, and a determination to carry their nominee triumphantly through the campaign.

The first blow for the organization and union of the democracy of the Territory has been struck. The democracy may well exult, and feel proud of the action of their delegates, in the prospect that the democracy of Puget Sound and the Columbia river are now bound together with "bands of iron" and with "hooks of steel."

Gov. STEVENS.—The Governor took his departure for a trip down the Sound on Monday last, on board the "Sarah Stone," and will probably touch at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, before his return. We understand the object of his tour is to institute an investigation into the condition of Indian affairs in that direction—to make a reconnaissance of a suitable place for the depot of the Pacific railway, (as connected with his recent exploration,) as also of the Islands in the Canal de Arro. The governor from the commencement, has gone to work in good earnest, and is all energy. He will return towards the close of the month.

LEWIS COUNTY TICKET.—We received a notice this week, signed by twelve democrats of Lewis county, calling a convention at Cowlitz Landing, on Wednesday the 11th inst., for the purpose of remodeling the former representative ticket, and we will, therefore, this week, withhold its publication as originally inserted. Judge Catlin and Mr. H. Miles, it will be remembered, were the nominees for the council. We should be highly pleased to see them here, associated with two other good democrats from Lewis.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—In another column will be found the proceedings of the meeting of the democrats of Thurston county, held at this place, on Saturday last, endorsing the action of the territorial convention, and pledging to the nominee an undivided support. We earnestly believe that Judge LANCASTER will be elected over his opponent with a heavier majority, proportionately, than Gen. Lane triumphed over Judge Skinner in Oregon.

The bark "Ork" Capt. Oaks, arrived at Seattle on the 11th inst., 6 days from San Francisco—to load with lumber, consigned to master.

The Bark "Sarah Warren," Capt. D. J. Gove arrived yesterday afternoon, 18 days from San Francisco—freight for Seilacoom and Olympia. Reports very heavy weather at sea, and 8 other vessels coming up for different ports on the Sound. We are indebted to Capt. Gove for late San Francisco papers.

The Brig "John Davis" Capt. Pray arrived at Seattle on 11th inst. 5 days from San Francisco.

One Brig in sight from the port of Seattle, supposed to be the Loneas.

PARKER & COLTER'S Express, for Oregon California & the Atlantic States will close on Monday, January 22d, connecting with the well known House of Adams & Co.

Our readers must excuse the dearth of news which our columns have exhibited for the last week or two, after the election is over we will make up for short comings on that score.

Address of the Democratic and Whig Committees—The Bifurcation.

We publish in today's paper the address of the whig territorial central committee, authorized by their recent convention at this place, not only because we are paid for so doing, but the more willingly in order that a comparison may be instituted between its weakness, and the able and comprehensive political views set forth on the first page of the present number—the result of the requirement of the democratic territorial convention.

All are aware how difficult it is to review a production that contains absolutely nothing—how futile it is to attempt to divest a phantom of the habiliments of corporeal life, or attack or investigate principles where none are presented. Such being the case we will content ourselves with simply replying to some of the words contained in the whig address. And we would here take occasion to remark that as the committee would wish to attribute the organization of parties to our federal officials, "fresh from the fashionable circles of Washington city"—"who owe not only the position they occupy to a party President, and their presence amongst us," it would have been well for them to have enquired what position their candidate—Col. WALLACE, has occupied towards a party president, and why he is now amongst us. Did they not know that he is "fresh" from the position of Receiver in a Land office in Iowa—recently dismissed, and that from the moment his foot pressed the soil of this territory up to the hour of his nomination, we are creditably informed he has presented himself prominently before the people as a delegate to congress—virtually eliciting, if not urging, whig organization, to the end that he might obtain a position secured and laid open by a democratic administration, and be enabled to mix with the 'FASHIONABLE' circles of Washington city, at the present session of congress.

Our territorial officers came here to occupy places vouchsafed and required through the action of a democratic administration; they have discharged, and are at present engaged in a vigorous discharge of their duties, and whiggery need not expect to detract from them a reputation which they are destined to secure, in the faithful fulfilment of the same.

But they say the only press in the territory has turned democratic—has commenced a war upon whiggery, and that such a state of things cannot passively be submitted to, and then close their address by asking a few questions, as arguments why Col. Wallace should be elected! How conclusive and convincing!

We ask the unbiased of all parties to read the bold and stirring address to the democracy—the doctrines advanced, and the platform there laid down, and carefully compare it with the passive, weak and foundationless address of the whig central committee, and then honestly determine upon the relative merits of the claims of parties to the suffrages of the people.

To the complaint of the whig committee that a democratic press has been arrayed against that party, we would say we have no desire to stifle an expression of public sentiment in consequence—knowing that giving publicity to all such documents as the whig circular, can only have a tendency to weaken the cause of whiggery, and render doubly certain the triumph of democratic men and measures.

Fellow-democrats, read and ponder well the truths contained in the democratic address, that you may be fully prepared on the 30th day of January, to deposit your votes for COLUMBIA LANCASTER.

MR. GALLAGHER.—We are informed that Mr. Gallagher will decline being a candidate, on the representative ticket of Thurston county at the approaching election, if the democracy of Shoalwater Bay will select a candidate in his stead; which proposition he has transmitted to that part of the country some time since. The interests of that part of the country would, we think, be as jealously guarded, and as carefully looked after by Mr. G., as any person they could send from that quarter, and we hope they will not need to his proposition, as we should like to see the original ticket carried triumphantly through. But if they do acquiesce in his desires, we trust they will select a man upon whom the whole democracy of the county can unite and elect.

TICKETS.—The democracy of the several counties are reminded that should they wish to procure printed tickets for the approaching election it would be well for them to make application at as early a day as possible to insure attention. Delay may place it out of our power to accommodate them.

We would call the particular attention of the democracy to the address of the democratic committee on our first page.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LATE TERRITORIAL Democratic Convention.

Held at Cowlitz Landing, Lewis County, Washington Territory, Jan. 2d, 1851.

The delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M. On motion of H. Miles, Col. L. N. ELEY was called to the chair, pro. tem., and U. E. HICKS, was chosen secretary. On motion of D. R. Bigelow, a committee of three were appointed to examine the credentials of delegates and report thereon. After a short absence, the committee on credentials made the following report:

Mr. President: Your committee to whom was referred the credentials of delegates, beg leave to report that they find the following named gentlemen to be duly appointed delegates to attend this convention from their respective counties. From the county of King, Col. McConaha, Dr. Wright and Wm. Hebbner; Pierce county, L. F. Thompson, L. A. Smith, Thomas Tallentire, H. C. Moseley, and Peter Butler; those failing to attend make proxies of those attending. Thurston county, S. D. Rudell, J. K. Hurd, D. R. Bigelow, Louis Ensign, George Gallagher, C. Ethridge, L. Durgin and U. E. Hicks—Mr. Rudell making Mr. Durgin his proxy. Island county, Messrs. I. N. Eley, Smith and Linsdale, Lewis county, Seth Catlin, J. L. Mitchell, C. C. Pagett, H. Miles, J. R. Jackson and Edward Spencer—Mr. Coleman representing Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Crawford representing Mr. Catlin. And your committee further report that there are no delegates in attendance from the counties of Clark, Pacific and Jefferson.

D. R. Bigelow, Ch'n.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the report of the committee was received and adopted as the sense of the convention. On motion of Mr. Ensign, the convention proceeded to elect permanent officers—Col. McConaha, was chosen President, and by acclamation, Mr. U. E. Hicks, was chosen Secretary.

On taking the chair, Col. McConaha addressed the convention at considerable length, exhorting the members to be actuated by a spirit of disinterestedness, reminding them that the true democratic motto was "every thing for measure nothing for men." He continued his remarks at some length, entering into the merits of the principles of the party, and clearly showing the necessity of a full fair and honest organization of the same. He was loudly applauded in the course of his remarks.

Col. Eley, moved that the delegates from Lewis be authorized to cast the vote for Pacific county. Agreed to. Mr. Miles moved that the delegation from Island county be empowered to cast the vote of Jefferson county. On motion of Col. Eley, Peter Crawford, a citizen of Lewis county, was authorized to cast the vote of Clark county.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the convention adjourned until 6 o'clock, P. M.

6 o'clock, P. M.  
The convention met pursuant to adjournment. On motion of Col. Eley, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of five to wait upon Messrs. Lancaster and Chenoweth, to wit: Messrs. Eley, Wright, Hurd, Miles and Moseley, requesting the aforesaid gentlemen to address the convention, and define their positions as candidates, and also to state whether the democracy of Clark county would abide the decision of the convention. Judge Lancaster addressed the convention at great length, avowing his wish to see the democratic party organized, but asked until Tuesday, 12th inst., to consider whether or not he would suffer his name to be used as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Chenoweth addressed the convention in a manly and eloquent manner, declaring that he was not himself a candidate for congress, but that he was a democrat, ever had been, and ever would be a democrat; that he believed in organization of the democratic party; that when a nomination was made in accordance with democratic usage, all true democrats would not only submit to the same, but devote their time, means and talents to secure the success of the democratic nominee. He pledged himself, and said he believed the democrats of Clark county would cheerfully support the nominee of the convention. The convention was further addressed by Judge Lancaster, followed by Messrs. McCabe, Bigelow, Anderson and McConaha until a late hour, the best of feelings existing in the convention, when finally

On motion of Mr. Gallagher, the convention adjourned to meet on Tuesday at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday 3d.  
Convention met pursuant to adjournment. It having been suggested that Clark county was entitled to more than nine delegates, on motion of Col. Eley, a committee was appointed to examine the apportionment of representation due the several counties.

During the absence of the committee, Judge Lancaster appeared before the convention, and in an able and eloquent speech, applauded the action of the convention, declared that he would abide its decision, and use all his power and influence to secure the election of the nominee. Said that he was in the hands of his democratic brethren; said that he came to lay down himself and lay down his political friends upon the altar of democracy. He was greeted with shouts of applause. At the close of his remarks, the committee on apportionment, through their chairman, Col. I. N. Eley, submitted a very able, lucid and comprehensive report, showing that Clark county was not entitled to more than nine delegates, and that the apportionment made by Gov. Stevens was the most equitable and correct that could possibly have been made.

On motion of Mr. Hurd of Thurston, the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.  
Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The counties being called and it appearing that they were all fully and fairly represented, the President announced that nominations were then in order. Mr. Gallagher of Thurston, nominated J. Patton Anderson; Mr. Moseley of Pierce, nominated Dr. John M. Haden; Mr. Mitchell of Lewis, put in nomination Hon. F. A. Chenoweth; Mr. Crawford of Lewis, put in nomination Hon. Columbia Lancaster. It having been stated by the respective friends of the gentlemen put in nomination, that they would cheerfully abide the decision of the convention; Mr. Mitchell of Lewis moved that the convention vote viva voce; Mr. Miles of Lewis moved to amend by inserting the word ballot instead of viva voce—the amendment carried; whereupon Col. Eley of Island offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That no person be deemed the nominee of this convention without receiving two-thirds of all the votes authorized to be cast.  
Mr. Smith, of Island, offered the following amendment, to wit: that for the first five ballots, if no candidate should be nominated, the two thirds rule should be dropped and the majority rule prevail.  
The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Smith, Bigelow, Hurd, Wright and others. This vote being taken the amendment was lost. The question then recurring on the original motion, Mr. Eley, advocating its adoption, and Mr. Hicks, of Thurston, opposing.

Matification Meeting.

At a meeting of the democracy held in the town of Olympia on Saturday the 7th day of January, for the purpose of listening to an explanation from Columbia Lancaster, the nominee of the democratic party for delegate to Congress, respecting charges that had been preferred against him by some persons, touching his course in Oregon, Col. G. N. McConaha was called to the chair, and A. B. Rabbeson appointed secretary.

After the object of the meeting was stated by the chair in a few pertinent remarks, Judge Lancaster was introduced and was listened to with marked attention. He stated that in going to Oregon City as the seat of government instead of Salem—which some had objected to—he acted from a conviction of duty, and if he erred, he claimed to be honest in that error. Another charge that had been made against him, he said, was that he had failed to represent his council district in the legislative assembly of Oregon at a time when his services were much needed, and had refused or neglected to send his resignation to the governor in time to have an election called to select a man to fill his place, which he demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt to be without foundation in truth. Furthermore, he said it was charged against him that he opposed the division of the territory, which he also denied, and challenged any one to show wherein he had opposed in word or deed that division. He replied to many other charges of minor importance, and his speech throughout was thorough and eloquent vindication of his former course, and was received with marked attention and applause.

After Judge Lancaster had concluded, D. R. Bigelow, Esq., arose and in a few remarks gave his reasons for supporting Judge Lancaster in convention, stating that he revered him as a man, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the democracy of Thurston county adopt the Hon. Columbia Lancaster as the democratic nominee for delegate to Congress.

After a few remarks from Mr. Wiley and Col. Eley in accordance with the above resolution, it was passed unanimously. The meeting was then addressed by Col. McConaha at some length, which was very favorably received.

Loud call was then made for Gov. Stevens, whereupon that gentleman arose and in a neat speech stated that Columbia Lancaster had been recommended to him by persons in the States, whose integrity he knew to be above suspicion, to be a man in whom he might well confide—that, in what he was a worthy democrat and an honest man.

After the Governor had concluded, the meeting on motion dissolved.  
G. N. MCCONAHA, Ch'n.  
A. B. RABBESON, Sec'y.

For the Washington Pioneer.  
MR. EDITOR—History informs that the favorite policy of Theodosius of old, was always to attack his enemies with all his energies and resources of his vast empire, and thus endeavor to crush and annihilate them at one fell swoop. Your article in the last Pioneer, headed the "One Horse Ticket," was certainly grand, magnificent and crushing, after the manner of the great General of Antiquity, but here the parallel fails;—he always had an enemy in front, something tangible, palpable to oppose, and never gathered his powers to fight a wind mill or other ephemeral fabrication of the brain. What an avalanche of invective! what a torrent of acrimonious tirade and burst of indignant feeling, but what! what a shameful waste of ammunition you display against what? Simply because Col. Simmons feels, and has had the independence to express his disapproval of the proceedings of the Olympia Democratic Convention. Well, sir, the Col. stands alone, those proceedings have given great umbrage to numerous sterling old democrats, who cannot help seeing, for it is plain that he "that runs may read"—that the old pioneers of the country, they led the van, brought the country into being, and suffered all the hardships and privations incident to such undertakings, have been most shamefully overlooked, disregarded and trodden under foot by those who at the last hour have come in to gather where they have not sown, and appropriate to themselves all the honor, all the ability, and all the offices of the Territory. Is this not the case? You know it well, and if you had any doubts, look over the nominations to the assembly—five out of six, new men—and of these some new fledged democrats, and others lukewarm towards the organization of the Territory, darning it with faint praise when first the joyful news was heard. No party discipline, no devotion to the true spirit of democracy can ever require tame submission to such glaring acts of injustice; and such weakness and fatuity as is only equalled by the wigs in their ridiculous nomination of Delegate to Congress.

And then again the Democratic convention at the Cowlitz, surely the wits of Macbeth must have presided there.

"Black spirits and white,  
Red spirits and gray,  
Mingle, mingle, mingle,  
You that mingle may."

And from the boiling caldron lo! a prodigy came forth, who, having opened his eyes after a Rip Van Winkle sleep, must be sent to Washington to advocate those measures which originated during his slumbers, and towards which he is notoriously indifferent. The setting Goose always returns to her nest regardless of any change during its temporary absence, and the hermit of Cato

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of this convention be due to the President for the impartial manner in which he has presided over our deliberations; also to the Secretary for the arduous duties which he has performed.  
On motion, the convention adjourned sine die.

G. N. MCCONAHA, Pres't.  
U. E. HICKS, Sec'y.

NEWS BY EXPRESS.—We are indebted to the indomitable PARKER, of Parker & Colter's Express, for papers 24 hours in advance of the time the mail is due at this office. Parker "is bound to run all night" as he most certainly did on this occasion, to be ahead of every body having news, and he brings us an interesting supply which we will present to our readers next week. Thanks to the Express. May it be adequately sustained.

The name of Mr. HEBBER, of King, and not Mr. WRIGHT, should have been attached to the address of the Democratic committee on our first page.

people can know of no interests separate from the Columbia river.

We think that Col. Simmons has a perfect right, as a genuine Democrat, and a well wisher to the entire Territory, to make an effort to raise the old Democrats and to get the old trees not put in the shade by sprouting scrubs. Let the true Democrats arise in their strength, combat to a man and see that fair and equal balanced justice is dealt out to them, or if not they may have the gratification of watching the hearing of a "One Horse" Congress held at Panama or some other place between this and Washington City. Such things have happened before, and even fools will learn in the school of experience.

"ONE OF THEM."

As there appears to be a "free fight" going on, we care not, nor will we hesitate to publish any abuse that may be heaped on us. We expect it. And did we not receive it, public and private, we should not think we were acting in the legitimate discharge of our duty to the party. In this instance, however, we will place ourself right. In the above we are charged with leveling an avalanche of invective—a torrent of acrimonious tirade and burst of indignant feeling against Col. M. T. SIMMONS, because he chose to disapprove the course of the Thurston county Democratic convention. Now such is not the fact. As a man—a private citizen—an old settler, and an old pioneer of the country, we presume we have as much respect and genuine regard for the Col. as "ONE OF THEM." But we do deny his right, (he claiming to be a democrat, and advocate of its principles,) of nominating a ticket for legislative officers, composed of men who profess to be democrats, without their knowledge or consent, after the regular nominations have been made—supposing that those very men would sustain the action of the convention, and thus requiring us to shoulder any responsibility which might result from the publication of their names on his ticket. The question as presented to our mind was—shall a large convention determine who our legislative officers shall be, or shall that decision be made by Col. Simmons?

One word with regard to old settlers. As party lines had been drawn it was necessary to hold a convention to select candidates for the legislature. That convention was called—due notice thereof was given and extensively circulated, and the nominations made. Now why was not ALL the old democratic settlers here to look after the interests of those who are said to be "most shamefully overlooked, disregarded, and trodden under foot?" And with regard to "new-fledged democrats," we would only say, that all those who could and did not attend the convention, and now find fault with the nominations, their demerit is certainly of a very questionable character.

The attempt to disparage the action of the Territorial convention in the nomination of Judge LANCASTER, and the closing attempt at ridicule will fail of its object.—The democracy have endorsed him and the democracy will sustain him. As he pursues his way he leaves conviction behind him—conviction of the rectitude of his official acts and political life. Libels and jeers "as like young chickens and may come home to roost." The words "log cabin" and "hard cider" on one occasion were rendered, talismanic, and turned the tables in a different direction from what was intended, and elected a President. The "one horse" suggestion will prove an equally advantageous "catch word" in the present instance, but most disastrous to the hopes of a trace of Col's. who seek to use it as a club for self destruction.

Judge S. S. Ford, and Mr. T. W. Glasgow having authorized us to withdraw their names from the ticket published last week, Col. M. T. SIMMONS further desires us to withdraw the names of all except as follows:

**INDEPENDENT Democratic Ticket.**

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,  
**COL. M. T. SIMMONS,**  
OF THURSTON COUNTY.

FOR COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE,  
**ORINGTON CUSHMAN.**

**ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!**

A ratification and mass meeting of the Democracy of Pierce county, will be held in "Tallentire's precinct," on Saturday the 21st day of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The candidates for the legislature, and others, will address the people.

Per Order.

**Auction, Auction.**

WE shall close out our present stock of goods at Public Auction, on Saturday January 21, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M.

**PARKER & COLTER.**

ANDREW J. MOSES, Auctioneer.

January 19th, '54.

### TO THE VOTERS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Having been appointed by the late Whig Territorial Convention a *Central Committee* for the Territory of Washington, we take occasion thus to address you. It may be proper to mention to the masses which have made such a course necessary. Till the arrival of the Government officials in our Territory, but little was said or done—nor Whigs nor Democrats manifested the desire to see a *political* organization, believing as they did that *constitutional* rights were of vital importance; that laws enacted by our Legislative Assembly intended to promote the general welfare would benefit alike all parties; that in our infancy, together with our sparseness of population, it would be better to select men to fill the offices of the country because of their intelligence and virtue rather than with a view to their political preferences.—This reasonable and patriotic feeling was soon made to yield to the wishes of those who were not only the position they held to a *party President*, but their presence among us.

The only press in our Territory (which was neutral in politics), is made to change its neutral color and assume the garb suited to the tastes of those who are fresh from the fashionable circles at Washington City.—In this new dress, on its first appearance, the war whoop is sounded—"Rally, Democrats, Rally," is the cry, and "down with the Whigs" is heard. "War to the knife, and knife to the hilt" is the character of that war which they propose to carry on. Under these circumstances, as descendants of such political ancestors as CLAY and WEBSTER, "who though dead, yet speak," and with such living champions of our faith as EVERETT, FILLMORE and CRITCHELLEN, we should be faithless and recant in default of duty and obligation had we remained passive.

A meeting of Whigs was called to take counsel together. Although strangers to each other—coming from all sections of our common country—natives of Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western States—forgetting sections and localities—we knew but one policy: That we would rally under and around a National Whig standard and strike with our whole force against the old enemy and for the whole country; that a Territorial Convention, reflecting the will of our political friends in the several counties, should be called to meet at Olympia on the 21st of January, 1854, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for Delegate to Congress—and that a full representation might be present from every county, notice was given by printed and written circulars, and through the "Oregonian" newspaper published at Portland, Oregon, and distributed in all the counties.

The Convention met on the day appointed—a numerous attendance of Whigs were present, but on organizing we found only one half of the counties represented. This circumstance was embarrassing to the convention. We were not willing however to ascribe as a reason for absence a feeling of indifference as to the union and harmony of the Whig Party, or the triumph of their candidate, but rather to the distance that many would have to travel at this inclement season. We knew no sectional strife at our meeting—we felt none. Encouraged by a consciousness of the motives impelling us onward, we agreed upon the name of COL. WILLIAM H. WALLACE, of Pierce county, as the choice of the Convention for the office of Delegate to Congress, with a strong and abiding faith that the announcement would be acceptable to every Whig in the Territory.

We need not assure you that Col. WALLACE is a good Whig—but we may with propriety say that he is a man of remarkable eloquence, firm judgment, enlarged experience, industrious habits, great energy of character and a bona fide citizen of our Territory.

Whigs of Washington, such is the candidate with which you have been presented for your suffrages. Will you not then with responsive voice, and as with one voice, shout "Wallace and victory?" Do you desire appropriations of money from the National Treasury to open roads in our infant Territory? then vote for the man who can consistently make known those wishes.—Does your Territory need Light Houses for the safety of her commerce, vote for that party who have ever fostered that great interest. Do your Mechanical interests need to be cared for, then who so well calculated as a member of that party who give American ship builders a preference in the carrying trade? Do your Agricultural interest need attention, then who so capable as a member of that school of Statesmen who give a home market for the produce of our farmers? Do we desire a union with our Atlantic States with bonds of Iron? Do we want the great Pacific Railroad to terminate in our borders? Then give evidence by your votes that on this great question you are in earnest. The man who says he is for this great measure and votes for a party who deny the power to the only creative agency in its construction is virtually against it.

Whigs, you are told by men high in authority that a Whig Delegate to Washington could effect no good—that the Democracy are in power. If this statement is true it is cause of alarm. Is justice to be withheld from a Whig constituency because they will not elect to office Democrats? If this be true, what becomes of the freedom of election? It is false. This declaration is a slander on the National Administration, and is only made to have its influence on this election.

Whigs, let us rally as one man—the signs of the times are ominous. New York, Maine, and Massachusetts have taken the

lead. The Whigs are not all dead—or if dead, an active resurrection has begun.—Fall in a line then, and let us be but one to our souls and our consciences, we will triumphantly elect Col. WALLACE our Delegate on the 30th January 1854.

G. HAYS,  
G. A. PARKER,  
G. A. LATHROP,  
Central Committee.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS several persons have recently settled on the lands of the Pierce county Agricultural Company situated in Pierce county, Washington Territory, and whereas, I am certain to serve personal notice of trespass upon certain of such persons, on account of absence from their homes on said lands, I take this method to notify all whom it may concern of the boundaries of the tract of land claimed by said Company, to wit:

The boundary line commences at the N. W. corner of the claim, from a stake in the ground near high water mark, on the shore of Puget's Sound, and thence in an easterly direction and bearing of certain trees in its neighborhood, said stake is about one and a third miles S. by E. of the entrance of Steilacoom creek, and about half a mile S. of W. B. Holt's house. The boundary line runs thence in an easterly direction, although generally more or less as the line does about four miles to a stake at the N. W. corner of Holt's swamp, including the road plain N. of Steilacoom creek, as well as Palahit prairie, and swamp; thence about S. E. by E. one and a quarter miles; thence in a general course of S. N. E. fourteen miles to a stake in the ground, near the road to Wallawalla; thence in a S. westerly direction to a stake in the ground at Niqually river, fourteen and a half miles; thence in a north westerly direction following for most of the course, the main north of the Niqually river, about sixteen and a half miles to a stake in the ground on the shore of Puget's Sound; thence to the point of commencement about eleven and a half miles along the shore of Puget's Sound in a N. easterly direction.

And whereas the Pierce's Sound Agricultural Company was by its agents in the exclusive occupancy and use, as it terms, lands of other persons as property, on the 1st of June, 1849, and for a long time previously, of the part of land comprised within the above described boundary lines. I hereby give notice that all persons who settle within said boundaries are trespassers under the following clause of the fourth article of the Treaty made and concluded between Great Britain and the United States, June 15th, 1846, to wit: "The lands, lands, and other property of every description belonging to the Pierce's Sound Agricultural Company on the North side of the Columbia river shall be confined to said company."

W. P. THOMPSON,  
19 3/4 Agt. Puget's Sound Agricultural Co., Nisqually.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whose business location is in Boston, Mass., holds a donation of six hundred and forty acres of land at each of its several mission stations in Washington and Oregon territories, to wit: one in the Cascade country, one in the Nea Perce country, and one in the Spokane country, under the law law organization; the Territory of Oregon, and reserved to said Board, in the act organizing the Territory of Washington.

All persons are hereby notified not to settle upon said lands, or in any way trespass upon said stations as the said Board claims, and holds said lands in conformity to the aforesaid act.

ELKANAH WALKER,  
CUSHING ELLIS,  
Agents of A. B. C. F. M.

19 3/4

### Flour, Sugar, Candles.

TUESDAY received per brig "G. W. Kendall" from San Francisco a full supply of Groceries and Provisions, among which are the following—

Flour—133 quarter sacks, sweet and good.  
Clear Bacon—the very best.  
S. I. Sugar No 1—crushed and powdered sugars.  
Adamantine Candles.  
Syrup in kegs, genuine Sugar House.  
Molasses in half barrels—Chili beans.  
Cans Meal—fine and coarse rock salt.  
Hams and shoulders, sugar cured.  
Corned Beef and Pork in 5 lbs.  
Mackerel No 1 in half barrels.  
Butter, Raisins, Dried Currants,  
Sap, English and American,  
Saleratus, Pickles, Sardines,  
Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. &c.

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS,  
Olympia Jan 6. 4t

### Store at Tumwater.

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS have just opened at their New Store at Tumwater, near the sawmill of Messrs. Ward & Hays, an entirely fresh and desirable assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which being designed to accommodate the farmers of Thurston county in particular, is respectfully offered to their notice. Their stock comprises every article of groceries and provisions of superior quality, at prices uniform with those of Olympia and will, as soon as practicable, comprise a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.

Olympia, January 7, 4t.

### STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber whilst on a visit to Olympia, about the 25th December last, a large white horse with grey mane and tail, six or seven years of age—the tail rather short, and a very hard trotter. No brands or marks at the time said horse was lost. Any person giving any information, if strayed, where I can get him, or the detection of the thief, if stolen, will on apprehension or return, be liberally rewarded.

JOHN R. JACKSON,  
Aurora, Lewis co., Jan. 7th, 19 1/2.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against trading or negotiating with Q. A. Brooks for any land or parcels of land adjacent to the town of Olympia, and for which he professes to hold a deed from me. The possession of said land will be opposed by me on the ground of want of consideration, and other good and sufficient reasons.

EDMUND SYLVESTER,  
Olympia, Jan. 9, '54.

### J. B. WEIR, PROVISION MERCHANT,

OFFERS FOR SALE,  
600 FIRKINS Choice Orange County BUTTER.  
300 cases refined LARD in 10 and 20 lb. tins.  
100 lbs Red Lead, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c.

J. B. WEIR,  
15 1/2 48 Front street, San Francisco.

### P. KEACH & CO.,

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED per brig G. W. Kendall, a large and extensive assortment of choice goods, which they offer for sale, in their new and improved store, at lower rates than any other house on Puget Sound. Their supply consists of, in part,

FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER,  
TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR,  
Dried apples, preserved fruit, molasses, honey, &c.

Biggins

Of every variety and quality, in cases and casks.

Dry Goods and Clothing.

Heavy Dress and household goods, such as, heavy dress coats—family easer and Business suits—mountain jackets—cloth, casimere, silk and wool vest—suits—grey flannel over shirts, fine white, Red blue and grey flannel, check and hickory Johnny Linen, cotton, linen, check and hickory shirts—gray, mixed and white flannel under shirts and drawers—furry pants, dresses, linseys, alpaca, mousseline, shirting and sheeting, ticking, red and white flannel, easer, velvet, mouseline, tape, lace, ribbon and cotton thread, silk, twist, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For gents, ladies, boys and misses, children and babies, heavy and fine.

Hats and Caps.

Mohair, Kosuth, Mexican, brack and easer, heavy hats, navy and Boston glazed caps, childrens fancy hats.

A Very Large Supply of cooking stoves, premium new, and western world of all different sizes, office and parlor stoves.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of fine ware, cutlery and carpenters tools, in ware wood ware and glass ware of every description, powder, shot, tinware, brass and iron, besides hundreds of articles not mentioned above.

The Inhabitants of W. T. are invited to call and see P. Keach & Co., at their new store in Steilacoom City, Steilacoom City, Jan. 7, '54.

### TAMMANY HALL!

Dry Goods, Groceries, AND CLOTHING STORE!

WATERMAN & GOLDMAN

HAVING REMOVED their store one door south of their former stand, on Main street, originally known as the "Olympia Market," would respectfully announce that it is generally conceded their present location is considered to be about what "Tammany Hall" is to the city of New York—the great emporium of the regular receipt and distribution of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, Chicken fixtures and common things, Ready-made Clothing—warranted to fit or no sale. Call and examine our stock. We charge nothing for showing our assortment.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853. 15f

### SELLING OFF TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

THE subscriber offers the balance of his stock at very low prices, consisting of—Superior Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows—Conductors Patent Bedsteads, Cotton Calico, Cheaper ready-made—Plumbers, extra pipe joints—Straw cutters, Bake ovens, Chopping axes, Broad axes, Axes, extra heavy log axes, Wagon boxes, axe handles, Fancy Willow baskets, Bushel baskets, 20 cent—Wall paper 16 cents a roll—Rheumatic Lament—3 1/2 lb. molasses at 40 cts per gallon—Door locks, Fire Pans, and other hardware—Groceries &c. all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. C. FORY,  
At Simmons' Old Stand,  
Olympia, 31st December. 17 3/4

Henry C. Temple, District Court, Pierce County, vs. William Campbell, Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Henry C. Temple plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.

This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.  
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Frederic Babjohns, District Court, Pierce County, vs. William B. Bolton, and Peter S. Wilson, Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 9th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Frederic Babjohns plaintiff, against William B. Bolton and Peter S. Wilson defendants, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.

This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.  
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

### Insolution!

THE co-partnership existing under the name and style of Parker, Colter & Co. expires this day by limitation. All those indebted to the above firm will please call and settle their accounts as soon as possible. All persons having claims on the above firm, must present them for payment before the first of February, 1854.

The business of the above firm will be settled by PARKER & COLTER.  
Olympia, January 31, 1854.

### Co-partnership.

I AM designated have entered into partnership, and will continue the business under the name of Parker & Colter.

HENRY V. COLTER, JOHN G. PARKER, JR.,  
January 13th, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, not to trespass upon the claim formerly occupied by a MISSIONARY STATION, on Whidbey's Island adjoining Mr. Fry's claim. Nov 23.

### WASHINGTON HOTEL,

THE LONG PINE TREE IN FRONT.  
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.

A Lavatory Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto: "Clean Beds and Warm Rooms."

October 1, 1853. LEWIS ENSIGN, 40f.

### MANSION HOUSE.

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

Olympia, Dec. 1st, 1853. F. KENNEDY, 15

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

### FRUIT TREES; FRUIT TREES.

PEACH TREES, Apple trees, and California Grape Vines, from the celebrated Grand Mount nursery of L. Durgin, Esq. for sale by J. & C. E. WILLIAMS.

### WANTED!

TWENTY COAL MINEERS, at "Marmosa," Bellingham Bay, wanted immediately. Wages from Sixty to Seventy dollars per month, or one dollar per ton and found.

W. A. HOWARD,  
Oct. 7, '53. Sup't. P. S. C. M. Association

### SCHICTWOOT!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow 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.

EDMUND SYLVESTER,  
Olympia, April 23, 1853. 1f

### 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 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 25th, 1853. 42 1/2

### 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, 16f

### CABINET SHOP,

JUST opened in Olympia for the purpose of supplying the people of Washington Territory with TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, STANDS, BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, &c. A few bench screws on hand. Turning done with neatness and dispatch, by

D. C. DEATY,  
Olympia, July 23, 1853. 1y

### 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. 50f

### SAYWARD'S LINE

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

July 30, 1853. 4y

### BLACKSMITHING AT PORT LUDLOW, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large shop in connection with his steam machinery, with good workmen, and all materials for mill and ship work, and every thing in that line; and will guarantee all work to give satisfaction. Cast steel plows made to order.

W. T. SAYWARD,  
Port Ludlow, July 30, 835. 4y

### Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of PARLOR AND COOK STOVES.

HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, PLOWS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.

Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japanned Tin ware.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,  
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1853. 9f

### NEW STORE.

I HAVE JUST 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 & COS.  
M. LOUISON, L. LICHNER, J. ZENENAT,  
Olympia, Nov. 25, 1853. 12f

### LOOK HERE FOR BARGAINS!

JUST RECEIVED Ex brig Cyrus and bark Leonora, a large supply of choice Goods, consist in part of

GROCERIES.

Such as Flour, Pork, Coffee, Tea, Sugar; Beans, ice, Dried Apples, Molasses; No. 1 Syrup, Butter, Lard, &c. &c.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING!

Cloth frock and over Coats, Monkey Jackets; Cloth and Satin Vests; Felt and Cassimer Pants; Red, Gray and Blue Flannel Shirts; White, Calico, Hickory and Jenny Lind Shirts; Flannel and Cotton Drawers; Calicoes and Fancy Prints, Linsey, Alpaca; Red Flannel, Shirting, Drilling and Ticking; A good assortment of

BOOTS AND LADIES' SHOES,

Brush and Kossuth Hats; Volins; Harness, Leather; Chopping and Broad Axes; Knives and Forks; Carpenter's Tools; Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention, constantly kept on hand and for sale in Olympia at the store of BETTMAN & BRAND.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.  
Nov. 12, '53. 10f

### THE PUGET MILL CO.,

At Port Gable, Hood's Canal, W. T., AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ARE now erecting, at Port Gable, a steam saw 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 Gable and San Francisco, via Port Townsend, which will include the fast sailing schooners Kaluna, J. B. Brown, Cynosure, and Julius Pringle. Their clipper brig Boston will run to the Sandwich Islands.

For freight, passage or other business, apply to J. P. KELLER, Agent, Port Gable, or A. J. POPE, California Street Wharf, San Francisco, California.

Sept. 17, 1853. 2f

### CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN Produce, Merchandise, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

COWLITZ LANDING, W. T.

D. R. Bigelow, 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, December 17th, 1853. 15

### 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. 39f

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Olympia, Jan. 1, 1854.

Achors, T. J. Mrs. Achors Jane L., Axel Wm., Allison W. W., Ayres Eliza, Anderson W. P. 2, Beatty Robert H., Ballard Job 2, Blitting Chas., Barnard L. D., Brail Geo., Blanchard E. H., Baird N. R., Barst Jo., Ballard H. D., Brown W., Brannan Wm., Bryant Abraham, Broadwell T. S., Bartlett F. H., Bothwell James, Brown E. S., Bird S. P., Bates J. W., Bird J. P., Brimer Marcus, Betting Chas H. 2, Bryant Isaac 2, Briggs Sarah, Baldrige John, Buckley John, Brown J. C. 2, Bates W. J., Bonney, Brown H. C. 2, Ballance John, Brown, A. H., Bernhart Jacob 2, Briggs C. N., Byrd S. T., Buckley John, Truman E., Bradley George W., Bell W. S., Bell J. W. or S. L., Coulter W. A., Church Jared, Clark Wm 2, Clarke James L. 4, Collins Edward, Clark J. P., Clark A. M. Miss., Coulter Sam., Gamstock H. D., Corren Thos., Goldsward J. A., Carpenter H., Chimes M. A. 2, Cooper S. 2, Cornell J. G., Cuff John., Collins Wm. 4, Conner Mr., Chick J. A. 2, Chamberlain J. J., Cowan Chas., Cherry W. P., Curran Richard, Crosby Warren 2, Case L., Carpenter T. H., Childreth Wm.; Dyer Joseph S., Davis E., Davenport Sam 2, Joseph D. M., Demos W. L., Davis Geo. A., Dallen Edwin, Doan J. G., Deen Warren, Dillen Joseph, Durgin J. H., Ethridge Chips, Eckton J., Ekerson P. J., Eston Nathan Edgerton Chas B., Fowler P., Porter Joseph, Fet J. J., Francis M., Freedy Jas., Furze Edward, Farnsworth L., Fie N. H., Fowler E. S., Fayer W. J., Grogan John, Gove A. D., Gorer G., Grrangloff A., Gypson Geo W. 3, Griggs G. D., Garrison J. M., Gottra Nelson, Hays J. W., Hull B., Hughton N., Hughes Geo. 2, Hart Enoch, Hughton A., Hughton H., Hines M. A., Hoagland Moses 2, Clayton C., Herraud J. W., Heath J. M., Hopkins Isaac, Handlo Mr., Hatt Ed., Hugh H., Hanford Geo., Holmes Wm., Hanspelt J. H., Hanner Capt., Ingersoll Wm. H. 3, Irwin Sam. S., Jolin Casper, James Jackson G. W. King W. D. 4, Kollog John, Knight U. C., Little S. J., Lockwood W., Lander Isaac, Longworth N., Leclare Louis 2, McCollin, McCull, McMillen Thos 3, Meeker Ezra, Meek H. C., Madison B. F., Millard S., Marins A., Meager G. B., Marsh Josia, Mahood Wm 2, McHard Mary A., Merrill F., McClure Wm F., Mchard A. S., Morrison R. G., Merrells S. W., Neal A., Nave O. M., Nichol J. H., Northrup Wm., O'Byrnat W. P. 2, Osborne W. G., Obavez W. T., Porter Glas, Pinkham David, Phillips John 2, Pinckney J. P., Perkins Capt., Parkinson Y. S., Plaster D. P., Pullen Maria B., Perkins E. L., Keeden Joel, Redmont R. R., Robie A. H., Richardson E., Rosentans, E. R. S., Rhodes A. E. 2, Reeder N., Seummon J. L. 2, Seward O. M., Salsberry A. C. H., Shelton Linn 3, Stolt G. W. 4, Smith J. D., Swan John, Sears E. H., Smith Isaac, Smith John W. 2, Sackett Ira H., Swindle John, Gerrill G. W., Tygodoff Elijah, Tallentire T., Tallentire Agnes, Turner A. J., Tiekler J. Y. 2, Todd Esther, Terry Maria, Talburt J. B., Victor Henry 2, Vincent Louis, Wright Jos. H., Williams G. S., Walker Jacob 2, White James, Wilson A. S. 3, Walker Robert, Williams James 2, Webster Jeremiah, Wilson Rob., Webster Aaron, Wright O. Dr., Washington O. G., Winn E. A., Williston Gary, Woodin M. D., Wright Bird, White M. Y., Warren A., Williams Wm. W. each, Geo S.

### 600 BUSHELS POTATOES—For sale

by G. A. BARNES.  
Olympia, Jan. 12, '54. 19 2m

WHO KILLED THE BULL?—The Bull of a neighbor of mine (Squire Johnson) was killed. It was a valuable one, and the Squire's suspicion was immediately fastened upon a trifling fellow in the neighborhood, with whom he had a difficulty, by the name of Williams, as the perpetrator of the deed, but who indignantly repelled the "soft impeachment." The Squire, from his intimate acquaintance with human nature, believed that he could substantiate the charge by a fellow of the name of Smith, and accordingly had him summoned as a witness. The trial was before Squire W., John S. Pale, formerly of the "dark and bloody ground," appeared for the plaintiff. The defense was conducted by Gen. C. F. Brayer.

The witness Smith was called, and after being duly impressed with the solemnity of an oath and of the importance of deposing to the truth, by the Judge W., Pale began: "You know, Mr. Smith, that Squire Johnson's bull was killed?"

"I do," says Smith.

"And you also know that Williams killed the bull?"

"I do,"

"Your Honor," says John, "the evidence is sufficiently clear and to the point, I think, to justify the commitment."

"One moment, Mr. Smith," says Ceylon, "before you retire. You say that my client Williams killed the bull?"

"I do."

"How far off were you when the bull was killed?"

"About four hundred yards."

"Did you see Williams kill the bull?"

"No."

"Did you hear the report of the rifle when the bull was shot?"

"No."

"Did you ever hear Williams, or any one else, say that he killed the bull?"

"I did not."

"Then, Mr. Smith, if you were four hundred yards from where he was killed, didn't see him, didn't hear the report of the rifle, Williams nor any one else didn't tell you he did it, please inform this court how you know that my client Williams killed the bull?"

Smith thought a minute, and then said: "I learn him drop!"

JOHN RANDOLPH AND THE LATE TRISTAN BURGESS.—From an excellent biographical sketch of the Tristan Burgess, in the New York Herald, we clip the following: John Randolph, of Virginia, having been one year a United States Senator, returned to the House of Representatives in December, 1827. In the course of the session, he interrupted Mr. Burgess in a speech on the tariff, and made use of some very sarcastic remarks on him and New England. Randolph was accustomed in his speeches to ridicule New England men and measures, and it was not often that a member was found willing to take the risk of replying to him. He more than met his match in Mr. Burgess on the occasion referred to, and the severe retort of the latter is fresh in the memory of many at this day.

The concluding part of it was in these words: "Sir, Divine Providence has taken care of his own universe. Moral monsters cannot propagate. Impotent of everything but malevolence of purpose, they can do no otherwise to multiply miseries, than by blaspheming all that is pure, and prosperous and happy. Could demon propagate demon, the universe might become a Pandemonium; but I rejoice that the father of lies can never become the father of liars. One adversary of God and man is enough for one nation."

Mr. Randolph could not withstand the unparalleled severity of this retort.

VOUS VOUS HEN.—Lewis, the fun-loving editor of the N. M. Union, (says an exchange), is a candidate for the Legislature. In the last number of his paper he published a circular to his fellow-citizens of eight columns. Whereupon he says:

"It may be asked why I write so long a circular. An anecdote will illustrate my answer. Once upon a time, an old lady sent her grandson out to set a turkey. On his return, the following dialogue took place:

"Sammy, have you set her?"

"Yes, grandma."

"Fixed the nest all up nicely?"

"Mighty fine, grandma."

"How many eggs did you put under her?"

"One hundred and twenty, grandma."

"Why Sammy! What did you put so many under her for?"

"Grandma, I wanted to see her spread herself!"

"My opponents will pitch into this circular—hope they will have a good time in making a large per centage off it. A short one would be as much as they could get over, but I want to see them spread themselves."

"What do you charge for board?" asked a tall Green Mountain boy, as he walked up to the bar of a second-rate hotel in New York— "what do you ask a week for board and lodging?" "Five dollars."

"Five dollars! that's too much but I s'pose you'll allow me for the time I am absent from dinner and supper?" "Certainly, thirty-seven and a half cents each."

Here the conversation ended, and the Yankee took up his quarters for two weeks.—During this time he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detained him in another portion of the town. At the expiration of the two weeks he again walked up to the bar, and said: "S'pose we settle that account—'m going in a few minutes." The landlord handed him his bill:

"Two weeks board at five dollars—ten dollars." "Here stranger," said the Yankee, "this is wrong—you've made a mistake; you've not deducted the times I was absent from dinner and supper—14 days, two meals per day; 28 meals, at 37 1/2 cents each—\$10 50 cents. If you've not got the fifty cents that's due to me, I'll take a drink and the balance in cigars."

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 1st day of July, 1853, 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, 1851. (to be decided by the 23d of April, 1851.) 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, Calappa, 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; Leave Gray's harbor next Saturday by 12 m; Leave Gray's harbor every Monday at 7 a m; Arrive at Olympia next Wednesday by 12 m.

12705 From Columbia City, by Washougal, to Canada, 50 miles and back, once a week; 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 Fort Boise, 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 Milwaukie, to Oregon City, 12 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, Rickel's, and LaVie'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 4 p 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.

12712 From Oregon City, by Molalla, to Callapooia, 80 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Oregon City every other Wednesday at 2 p m; Arrive at Callapooia next Friday by 6 p m; Leave Callapooia every other Monday at 6 a m; Arrive at Oregon City next Wednesday by 10 a m.

12713 From Oregon City, by Willametta, Butteville, Champong, Fairfield, Salem, Cincinnati, Independence, Bloomington and New Albany, to Marysville, 150 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Oregon City every Monday at 6 a m; Arrive at Marysville next Wednesday by 6 p m; Leave Marysville every Monday at 6 a m; Arrive at Oregon City next Wednesday by 12 m.

12714 From Linn City, by Mountsylvania, to Hillsboro', 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Linn City every Saturday at 6 a m; Arrive at Hillsboro' by 12 m; Leave Hillsboro' every Saturday at 2 p m; Arrive at Linn City by 8 p m.

12715 From Lafayette, by Dayton, Spring Valley, Rickel's, and Luckemute, 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 Doak'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 Rickel's, 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, Calappa, Lot Shaw's Mills, Butte Willamette Forks, Skamer's, and Spencer's Butte, to Pleasant Hill, 102 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 Kings Valley by 8 p m; Leave Kings Valley every Thursday at 9 a m; Arrive at Marysville by 1 p m.

12720 From Marysville, by Jennyopolis, 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 Rogge river, Danlanes, Jackson, and Tiamath, Cal., to Yreka, 149 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.

Bids for weekly trips will be considered.

12722 From Yoncalla, by Elkton, Mouth of Umpqua, Scottsburg, 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.

Bids to carry once a week will be considered; also, bids to start at Elkton, or Sinalaw, instead of Yoncalla.

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; Arrive at Yoncalla next day by 5 p m.

12724 From Port Orford to Shasta, Cal., 109 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Port Orford 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 Port Orford 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, 6 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, — 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, the bidder (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, 1851, requires, in the time stated in the schedules 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. —, is 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 clerk of a court of record, as the case may be) certifies 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.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assisting the mails.

2. 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.

3. 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 departing 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 of the kind herein specified enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

4. 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.

5. 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 it (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 as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach or steamboat on a route.

6. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for disobeying the post office laws, or the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for assigning the contract without the consent 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, by 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, at 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 certified, 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 25th section of the act of 1846, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

11. A bid received after time, viz. 9 a. m. of the 3d April, 1851, or without the guaranty required by 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 one not on the stage or railroad, or at 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 in 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. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, superscribed "Mail Proposals in the State of —." It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors certified. (See forms.) and should be deposited in time to be received by or before 9 A. M. of the 3d of April, 1851.

16. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st of July, 1851.

17. Under the act of March 3, 1845, the routes are to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties, without other references to the mode of transportation than may be necessary for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation. When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance inadequate to the due celerity, certainty, and security of the mails, it will not be accepted.

18. When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also, when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

19. Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the Department, "star bids." The experience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two-horse coach conveyance, a star bid, if the lowest, will always be preferred to the specific bid.

When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary, in reference to them alone, to provide two-horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, for coach service, if adjudged to be entirely sufficient for the route, will be preferred to the star bid, in case the difference is not such as to interfere with the policy of the law of 1845, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed where the star bid is made by the owner of the stock now used on the route in the performance of coach service.

On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, and the specific bid is adjudged sufficient for the route, the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes.

20. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or securities without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility, and all bidders, guarantors, and securities are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices.

23. Present contractors and persons known to the Department must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or a judge, or clerk of a court of record.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General. Post Office Department, Oct. 13, 1851.

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, by 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.

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 certified, 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 25th section of the act of 1846, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

11. A bid received after time, viz. 9 a. m. of the 3d April, 1851, or without the guaranty required by 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 one not on the stage or railroad, or at 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 in 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. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, superscribed "Mail Proposals in the State of —." It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors certified. (See forms.) and should be deposited in time to be received by or before 9 A. M. of the 3d of April, 1851.

16. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st of July, 1851.

17. Under the act of March 3, 1845, the routes are to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties, without other references to the mode of transportation than may be necessary for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation. When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance inadequate to the due celerity, certainty, and security of the mails, it will not be accepted.

18. When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also, when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

19. Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the Department, "star bids." The experience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two-horse coach conveyance, a star bid, if the lowest, will always be preferred to the specific bid.

When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary, in reference to them alone, to provide two-horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, for coach service, if adjudged to be entirely sufficient for the route, will be preferred to the star bid, in case the difference is not such as to interfere with the policy of the law of 1845, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed where the star bid is made by the owner of the stock now used on the route in the performance of coach service.

On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, and the specific bid is adjudged sufficient for the route, the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes.

20. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or securities without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility, and all bidders, guarantors, and securities are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices.

23. Present contractors and persons known to the Department must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or a judge, or clerk of a court of record.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General. Post Office Department, Oct. 13, 1851.