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WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE---FIRST SESSION.

IN COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, March 17, 1854.

All present but Mr. Sayward, who has not yet appeared in his seat during the session.

Committee on Judiciary reported H. B. 15—an act relative to counties—with amendments, and recommended its passage.

Committee on roads and highways reported back C. B. 3, with amendments.

H. B. 16—an act to encourage the building of bridges and plank roads—read a second time and referred to committee on roads and highways.

Council Bill, 3, introduced by Mr. Yantis—an act to locate and establish a Territorial road from Olympia, on Puget Sound, to the town of Monticello, near the mouth of the Cowlitz river—amendment proposed by the judiciary committee adopted. The bill as amended reads thus:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That Gilmore Hays, J. C. Davis and M. T. Simmons of Thurston county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate and mark a Territorial road, commencing at Olympia, in Thurston county, on Puget Sound, thence on the nearest and most practicable route, to the town of Monticello, near the mouth of the Cowlitz river, to be ascertained by the said commissioners.

SEC. 2. That the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at Olympia on the second Monday in April next, for the purpose of proceeding to the discharge of their duties as commissioners aforesaid, and that they be and are hereby authorized to adjourn from time to time, and from place to place as they may agree and determine, and that in case said commissioners, from any cause, shall fail to meet at the time and place aforesaid, or any other time or place to which the said commissioners may have adjourned, the sheriff of the county shall, on application of either of the said commissioners, notify in writing the other members of the board of some other day to be by him appointed, and require their attendance on such day at the place aforesaid, and the commissioners, when assembled, shall proceed to view and mark said road.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners, after having performed the services required by this act, shall make a full and complete report to the county commissioners of the several counties through which the said road may pass, within ten days after the completion of the survey.

SEC. 4. That each county, through which the road shall pass, shall pay in proportion to the number of miles within its limits, and each commissioner shall receive three dollars per day, while in actual service.

On the passage of the bill the vote was,

Ayes—Balch, Bigelow, Bradford, Tappan, Yantis, President—6.

Noes—Catlin, Miles—2.

Memorial praying amendment of the land law coming up, was considered till adjournment,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council took up the Memoral praying for an amendment of the land law.

Mr. Bigelow's amendment, to limit the application of 11th section so as to allow minors now of age, and those arriving at age previous to April, 1855. The yeas and nays were called:

Ayes—Bradford, Bigelow—2.

Noes—Balch, Catlin, Tappan, Yantis, President—5.

Mr. McConaha moved the adoption of a substitute for section 11. Carried.

Mr. Catlin moved to strike out the whole of section 8. A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Catlin, Balch, Miles and Mr. President participated. At the close of the debate, the yeas and nays were called, and were, for striking out—

Ayes—Bradford, Catlin—2.

Noes—Balch, Bigelow, Miles Tappan, Yantis, President—6.

Sec. 13 was then added, and the memorial passed the Council:

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, legally assembled on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1854, most respectfully represent to your Honorable Bodies that the act of Congress, approved Sept. 27, 1850, creating the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and to make donations to the settlers of the said public lands—as well as the act of Congress amendatory of the act aforesaid, approved Feb. 14, A. D. 1853—has proved inadequeate to the wishes or convenience of the people in its practical operation; that for the want of a more wholesome land system, the settlement and improvement of the country have been greatly refarded, whilst the progress of towns and cities has been measurably paralized, owing to the prohibitory clause contained in the 4th section of the act of the 27th Sept., A. D. 1850, whereby all sales made of a donation right, prior to the issuing of a patent therefor, is declared to be void, &c.; that the uncertainty of title under these circumstances prevents in a great degree the erection of valuable improvements upon town property. Your memorialists therefore represent that it is absolutely and imperatively necessary that Washington Territory have a land system of her own, separate from and wholly disconnected with that of Oregon Territory; because the physical make of the country, the difficulty of travel, and the enormous expense of getting from this Territory into Oregon, to which the greater portion of claimants in this Territory are subject, together with the remoteness of the office of the Surveyor General of public lands in Oregon, renders it impossible for settlers of this Territory to transact their business with the Surveyor General without spending an amount of money almost equal to the purchase money of their lands at Government price; that from the northern settlemets in Washington Territory to Oregon City, the office of said Surveyor General, more than three hundred miles have to be traveled, and with our present traveling facilities, a person cannot go and return at a less expense than one hundred and fifty dollars; that the settlers are thus burdened with an expense at once onerous and oppressive, and in a great measure deprived of intercourse with, or necessary insruction from the Surveyor General. These, together with numerous other difficulties not here enumerated, leave no doubt in the minds of your memorialists that Congress will at its present session enact a law creating the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Washington Territory.—As necessary provisions to be incorporated in such an enactment, your memorialists must respectfully beg leave to suggest the following, to wit:

1. That all settlers upon the public lands in Washington Territory who shall have received a donation certificate, be relieved from the prohibition not to sell any portion of their claims until they shall have received a patent, and that the certificate of the Surveyor General, in accordance with law, be prima facie evidence of title.

2. That the Surveyor General be empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses to establish a donation right, and to give testimony in all cases of conflict of boundary before the Surveyor General or any other officer authorized to take depositions.

3. That in all cases of conflict of boundary which may come before the Surveyor General, either party be allowed to appeal from the decision of the Surveyor General to the District court of the county in which the lands in dispute are located.

4. That any person entitled to a donation of land be allowed to settle upon and hold any irregular fraction of public land.

5. That provision be made authorizing the proprietors of town sites to make conveyance of lots and to give to the purchaser a deed, which shall have all the validity, as a conveyance, as though patent for the claim had regularly issued to the said proprietor, and perfect estopple from any adverse claim made in right of said proprietor, his heirs or assigns.

6. That where either parent, having child or children, shall have started for Washington Territory, and shall die on the way, the surviving parent in his or her right, shall be entitled to take, on complying with the provisions of the law, as much land and hold it as though both parents had lived; provided, that such land taken in name of deceased parent, shall be held by the surviving parent in trust for such child or children.

7. That where either parent, being a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared intention to become such, shall have started for or arrived in this Territory, and the other parent, though not yet started to said Territory, shall die having a child or children, the surviving parent, by complying with the provisions of the law, to be entitled to the same amount of land that both parents and such child or children would have been entitled to under the law.

8. That where the husband and wife have started to this Territory, and both shall die on the road or before locating a claim, and having a child or childern, such child or children shall, by guardian, be entitled to locate and hold the same amount of land that both parents would have been if living.

9. That all widows who may have left their homes for the purpose of settlement in this Territory, shall be entitled to the same amount of land as single men, by a compliance with the law.

10. That all persons who shall have located claims under the provisions of the present law, prior to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1852, be entitled to their patents as soon as survey of the same shall be made, and they shall have obtained a certificate of donation right from the Surveyor General; and all persons who shall have located claims subsequent to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1852, to be entitled to their patents by residing thereon for the term of two years, if he shall have made two hundred dollars worth of improvement thereon, or after a residence of one year, having made four hundred dollars worth of improvement thereon: *Provided*, that a removal of timber from public lands, without an intention to reside thereon, be deemed a trespass, and that the value of improvements shall be estimated by the increase in value of the clearance of lands for purposes of cultivation or in actual erection of tenements or buildings thereon.

11. That all American citizens or those who have declared their intentions to become such, and American half-breed Indians, on arriving at the age of twenty-one years shall be entitled to benefits of the act.

12. That the provisions of the law be extended to an indefinite period.

13. Each single person shall be entitled to receive, under this act, one hundred and sixty acres of land, and a man and wife, three hundred and twenty acres of land: *Provided*, the estate of the wife be sole and separate and not alienable for the debts or liabilities of her husband.

Mr. Bradford offered a resolution restricting speeches to fifteen minutes. Rules suspended and carried unanimously.

House Bill, 15—a bill relative to counties—read a third time and passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1854.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.—All present but Mr. Sayward, of Jefferson.

The committee on counties, to whom was referred the petition of J. W. Goodell and others, citizens of Thurston and Lewis counties, asking for a new county to be called Chehalis, recommended that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

H. B. 16—an act to encourage erection of bridges, plank and turnpike roads—reported back by committee on roads and highways, to whom it had been referred, with a recommendation of passage. Bill passed.

Order of day—House resolution relative to defining the extent of the rights and claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies.

Mr. McConaha (Mr. Miles in the chair) read in place a lengthy memorial as a substitute therefor. The memorial and proposed substitute referred to committee on memorials.

Mr. McConaha introduced a resolution relative to making Seattle a port of delivery.

The report of committee on counties was taken up. Mr. Bigelow moved that the whole subject be indifinitely postponed, in accordance with recommendation of committee. Carried.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of House Bill 19—an act for the preservation of clams, oysters and shell fish; No. 20—to regulate interest; No. 24—as to peddling boats; No. 25—an act relative to promisory notes, bills of exchange, &c; also of the passage of the memorial relative to claim of Geo. Bush; of a memorial as to making Steilacoom a port of delivery, &c: of C. B. 1; the election law with amendment; of C. B. 2—of notaries public; of C. B. 4—the board of county commissioners; of C. B. 6—to incorporate Cowlitz steamboat company, with amendments; of C. B. 8—an act to incorporate Olympia Lodge, No. 5, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

First reading of House Bills 19, 20, 24 and 25.

House amendments to C. B. 1, taken up, and all but one or two cocurred in. Committe of conference appointed, consisting of Messrs. Tappan, Bigelow and Bradford on the part of the Council.

Memorial of A. Benton Moses as to making Steilacoom a port of delivery, referred to committee on memorials.

House amendments to Council Bill, No. 6, was taken up—one amendment non-concurred in.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On leave, Mr. Bradford, from the committee on military affairs, introduced two resolutions—one relating to the Governor providing a census of persons capable of bearing arms, and to our delegate in Congress, for the purpose of basing a requisition upon it for a supply of arms, equipments, &c., for the Militia of Washington Territory. Also one relating to the appropriation by Congress of $15,000 to build a fire-proof building for an arsenal at the seat of government.

Laid on the table till to-morrow.

House Bill 19—an act for the preservation of clams, oysters and other shell-fish—came up for consideration. Rules suspended, read a second time by title, and referred to select committee, consisting of Messrs Bradford, Tappan and Balch.

House Bill 20—an act to regulate the interest of money. The first section provides a legal rate of interest of 10 per cent. per annum. The second section allows a greater rate, but provides the contracts must be specified in writing.

Mr. Bigelow moved to amend 2d section by limiting said rate to "not exceeding twent-five per cent." The yeas and nays were called—

Ayes—Bigelow, Yantis—2.

Noes—Balch, Bradford, Catlin, Miles, Tappan, President—6.

Mr. McConaha moved to strike out 2d section altogether. Lost.

Vote on final passage stood—

Ayes—Balch, Bradford, Catlin, Miles, Tappan—5.

Noes—Bigelow, Yantis, President—3.

Message from the House announcing the passage of the memorial to Congress in regard to claims of Lafayette Balch and others for expenses incurred in the Queen Charlotte Island expedition.

H. B. 24—an act to regulate peddling boats. Rules suspended and read a second time. Referred to judiciary committee.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 17, 1854.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

The journals were read and approved.

House bill No. 20 was taken up and read a second time.

House bill No. 25 was read a second time.

Mr. Jackson moved to substitute "holiday," for the word "Sunday," which was not agreed to.

Council bill No. 4, was read a second time and laid on the table till monday.

House bill No. 18 was read a third time.

Mr. Durgin moved to amend, so as to make the eastern boundary of Chehalis county commence on a line with the mouth of Satsop river, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Shelton moved to amend, so that the "blue ridge" should be the eastern boundary.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the bill was laid on the table till Tuesday next.

Council bill No. 1, relating to elections, was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. Hale moved to amend, so as to permit American half-breeds, now citizens of this Territory, to vote.

Mr. Chapman in the Chair.

Mr. Chenoweth moved to amend his amendment, so that it read "American half-breed Indians," which was not accepted by Mr. Hale.

Pending the discussion, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Chapman in the Chair.

The question of the adoption of Mr. Hale's amendment was put, and the amendment lost.

Mr. Chenoweth then moved to amend by adding to the 1st section, the following proviso.

Provided, that no American half-breed Indian, not at this time a citizen of the United States, or shall not have filed his intentions to become such, and not now a resident of this Territory, and whose life does not conform to the habits of civilized life shall not vote at any election in this Territory, or in any event be permitted to vote unless he obtain from the county commissioners, of the county in which he may reside, a certificate, stating that said citizen conforms, in his mode of life, to the habits of civilization.

Mr. Chenoweth Spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, in offering this amendment I labored so to guard its provisions as to exclude the unworthy and incompetent *half-breed* who clings to the habits of savage life, and secure the right of suffrage to that better class of *half breeds* who have adopted the habits of civilized life.

It is around this one class that we wish to throw, not only the protection of the law, but to place them upon such terms of equality, as to show them that, while we tax their property for the support of the government, we are willing they should be heard at the ballot box. Our legislation should be humanizing and civilizing in its effects. We should encourage this class of men in their efforts in adopting our habits, instead of placing a *mark* upon them and assist in overriding and crushing those that are already too weak. In a short time they will be all that is left to remind us that there once was numerous and thickly swarming tribes of savages all over this country, now so rapidly passing from savage to civilized life. These immense bands have melted away at our approach. They wither before our face like moon flowers beneath a tropical sun.

Mr. Ward interrupted, and asked why the gentleman did not include negro half-breeds.

Mr. C. said he would give his reason—believed he should yet get the support of the gentlemen to his amendment. I will illustrate, Mr. Speaker, this point. Suppose the gentleman should see two families at sea in a helpless and drowning condition. It might be in his power to save *one* of these sinking families, but would it be a sensible and humane reason to say that because he could not save both families he would save neither, but would leave them both to a watery grave, when he had it fully in his power to save *one*, and by far the *largest one*. Let the gentleman reflect upon the proposition.

There are but few half-breeds of the African race in this Territory—perhaps ten or twelve persons are all we have; they do not constitute a *class*—were not among the original proprietors of the soil, are not interested and bound by ligaments and cords of flesh and blood that binds the devoted child of the hardy pioneer and mountain man of this country. Besides it is not through ill will to the African that we exclude him, but to protect ourselves. Other states have been driven to these measures to protect themselves against a rapidly increasing race. There are only about five thousand whites here now, and we have only to open the gate when, from the millions of this race now in the United States, we would have a black population here numbering three to our one. They are not here, and we are not called upon to provide for them.

But the other class is here—it was here before we were.

The early settler who broke the way across the trackless plain, penetrated the dark forest, and scaled the snow clad mountains, breaking their way through the death shades and savage haunts of the then unknown country we now occupy.

These men married the native women of this country, they have reared children and is it not rather creditable to these men that they cling with a parents fondness to them than abandon them to the tender mercies of savage life. The children of these pioneers are now among us—they form a class—their fathers have performed important services for our country.

And now there is no danger of this class flooding and overrunning our country, because with this generation they will probably all pass away and many of them will leave behind imperishable evidence of their real qualifications to exercise judiciously, that privilege of which we are all proud—the elective franchise.

Mr. Ward was utterly opposed to any such amendment. He saw no reason why, if half-breed Indians were allowed to vote, that half-breed negroes should not have the same privileges. All argument to the contrary, was mere sophistry. He could not exactly comprehend that philanthropic spirit which would include one class and exclude the other. For his part he made no pretences to any sympathy of the kind—he was for excluding both, and trusted that no such amendment would be adopted.

Mr. Crosbie was in favor of the amendment, believing, that while we should not open the flood gates to the scum of creation, we should not exclude those persons who had already been recognized as citizens, some of whom were really deserving of the right of suffrage.

Mr. Biles opposed the amendment on this ground. He said three fourths of the half-breeds did not know for whom or for what they voted—that many could not either read or speak the English language, or understand it when spoken. Many of them understood no language but the *Jargon*.

He trusted such persons would not be allowed the right of suffrage, otherwise the Territory would be flooded with them, and our jurors would consist of men unable to comprehend testimony offered before them. The bill did not exclude any one from the rights of suffrage who might have one eighth, quarter, or three eighths of Indian blood.

Mr. Moseley advocated the amendment, and said that our country had been lauded to the skies by the poet, the orator and the statesman, as a land of freedom—where every man could stand on a level with his fellow-man. But debarring a man who happened to be guilty of a skin not colored like ours, from exercising the right of suffrage, savored very little of freedom or of an equality of rights. Numberless individuals might be named, who had Indian blood trickling in their veins, whose names had been inscribed upon the tablet of fame. John Randolph, a name familiar as household words—the motion of whose finger awed senates, and whose withering sarcastic thrusts, made statesmen wince like a "galled jade," was of Indian descent. We have only to read the soul-stirring eloquent speeches of those valient Indian chiefs, King Phillip, Mohawk Henry and Black Hawk, to be convinced that the Indians are susceptible of being educated, and if they are, ought we for a moment to suppose that that class who are only tinctured with Indian blood or of the half-breed order, are not capable of becoming intelligent and useful members of society! The American half-breed is allowed to hold land—a tax is annually levied upon his property—he thus contributes to the support of our institutions—but still, unless this amendment is adopted, he will be unable to go up to the ballot-box, that safe-guard of the nation, and say by his vote,—"*I am a free man!*" In Wisconsin, all persons of Indian descent or who become citizens are allowed to vote. And if we, by our votes, disfranchise this unfortunate class, this legislature and every succeeding one will be besieged upon every hand—petition will follow petition, to procure the passage of a special act to enable half-breeds who have done some meritorious deed or who happen to bear the name of some illustrious man, an opportunity to exercise the elective franchise. Where republican institutions exist, there the people should scrupulously guard against legislating for a "privileged few."

On the adoption of this amendment the ayes and nays were called for. The result was as follows: ayes—Bolon, Crosbie, Denny, Huntington, Jackson, Moseley and Mr. Speaker, 8; nays—Biles, Chapman, Hale, Howe, Shelton and Ward, 6. The amendment was adopted.

On the final passage of the bill the ayes and nays resulted as follows: ayes—Bolon, Crosbie, Denny, Durgin, Huntington, Jackson, Moseley, Shelton and Mr. Speaker, 9; nays—Biles, Chapman, Howe and Ward, 4. The bill passed.

Council bill creating Cowlitz Steamboat Company, was taken up and read a third time.

On its final passage the ayes and nays resulted as follows: ayes—Bolon, Crosbie, Denny, Durgin, Hale, Howe, Huntington, Jackson, Moseley, Shelton, Ward and Mr. Speaker, 12; nays—Biles, 1. The bill passed.

Council bill No. 8, granting charter of Olympia Lodge No. 5, of Free and Accepted Masons was taken up, and under a suspension of the rules, passed.

The memorial to Congress asking a grant of land to Geo. Bush, a mulato, was, on motion of Mr. Crosbie, adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hale, House adjourned till Monday, 10 A. M.

MONDAY, March 20, 1854.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journals were read and approved.

Mr. Hale of the committee on memorials reported back the resolution relative to a semi monthly line of mail steamers from San Faancisco to Olympia, which, on motion of Mr. Chapman was laid on the table till Wednesday.

House bills No. 20 and 25 were respectively read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hale, chairman of committee on commerce to whom was referred House bill No. 19, entitled an act for the preservation of Oysters. Clams and other shell fish, reported back the same with amendments, recommending its passage.—The bill passed.

House bill No. 24 was read a third time and passed.

The memorial of A. Benton Moses, praying that Steilacoom be made a port of Delivery, &c., was read and adopted.

Council bill No. 4 was taken up, read a third time and passed.

House bill No. 15, with the amendments of the Council, was taken up read and laid on the table till to-morrow.

The memorial from the Council praying for amendments in the donation law was read and laid on the table till Monday.

Mr. Bolon introduced a resolution relative to a military road from Steilacoom to Fort Vancouver, which was laid on the table till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Brownfield, appeared in his seat and took the oath of office.

A memorial relative to certain claims on account of the Queen Charlotte expedition.

Mr. Jackson, of the committee on counties reported back House bill No. 11, which was read a third time and laid on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Biles, of the committee on counties reported back House bill No. 9, with amendments, which was read and laid on the table till to-morrow.

Council bill No. 3, was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. Jackson moved to amend by striking out the name of J. C. Davis and insert the name of J. S. Mitchell, also to amend so that the road should be located by the Cowlitz Landing, both of which amendments were lost.

On motion of Mr. Biles, the bill was referred to committee on roads and highways.

The house voted to recede from their amendment in which the Council refused to concur.

Mr. Chapman introduced a bill to incorporate the City of Steilacoom, which was referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. Ward introduced a bill entitled an act to locate a Territorial road from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay, which was referred to committee on roads and highways.

On motion of Mr. Denny, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 21, 1854.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

The jurnals were read and approved.

Mr. Denny of the committee on roads and highways, reported back without amendment, House bill No. 27, entitled an act to locate a Territorial road from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay, which was read a second time. Mr. Bolon moved to amend so as to read "the commissioners shall each receive three" instead of four dollars per day, which was agreed to.

Mr. Denny, of committee on roads and highways, reported back council bill No. 3, without amendments which was read third time and passed.

The Joint committee to whom was referred certain matters relative to both Houses, reported that those matters had been adjusted.

Mr. Chapman introduced a bill relative to military road from Steilacoom to Fort Vancouver, which was adopted.

Mr. Denny asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled an act to prevent fraudulent conveyances, which was read once and laid on the table till Friday.

House bill No. 15 returned from the Council with amendments, was taken up and read, and on motion of Mr. Crosbie, was laid on the table till to-morrow.

House bill No. 11 was read a third time, which after some discussion was referred back again to committee on counties with two members added, viz: Denny and Mosely.

Mr. Crosbie called up the resolution relative to a line of mail steamers from Olympia, which was amended by striking out all after Territory in 2d line, and laid on the table till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the House adjourned.

Good breeding shows itself most where to an ordinary eye it appears the least.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Important to the Territory.

One of the most important occurrences for the interest of the Territory which has taken place since its creation and organization, is that of the arrival here, on Wednesday of the present week, of the Howaiian Bark "Luika," Capt. Corwin, who sailed from Honolulu, Woahii, Sandwich Islands, on the 28th Feb., making the passage to the head of the Sound in the short space of 25 days.

By reference to our advertizing columns the cargo will be found to consist of salt, sugar, molasses, tobacco, syrup, coffee, &c., natural productions of the Islands; in exchange for which the Captain proposes to make his return cargo consist of lumber and Ship's spars.

A *new* era in the history of our *new* Territory is about to dawn upon us, when, instead of sending money out of the Territory for the purchase of the above and other articles, our immense lumbering interest will be at once subserved by a direct exchange, retaining a large amount of the precious metals in the territory—opening a market for the surplus productions of the Islands, and mutually benefiting both.

The "Polynesian," an ably conducted journal, published at Honolulu, refered to this subject more than a year ago, and it is highly gratifying to us in being able to see and make mention of the *practical* workings of a proposition for an exchange of commodities.

It will readily occur to any person, that the greater the draught on our lumbering interest, the greater will be the number of persons engaged in manufacturing it, and the consequent increased demand for those articles which enter so largely into the consumption of the people who would be employed in one of our greatest interests.

Our admirable water privileges and the number of mills now in operation and in process of construction, afford those engaged facilities for loading down with lumber, square timber, piles, cord wood or ship-spars, all the vessels which may be required to supply the demand not only of all the Pacific coast and the Islands of the Sea, but China, Japan and the Indies.

Let them come.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.—The cause of the troubles in Jefferson county to which we referred last week, and for the adjustment of which, we informed our readers Mr. BROWNFIELD, member of the House of Representative, from Jefferson county, with other citizens there, had enlisted their services with a detachment of troops under Lieut. FLOYD JONES, U. S. A., we are informed arose in consequence of an effort on the part of the detachment and citizens above referred to, to arrest and bring to justice, three Indians of the Clalm tribe, charged with the murder of Capt. HENRY JEWELL and his steward, some time in August last.

Want of room prevents us from entering into details from the information afforded. The cause, in brief, are these:—

On the approach of Lieut. JONES, and party to New Dungenness, where it was supposed the guilty party were, and on making a requisition for them, they learned they were not there, but that one was at False Dungenness, about 20 miles below, and another in Hood's canal, and that the third had fled to the woods. Lieut. JONES and party then proceeded to False Dungenness, and met an armed opposition, and resistence, on attempting to take some Indian hostages which they intended to retain until the one which they were in search of was produced.

The difficulty resulted in two of the Indians being killed and several slighty wounded, without any injury resulting to the detachment. All three of the murderers were taken and three others, flogged and had their heads shaved for stealing. The prisoners are at Fort Steilacoom.

The recent visit of Gov. STEVENS in that direction, as superintendent of Indian affairs, and the policy adopted by him, will have a salutary effect to maintain order for the future, and safety to the inhabitants down the Sound.

☞ We trust the attention of our delegate to congress will be directed to the very appropriate resolutions introduced into the House by Mr. CROSBIE, one of the members from Clarke county. Our delegate well understands the miserable condition of the postal arrangements in this Territory, not only as regards communication along the Sound, but also from the head of the Sound to Clarke county, and up the Columbia river to the Dalles. The attention of the delegate from Oregon is also respectfully directed to the same subject, as the resolutions will indicate.

Shipwreck.

Capt. L. CORWIN of the Howaiian Bark "Luika," of whom mention is made in another article in to-day's paper, informs us of the wreck of a Chillian Bark—name, unknown—which had been loading with piles, and put to Sea from Soke Harbor, Vancouver's Island.

From the only suviver of the wreck, who was taken off by Capt. C. in a partial state of derangement, and who had since died at Steilacoom, we learn that he informed Capt. C., at lucid intervals, that he was a passenger, bound for London, and a resident of Vancouver's Island. That the vessel waterlogged off Cape Classet, about forty miles from Cape Flattery; that, including the Captain of the vessel, there were fifteen passengers on board; that there was a Minister on board, supposed to be Rev. Mr. Steins of Victoria; that the Captain rigged a sort of raft, on which himself and two of the passengers started for Cape Flattery and are supposed to have been drowned.

We have no dates, names or information, to lead to a knowledge of anything important for publication, and we trust our Vancouver friends will furnish us with information in regard to the vessel and those on board. The exhausted condition of the man rescued prevented Capt. C. from obtaning reliable information.

CONCERT.

MRS. M. A. HAMM, who has the reputation of being one of the most accomplished singers in the United States, will give a concert at "Pacific Hall," on Monday evening next. From our knowledge of the vocal powers possessed by the lady referred to, we think that all those who may attend will concede that her reputation has not been overrated. We trust she will be greeted by a crowded house, as, being accompanied by her husband, the entertainment cannot but prove agreeable.

☞ Hon. VICTOR MONROE delivered a very able address at the hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday evening last, advocating the enactment of the Maine liquor law by the legislature of this Territory, to be submitted for concurrence or rejection by the people at the next election. The powerful arguments advanced by Judge M. were duly appreciated by the large assemblage in attendance.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. GIDDINGS, a member of a company formed for the purpose of constructing a wharf on the plats in front of Olympia, has returned a few days since from San Francisco, having procured a steam pile driver, which is daily expected to arrive.

☞ The brig "Consort," Capt. GILROY, arrived at Port Madison on 11th inst., 12 days from San Francisco.

☞ Messrs. SAYWARD and BROWNFIELD, councilman and representative from Jefferson county having taken their places in the legislature, that body is now full with the exception of Mr. Lewis, of Clarke, and the member from Pacific. The proceedings will vindicate that the business of the session is being rapidly dispatched.

☞ The British iron schooner "Alice" Capt. JAMES COOPER, arrived at this port on yesterday.

☞ The brig "Cyrus," Capt. BROWN, sailed from North Bay for San Francisco, with a cargo of piles, on the 22d inst.

☞ Below will be found the memorial relative to the "Puget Sound Agricultural company," as introduced into the Council by Col. MCCONAHA member of that body from Pierce and King. It takes a clear, comprehensive and American view of the subject, and we doubt not will elicit the serious attention of congress. It was supported in an able speech by Mr. MCCONAHA, and the vote will show, that it passed that body almost unanimously, being a vote of ayes 7, noes 1; and in the House the vote stood ayes 9, noes 5. It would probably have passed the House with as much unanimity as the Council but that some of the members in that body had not sufficiently examined its details, desired to have it postponed until the next day.

The proceedings of the House relative thereto, are crowded out this week.

In bringing forward and supporting this bill, the councilman referred to has fully reflected the wishes of his constituents, and has met the question with ability and independence.

MCCONAHA

MEMORIAL

TO CONGRESS RELATIVE TO THE PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

YOUR MEMORIALISTS—The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, respectfully represent to your honorable body that great difference of opinion exists between the members of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company and the citizens of this Territory, in relation to the supposed rights acquired by said company under the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, of limits westward of the Rocky Mountains, concluded June 15, 1846. The fourth article of said treaty provides as follows:

"The farms, lands and other property of every description belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public, and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties."

Your memorialists believe the present to be an auspicious moment for the extinguishment of their title (if any they have,) as the improvements upon the lands are very limited in extent and trifling in character; buildings that were once valuable from long use are now measurably worthless, and lands that were once fertile and well paid the tiller of the soil have been exhausted of their fertilizing qualities, those farms are now of less value than the same amount of lands in a state of nature; in fact, the only preceptible boundary that marks the confines of those lands and wild lands of the Government is a sterility more palpable and improvements that mar rather than beautify the face of nature. To save the country from this deterioration, from this blight of foreign influence on our soil, we but express the united wish of every true American citizen in Washington Territory, in praying that this foreign incorporation whose agents and members are unfriendly to the liberal spirit of our free institutions may be speedily removed from our midst, that the progress and improvement of the country may cease to be retarded. Your memorialists believe that it is a matter of the first importance that the titles to lands which said company acquired by the provisions of the treaty (if they acquired any,) should be immediately extinguished, not on account of the value thereof (which is but trifling,) but to effect their speedy removal.

In 1846, at the time the treaty was ratified, the amount of lands which the company had inclosed, including the Cowlitz farm near the Cowlitz River and the lands enclosed at Fort Nisqually, did not exceed two thousand acres in all, yet the Company claims at Fort Nisqually two hundred and twenty-one square miles, and at the Cowlitz six square miles; or in other words, they claim any and all lands over which their herds of wild stock occasionally roamed or was from time to time removed to for change of pasturage. A most intelligent and commendable portion of our citizens regarding the provisions of said treaty as confirming to said Company only the land which were inclosed by their fence at the time the treaty was made, have settled upon and made valuable improvements on much of the then wild and unoccupied lands believing the same to be Government lands and subject only to settlement by American citizens, yet a great number of those who located many miles distant from the enclosure, occupancy or actual possession of said company have received written notices from their members and agents commanding them to leave their houses and homes accompanied by threats of prosecution in writs of ejectment and trespass. Your memorialists are fully aware that an authoritative interpretation of the treaty can alone be pronounced by the Juciary, but in their representative capacity, in furtherance of the wish of their constituency, have thought it advisable to present to Congress a plain statement of facts, hoping thereby to direct the attention of the present Administration to the absolute necessity of immediately ascertaining their boundaries and rights, (if any they have,) and purchasing the same.

Your memorialists cannot but regard the rights of said company to any lands other than those which they had enclosed or in their immediate occupancy and possession prior to fifteenth of June 1846, as wholly unfounded and inadmissible; and whilst your memorialists, in common with other American citizens, desire that our country shall ever maintain her high and enviable reputation for the generous fulfilment of all her treaties, they cannot for a moment doubt that she will extend a protecting arm to the honest pioneer settler, and that that class of citizens who have made valuable improvements upon what they believe to be Government domain shall be secured in the title and possession thereof, whatever the rights of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company may be found to be.

Arrival of Lieut. Grover.

Just as we were going to press, Lieut. GROVER of the Northern Pacific Railroad exploration has arrived in Olympia. He is in fine health, no accident of the slightest nature has occurred to himself or any of his party. He left the member of Lieut. Mullan's party in the Bitter Root Valley, and Mr. Doty's party at Fort. Benton, all in good health. Complete success has attended this trip. He reports only one foot of snow in the Rocky Mountains was met, and the greatest depth, which occured in the Bitter Root range, was only two and one-half feet.

☞ The weather, for the past week has been exceedingly pleasant. Spring has evidently opened and beautiful weather may be expected to continue.

☞ As usual, PARKER & COLTER'S express has supplied us with a large bundle of late papers from California and the Atlantic States, the news in many respects is important, but we are quite sure that our readers feel more interest in a knowledge of what transpires in the legislature than anything else, and hence we surrender our columns for that object.

Napoleon will send 50,000 men to Candia, to be joined there by 20,000 English troops.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE---FIRST SESSION.

IN COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1854.

Present, all except Mr. Sayward.

The committee on commerce, Mr. Balch, reported back resolution from House as to building Custom House on Puget Sound, recommending an amendment asking an appropriation of $10,000. Resolution as amended passed Council.

Also same committee reported a resolve, that Port Townsend be created the Port of Entry for collection district of Puget Sound—carried.

Mr. Yantis, from committee on education, introduced a memorial praying Congress to grant two townships of land for building a University, and to annul the grant to Oregon of a township north of the Columbia—ordered to be printed.

Committee on memorials, Mr. Catlin introduced a memorial as to claims of Puget Sound Agricultural Company, recommended it as a substitute for House resolution as to right and claims of Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company—laid on table and ordered printed.

Mr. Miles from committee on Printing, reported that Berry, Doyle & Co., had done the printing thus far, at the rate fixed by the laws of Oregon, and recommended continuing those gentlemen, and electing a Printer by law, and fixing rates by an act of this Legislature.

Council bill No. 9. "an act relating to county Auditor"—read a third time and passed.

Council bill No. 10, in relation to county Treasurer—read a third time and passed.

House bill No. 25, in relation to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes read a second time—rules suspended, read a third time and passed.

House bill No. 24, an act regulating peddling boats, reported back from committee on Judiciary with amendments, and bill referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Tappan, Balch and Bradford.

Resolution making Seattle a Port of Delivery, taken up and passed.

House memorial, as to claims of Lafayette Balch and others for expenses incurred in rescuing persons from Queen Charlotte's Island, taken up and referred to select committee, consisting of Messrs. Yantis, Tappan and Miles.

Resolution introduced by Mr. Balch, requesting Governor Stevens to forward to Delegate in Washington city a census, of men able to bear arms, and instructing Delegate to make a requisition for arms based on such census, taken up and carried.

Mr. Balch's resolution asking for an appropriation of 15,000 dollars, to build a fire proof depository for arms at the Territorial capital, taken up and adopted.

Resolution authorizing Surveyor of Nisqually to remove his office to Steilacoom, taken up and carried.

Then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House message announcing non-concurrence in Council amendment proposing $10,000 as amount of appropriation required for building Custom House on Puget Sound, and appointment of conference committee. Messrs. Catlin and Balch appointed by the President to confer in regard thereto.

Select committee to whom had been refered the Memorial praying relief of Lafayette Balch and others for the Queen Charlott's Island Expedition, reported back memorial and recommended its passage.

The memorial being put upon its passage was resisted by Mr. Bigelow but passed.

Message from House announcing passage of H. B. No. 18, "An act to create the county of Chehalis."

And of a Resolution asking appropriation of $30,000 to build a Military road from Steilacoom to Fort Vancouver. Rules suspended, Resolution read and adopted.

H. B. No. 18, read a first time, rules suspended, read a second time by title and refered to committee on Counties. Then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1853.

Council took up the election bill again, this time in shape of report from a committee of Conference of both Houses. An amendment proposed the liberal provision that a six month's residence was to be construed as commencing with the emigrant leaving his home with a "bona fide" intention of settling in this Territory. The amendment suggested was unanimously adopted. The report of the committee was adopted, and the bill as amended passed.—Mr. Catlin called for the Yeas and Nays, saying that he could not face his constituents and support a bill allowing half-breed Indians to vote, and wished that his vote should be recorded in the negative. Those who voted Yea were Messrs. Balch, Bradford, Bigelow, Miles, Tappan, Yantis, and Mr. President—7.

Nay—Mr. Catlin—1.

A memorial was introduced by Mr. Yantis asking Congress for a donation of two Townships of land to build an University, which was unanimously adopted.

The Council took up the memorial presented by Mr. McConaha, in relation to the extinction of the titles of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company. The memorial prayed for the extinction of their titles '(if any there be.)" The phrase "if any there be," was moved to be stricken out by Mr. Bigelow, who advocated his motion in some remarks in which he asserted his belief that under the treaty there was no doubt the Company had "title," and the clause intimated a doubt as to such title. He favored the extinguishment of their titles and wanted to see the country rid of them, but he thought it was an insult to the United States to address a memorial to that body with an implication of doubt as to a tittle or right recognized by a treaty.

Mr. McConaha followed in an enthusiastic, hightoned American speech—urged Senators not to strike out the "gist" of the petition. "Not a doubt," says the fervent Senator, "when Cass and Benton and Adams in the Halls of Congress, Buchanan in the negotiation of that Treaty—when they entertained doubts. Look at the treaty and see whether there is no doubt. Let us then preserve the feature of the petition. We do not counsel a violation of Treaty, but we want light—we want investigation. Let us call upon Congress to urge the Administration to do their duty in this matter. The Administration is ready—let us invite the attention of the Judiciary whose province alone, it is to interpret this treaty.

Hold on then to the clause that invites injuries, let this memorial go from this body marking the sense, the patriotism, the intelligence of this body against this withering foreign monopoly.

Mr. Bigelow replied—I am aware of the unpopularity of the subject, but there was no doubt that rights were comfirmed and their title such as it is recognized by treaty, must be confirmed. He could not vote for the memorial with the clause objected to by him.

Mr. Miles, had grave doubts about any right the Puget Sound Agricultural Company had to the soil—he had doubts about the existence of any such association, and thought too, that if the United States had wished to recognize the title of said company the word "patent," or some word would have been inserted therein, obligating the government to recognize a fee in said Company.

Mr. Bigelow followed in a speech of some length, quoting the treaty, and insisting that the government had recognized their title and were bound to confirm it.

Mr. Catlin observed that he liked the memorial just as it stood. Could he believe that such a company had any legal existence, he went for the treaty being observed implicitly. But no such company as the Puget Sound Company exists. No articles of agreement or incorporation have ever been shown—none have ever been alleged to exist, and the government of the United States has been imposed upon by a fraud, and is not bound thereby.

Council adjourned without a vote on the memorial.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Bradford expressed his sentiments in favor of the memorial. He wanted it passed as it stood. The question being taken by ayes and noes, on the amendment—were for striking out,

Aye—Mr. Bigelow—1.

Noes—Messrs. Balch, Bradford, Catlin, Miles, Tappan, Yantis and Mr. President—7.

Mr. Tappan rose for information—he noticed that it was stated on 2d page that 2000 acres in all, was the gross amount of lands enclosed at the time of treaty—the said company now set up a claim to two hundred and thirty-seven square miles of territory.

Mr. McConaha answered that he had information from the oldest settlers extending, back as far as 1845, by which the Nisqually farms were estimated at four hundred acres; that was the greatest amount they had ever fenced in and enclosed. In regard to the Cowlitz farms, respectable settlers near that place had fixed 700 acres as a high estimate of all the lands ever enclosed, and 1500 acres were all they pretended to have. The claim as set down in the memorial was six square miles, which they now set up a right to.

Messrs. Miles and Catlin followed substantiating these facts, and the question on the passage of memorial then taken by ayes and noes, and were for the memorial,

Ayes—Messrs. Balch, Bradford, Catlin, Miles, Tappan, Yantis and Mr. President—7.

Noes—Mr. Bigelow—1.

Mr. Miles introduced a resolution requesting Gov. Stevens to forward copies of said memorial to Hon. S. A. Douglass, U. S. Senate, Chairman of committee on Territories; Hon. T. H. Benton and Hon. C. Lancaster. Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

House bill No. 11, to define the boundaries of Lewis county, read first time, rules suspended, read a second time by title, laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Yantis from committee on education, introduced Council bill No. 11, "an act directing county commissioners to occupy certain lands for school purposes." Read a second time by title and ordered printed.

Mr. Balch from committee on military affairs, introduced Council bill No. 12, "an act relative to militia of Territory, and for the appointment of a Territorial Armorer." Rules suspended, read a 2d time by title and recommitted—the bill appearing to be clearly for two objects, ought to be brought as two bills.

Then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 21, 1854.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House bill No. 18, entitled an act to create Chehalis county, was read a third time.

Mr. Durgin moved to amend, so that the eastern boundary should be at the mouth of Satsup river, &c., which was agreed to and the bill passed.

A substitute sent by Council for resolution, relative to making Steilacoom a port of delivery was taken up, and after considerable discussion relative to the propriety of occupying the same, it was adopted.

Mr. Chapman, by consent, withdrew his resolution relative to military road from Steilacoom to Vancouver, and the resolution for the same object, before introduced by Mr. Bolon, was taken up and adopted.

Joint resolutions from the Council relative to asking arms for the militia of this Territory—relative to building a depository for said arms—relative to making Seattle a port of delivery and relative to making Port Townsend a port of entry for Puget Sound, were respectively taken up and adopted.

Mr. Moseley offered a resolution making it necessary that all resolutions relative to memorials, should be referred either to a select or standing committee before adoption.

Council bills No. 9 and 10, acts relating to county Treasurer and Auditor, were read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Hale, House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1854.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

The journals were read and approved.

Mr. Brownfield reported a bill to define the eastern boundary of Pacific county.—He also reported back House bills No. 9 and 11, with amendments.

Mr. Huntington was utterly opposed to the passage of this bill, contending that the Territory thus left for the new county, to be called Cowlitz Co., was altogether insufficient. He said he doubted very much if the remaining population would organize at all.

Mr. Jackson said he felt very well acquainted with the country, and he defied any man to gainsay any statement he had made relative to it. He contended that the gentlemen last up had actually acknowledged that he did not doubt but that at some future day the remaining territory would be made into two counties.

Mr. Huntington said that members should be careful voting on this question, which involved the interests of a large portion of the inhabitants in the county thus narrowed down. He warned gentlemen, it might effect their political reputation hereafter.

Mr. Bolon said, that of voting on a question in accordance with the report of a committee, who have given it their careful and impartial attention, is to effect their political reputation, he for one should beg to be excused from voting on *all* questions hereafter.

He considered it an unnecessary waste of time to legislate here, if members are to be governed in their deliberations by any such considerations as these.

His rule on all occasions was to vote according to his best judgment, without regard to any local prejudice or personal feeling.

House bill No. 27, entitled an act to locate a Territorial road from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay, was read a third time and passed.

House bill No. 15, sent back from the Council with amendments, was taken up and the amendments non-concurred in.

Mr. Howe, by leave of the House, withdrew his resolution relative to missionaries taking other land claims.

Mr. Biles introduced a bill, entitled an act to appoint officers for Skamania county.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Biles introduced a bill entitled an act to appoint a judge of probate and justice of the peace for Clarke county.

The following joint resolutions were taken up:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Relative to the establishment of mail service between Olympia and other points in the Territory of Washington, and San Francisco, New York and New Orleans.

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the Delegate to Congress from this Territory be requested to urge the passage of a law at the present session of Congress establishing a regular mail service, by way of Puget Sound, between Olympia and intermediate points in this Territory and San Francisco, New York and New Orleans, by any extension of the existing mail service between the Territory of Washington and the points aforesaid, and also the extension as aforesaid of any increased mail service which may be provided between these several points.

Resolved, That with a view to obtain the greatest mail facilities as aforesaid for this Territory, our Delegate be requested to urge the increase of the existing mail service of the United States between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and points adjacent thereto, so that the means of communication each way shall be four times a month.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislative Assembly, in case there shall be an additional semi-monthly mail service established by Congress as aforesaid, that the same should be via the Isthmus of Nicaragua, so that the mails aforesaid may be transported each way semi-monthly, by the Panama and the Nicaragua route.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of California, and the Delegate from Oregon be, and they are hereby invited to aid our Delegate in promoting the object aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Governor of the Territory transmit a copy of these resolutions to our Delegate in Congress, to each of the Senators and Representatives of California and to the Delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Oregon.

Mr. Crosbie said he presented those resolutions with the earnest hope that by the united efforts of the entire delegation from the Pacific coast, a remedy might be applied to the wretched system, or rather want of system of the mail service.

He did not deem any explanation necessary. The resolutions convey in the most concise manner, all that need be said on the subject, and he did not believe there would be a solitary dissenting voice to their passage.

On motion of Mr. Biles, the resolution was adopted.

Some members coming in who were desirous to offer some amendments, Mr. Denny said, he would move to reconsider the vote although he should vote against the amendment about to be offered. The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Brownfield moved to amend by inserting the names of all intermediate points along the Sound, which after some discussion was not agreed to.

Mr. Chapman moved to lay them on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Bolon said he was opposed to any such delay, it was only done to kill the bill by delaying it from day to day. He hoped the resolution would pass—the House were just as well qualified to vote on the subject to day, as they would be weeks hence.

The resolution was finally adopted.

After some little discussion, certain amendments sent back by the Council,—House adjourned.

Gen. Herrera died in Mexico on the 10th of February, after a long illness.

Important News.

MR. W. T. SAYWARD, Councilman elect for Jefferson and Island counties, has just returned from San Francisco to take his place in the Council, and has furnished us with the San Francisco *Herald* and *Alta Californian*, dated March 14th.

We cannot forego transgressing somewhat on the Legislative proceedings to give place to some of the important news which these papers contain.

The election of U. S. Senator for California by the present session of the Legislature of that State to supply the place of Dr. Gwin will not, it is supposed, take place.

The President has sent the Gadsden Treaty into the Senate, and recommends a number of important modifications. The effect will be to obtain a large portion of Sonora, and the cession of Lower California, which will probably induce the necessity of having the proposition for the treaty sent back to Mexico.

The combined fleets of England and France, having entered the Black Sea, are protecting the Turkish forces in their operations.

A general war in Europe seems to be a foregone conclusion.

In reference to the entrance of the fleets above mentioned into the Black Sea, the Czar holds the following discourse:

"When battle is offered to Russia, Russia accepts. She can afford to mourn for a fleet, but not for the honor of the nation. I expected the resolution taken by France and Great Britain, and therefore, I am not found unprepared. All my orders have been given in advance, foreseeing this act, which, by violated treaties, frees me from their obligations." A London paper says that the Czar has instructed his Ambassador to demand whether the entrance into the Black Sea of the combined fleets was to take part or sides with Turkey forthwith, or simply to observe strict neutrality. If the former, the Ambassadors at England and France were to demand their passports.

It was reported that an engagement between the Turks and Russians was renewed at Kalafat, which was kept up during the 10th, 11th, and 12th January, and that the Turks were entirely victorious. A Vienna correspondent of the London Times says a terrific battle was going on at Matschin on the 13th. It had already been attended with a fearful loss of life, and the town was in flames. Further fighting at Kalafat was daily expected.

It is believed that from 10,000 to 15,000 Russains had crossed the Danube.

REJECTION OF PEACE BY RUSSIA—A telegraphic despatch at Berlin from St. Petersburg, with dates to the 14th, says that the Czar had rejected the note of the Four Powers, as incompatible with his dignity, as it would only serve to divert attention from the real question at issue. To prove, however, that he was still inclined to retract the Emperor has appointed Gotshakoff his plenipotentiary, to return the Porte his reply. All dispatches agree in stating that the Czar has refused to sign the note of the Four Powers.

It is stated that the popular excitement at St. Petersburg is indescribable, and the French government anticipates—and perhaps with reason—that an explosion of such a kind may take place as shall force the Emperor to publish a formal declaration of war before even his plans are arranged.

The London Times, of the 24th January, regards the refusal of the Russian government to accede to the proposition of the Four Powers, as giving the death blow to the last hopes of peace, the more particularly as it is addressed to Austria, that power which has always stood forward as the friend of Russia. Although the Times does not regard it as a formal answer to the protocol of the Four Powers, still if the answer is genuine, of which it seems to entertain no doubt, that paper says, it is impossible to express in stronger language the insolent disdain of the Emperor for everything which the united diplomacy of Europe has been laboring to effect.

A Vienna correspondent of the London Times, says a terrific battle was going on at Matschin on the 31st.

At St. Petersburg, on the 18th, there was a steady rise in all imported articles, which indicated war.

It is stated that an army of 60,000 Persians were about to invade Bagdad.

The Russians are building extensive batteries on the coast of the Crimea.

The greater part of the English press continue to attack Prince Albert, accusing him of being in the interest of Russia.

Negotiations are in progress in regard to the union of Spain and Portugal under one crown.

The departure of French troops from Rome caused a good deal of excitement.

JAMES C. STRONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL, in connection with Hon. Wm. Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.
By an arrangement with John B. Preston, Esq., late Surveyor General, I will attend to the preparation of notifications, and all business connected with the Land Office. Business at the office at Oregon City will be attended to by Mr. Preston personally.—This will insure to claimants a prompt and correct attention to their business.
Office, for the present, on Third street, three doors from Main, Olympia, Washington Territory.
Olympia, March 25, 1854. 6m29

Information Wanted,
OF EDMUND STEVENS, who crossed the plains in 1853, and went into Oregon. Any information of his whereabouts communicated to his brother at Olympia, will be thankfully received. Oregon papers please copy.
March 25, '54. GABRIEL STEVENS.

NOTICE.
THIS day, March the 18th, 1854, I, John P. Lecky, do warn, notify and caution the public generally, not to trust my wife Julia on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contraction.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT, **By Williams & Waterman.**

OLYMPIA, W. T. March 18, 1854.

The usual inactivity in trade consequent upon the season, has been observed since our last report, though the transactions of the week present some features which indicate a healthful and animating spirit of progress. We allude to the establishment of incipient commercial relations between this port and the Sandwich Islands, in furtherance of which we have now in port a cargo of Island produce offered in exchange for the staples of the Territory, and to the prosecution of the design of piling and wharfing a portion of our water front by a highly energetic and responsible company, whose arrangements are now in a gratifying state of forwardness.

Provisions—		**Groceries—**	
Beef, fresh, ℔ lb...	14@18	Sugar, bro. ℔ lb..	10@12½
Mutton, " ℔ " ...	25@30	Sugar, white crush. per lb........	@22
Pork, fresh and salt, ℔ lb...	20@25	Coffee, ℔ lb.........	@22½
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	$32	Tea, " "	75@$1
Clear Pork, ℔ "	$40	Rice, Caro., ℔ lb..	12½
Bacon, clear, ℔ lb......	25	Dried Apples, ℔ lb	18
Hams, ℔ lb.......	25@30	Dried Peaches " "	18
Shoulders, ℔ lb....	@22	Chili Peaches, " "	37½
Salmon, ℔ lb......	none	Soap, ℔ lb.........	12½@15
Codfish, ℔ lb......	@12½	Starch, ℔ lb.......	37½
Mackerel, ℔ hf bbl.	$15	Candles, ml'd, ℔ lb	none
Butter, ℔ lb......	@75	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	@28	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	@37	Tobacco, ℔ lb.....	50@75
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs..	$9.00	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ℔ lb....	6@9	Pepper, grain, ℔ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " " ...	@5	Molasses, ℔ gal...	50@62½
Salt, coarse, ℔ lb..	@4	Syrup, " "	75@$1
Potatoes, ℔ bush.	$2.00	Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon..........	75
Onions, " "	4.00	Lamp oil, ℔ gal..	$2.50
Beets, " "	3.00	**Liquors—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ℔ gal...	$2@$3.50
Beans, Chili, ℔ lb..	9@12½	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ℔ lb.	@12½	Gin, ℔ gal.......	2.50@$3
Eggs, ℔ doz....	$1.00	Port Wine, ℔ gal.	2.50
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon.........	2.50
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard........	15	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	12½	Nails, ℔ keg....	$10
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16⅔	Window glass, ℔ box..........	$7
Drillings, bro. ℔ yd	16⅔	Sash, ℔ light....	20@25
Prints, ℔ yard...	12½@20	Axes,..........	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ℔ pr...	$7@$9	Buckets, 3 hoop,	75
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz.......	$3@$5	Brooms,........	50
do cotton, ℔ doz.	2.50	**Lumber—**	
Paints, &c.—		Sawed fir, ℔ M .	$22
Lead, white, ℔ lb.	20	" cedar, " ..	$25
do colors, " "	none	Shingles, ℔ M ..	$4@$5
Linseed oil, ℔ gal	$2.50	Square timber, ℔ foot..........	12@14
Turpentine, " "	3.00	Piles, ℔ foot....	5@6

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,
Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.
All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G. A. Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally:
2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz. boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz. looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,
All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms.
SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE co-partnership existing under the name and style of M. Louisson & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by M. Louisson, I. Lightner and A. Frankel, who will settle up all the business of the late firm.
Mr. Samuel Roseneau ceases to be a member of our firm, and has no interest in it, from and after this date.
M. LOUISSON, & CO.
Olympia and San Francisco, Feb. 24, 1854. 4tf

J. O. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove,
mh 25, '54-ly.] Whidby's Island, W. T.

INFORMATION WANTED.
THE UNDERSIGNED desires to obtain information relative to a yawl boat in which Capt. Wm. M. Rowland embarked at Bellingham Bay for Steilacoom, and was supposed to be drowned. Said boat is 14 feet long by 4 wide—clinker built, copper-fastened and lead colored. Any information left at the office of the "Pioneer and Democrat" will be thankfully received.
ELIS BARNES.
Olympia, March 25, 1854. 3w29

PACIFIC HOUSE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.
The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.
WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

L. E. MORGAN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Peoria Premium Steel Plow
MANUFACTURERS,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BATTERY STEEETS,
San Francisco, California.
The above named plows are kept for sale in Olympia, by GEO. GALLAGHER.
March 18, 1854. 28tf

FOR RENT.
THE STORE AND DWELLING now occupied by Mr. J. C. Fory, on the corner of Main and Second streets. Possession given on the first day of April. Apply at the office of the "Pioneer and Democrat."

EX G. W. KENDALL.	4500 lbs. No. 1 China sugar, 25 lb. matts. 100 bbls. sweet superior Flour, Gallego and Haxall brands. 50 boxes Winchester bro. Soap. 25 bbls. Mess pork. 20 " " beef. 50 pair Window sashes, glazed, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14.
EX CYCLOPS.	100 tons heavy Chili seed Barley, for sale by KENDALL Co.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L. B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B. Hastings & Co.
F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.
L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER.
Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S NOTICE

TO SETTLERS,

In	Township	11	North	Range	1	West	in	W. T.
In	"	11	"	"	2	"	in	do
In	"	4	"	"	1	East	in	do
In	"	5	"	"	1	"	in	do
In	"	19	"	"	1	"	in	do
In	"	20	"	"	1	"	in	do
In	"	18	"	"	1	West	in	do
In	"	19	"	"	1	"	in	do
In	"	20	"	"	1	"	in	do
In	"	17	"	"	2	"	in	do
In	"	18	"	"	2	"	in	do
In	"	19	"	"	2	"	in	do
In	"	20	"	"	2	"	in	do

The above townships having been surveyed, and the plats thereof approved on the 11th inst., all persons who have claims or parts of claims therein before the date of such approval, are required to present the notifications of their claims, respectively, at this office, WITHIN THREE MONTHS from the date thereof, where I shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims, and enter upon the adjustment of the same, and the settlement according to law of all conflict of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them.

And every person who has settled, or shall settle within such townships, AFTER the date of approval aforesaid, is required by law to file at this office the notification of his claim, specifying the precise tract or tracts claimed by him, WITHIN THREE MONTHS from the date of his settlement, and he hereby is requested so to do at any convenient time within such term.

Given under my hand at Oregon City, this 11th day of February, 1854.

C. K. GARDNER,
Surveyor General of Public Lands in Oregon.
March 4, 1854. 4w26

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

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

Notice to Settlers.

IT will be seen by reference to the advertising columns that the survey of the townships bordering on the Sound has been approved, and settlers required to file their notifications with the Surveyor General within three months from the 11th inst. It is necessary that each settler should know the exact bearings of the lines of his claim with the section lines in order to describe the precise tract of land he claims in his notification. The subscriber, who has long been employed in surveying claims and assisting settlers in making their notifications, will be employed for the next four or five weeks in the vicinity of Olympia, and any person wishing his services can leave their orders with G. A. Barnes, Esq., and they will be promptly attended to.

J. W. GOODELL.
Olympia, Feb. 27, 1854. 4w26

CLASSICAL MATHEMATICAL, COMMERCIAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.
MR. BERNARD CORNELIUS, Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Member of the College of Preceptors, London, and author of a series of articles on Education in the "Pioneer," proposes opening a school at Olympia in April next. It will consist of two departments. In the Elementary or Primary school the chief aim will be a gradual and harmonious development of the child's moral, intellectual and physical nature, by exercises calculated to unfold, train and strengthen his various faculties. His senses will be exercised on OBJECTS natural and artificial. He will be led to discover for himself their several qualities, uses and relations, and to express his discoveries in correct and appropriate language. The soil will thus be prepared, and the pupil fitted to enter the UPPER SCHOOL, in which the course of study will have more direct reference to the profession or pursuit of after life.
Objects of study in the Upper School will compose the Greek, Latin, French and English languages. The elements of Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic and Mercantile science. Natural History and Physiology, National History and Geography.
TERMS.
For the Primary School..............$10 ℔ Quarter.
For the Upper School...............$15 " "
Parents wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity are requested to sign their names on a list opened at the "Pioneer" office.
Olympia, Feb. 1854. 22tf

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time."
TERMS—Cash.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

LIGHTERING.
DONE by the subscriber at Steilacoom, upon the most reasonable terms.—Always on hand to execute orders with promptness and dispatch.
LEMUEL BILLS.
Steilacoom, Aug. 11, 1853.–50tf.

HOLMAN HOUSE,
DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITS FARMS, W. T.
September 6, 1852. 4tf.

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

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

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

PUYALLUP
SALMON FISHERY.
THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to
RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,
or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City.
August 12, 1853. 50tf

P. KEACH & CO.
HAVE just received Ex G. W. KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound.
COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China, No. 1, E. B. Syrup in kegs, No. 1. Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls. excellent Flour.
WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,
EVERY VARIETY.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Lanes, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c., &c.
COATS,
Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do., and a large assortment of under and over Shirts.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses.
HATS AND CAPS.
Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps.
A Very Large Supply
Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c.
Hard Ware.
Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass-ware, Wooden-ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.
We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City.
Steilacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf

NEW STORE.
NEW GOODS—CHEAP GOODS.
E. MOLLER & Co.
HAVE opened a new WHOLESALE and RETAIL Store in the well known building formerly occupied by Mr. Jack Moses and intend keeping on hand a general assortment of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS
And Dry Goods.
One of the the partners will be constantly in San Francisco to keep up a regular assortment by every arrival, and we hope to give satisfaction to all parties honoring us with their custom.
NOW LANDING EX KENDALL
Sugar, Hard Bread, Pork, Brandy, Claret, crushed Tobacco, Butter, Whisky, Candles, Coffee, Segars, Shot, Gin, Walnuts. E. MOLLER & Co.
March 11, 1854. 4w*

A WHALE BOAT and a Ship's Yawl, for sale by PARKER & COLTER.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

NEW GOODS AGAIN!
JUST RECEIVED ex "George Emery,"
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Saleratus, Soap, Black and fancy Casimere Pants: Black Frock Coats, Satin and silk vests.
BOOTS & SHOES, GINGHAMS,
And a lot of ONION SEED.
BETTMAN & BRAND.
Olympia, Feb. 17, 1854. 24tf

300 BARRELS MESS PORK;
150 Cases Table Salt;
150 Bags Rio Coffee;
220 Half Barrels Dried Apples;
350 Chests Black and Green Tea;
800 Boxes Brown Soap;
Together with a large assortment of Provisions and Groceries, for sale, at low rates, by
CASTLE BROTHERS,
Front Street.
San Francisco, Feb. 4, 1854. 1m24

WATCHES! WATCHES!
C. TURNER would inform the public that he has opened a shop in Olympia, and is now prepared to
REPAIR WATCHES AND JEWELRY
in a neat and workmanlike manner, and on short notice. All work warranted.
Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
(THE LONE 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 Livery Stable is attached to the premises.
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.
LEWIS ENSIGN.
October 1, 1853. 4tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
PEYTONA,
JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,
will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.
Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.
Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

EX TARQUINA,
THE UNDERSIGNED have received, in addition to their former stock, the following desirable goods, which are offered at low prices, viz:
Fresh Flour, Sugar, Dried Apples,
Soap, Salt, Candles, Tobacco,
Candies, Soda Crackers Sweet oil,
Linseed oil, White Lead, Putty,
Glass of all sizes,
Nails, Cross-cut Saws,
Novels, Geographies, and a splendid assortment of
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
AND CLOTHING,
BETTMAN & BRAND.
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

MANSION HOUSE.
MR. F. KENNEDY having located himself in the large and commodious frame house on Fourth street, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His table will be loaded at all times with the best the country affords.—His motto is, "Live, and let live." Call and examine for yourselves. Prices reasonable. He can accommodate a few more boarders. F. KENNEDY.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853. 15tf
Also, a first-rate TWO HORSE WAGON for sale at the Mansion House.

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

COOPERING.
THE undersigned has located himself at the Puyallup Fishery Station where he is prepared to fill orders for Salmon Barrels at the shortest notice.
March 11, 1854. tf. C. BAIRD.

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

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

I. N. EBEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.
Office at the Custom House.
Sept. 30, 1853. 4tf

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

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

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

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

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,
FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

NEW ARRIVAL!
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
THE subscriber would inform the public that he has received direct from San Francisco and is now opening at the Post Office building on Second street, one door east of the Washington Hotel, a large, new and well selected assortment of
DRY GOODS,
SHOES, BOOTS, HATS,
CAPS, &C., AND A SPLENDID LOT OF
READY MADE CLOTHING.
As the above goods were selected from personal inspection, the subscriber has no hesitation in recommending his assortment as of a superior quality, and from his long experience in the business, he considers himself competent to judge judiciously in making purchases to suit the wants and demands of the people of this part of the country. The above stock will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be obtained elsewhere in the Territory.
W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, Jan. 21, 1853. 20tf

EX TARQUINA,
FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, BACON,
SUGAR, SOAP, CANDLES,
COFFEE, MOLASSES,
TEA,
LIQUORS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO, PICKLES, PRESERVES,
SARDINES, RAISINS, RICE, DRIED FRUIT,
BOOTS & BLANKETS,
Just received and for sale by
PARKER & COLTER.
Olympia, Feb. 4, 1854. 22tf

SIMPSON P. MOSES. ELWOOD EVANS.
MOSES & EVANS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, SOLICITORS
IN CHANCERY, AND PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY,
Olympia, W. T.
August 13, 1853, 49tf

B. GOLDMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
STATIONERY, HARDWARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

B. P. BARSTOW'S LINE OF
PACKETS,
BETWEEN San Francisco and Penn's Cove, consisting of the Clipper Bark "Mary Melville," Brig "Kingsbury," and a new clipper now on the passage from the States, will run regularly during the season, and will take freight and passengers to all points on the Sound.
B. P. Barstow will be in San Francisco much of the time during the season, and will fill all orders he may be entrusted with for goods, or any other business.
Address B. P. Barstow, San Francisco, or B. P. B. & Co., Penn's Cove.

B. P. BARSTOW & CO.
WILL keep constantly on hand Provisions and Groceries of all kinds; also Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Cooking Stoves, &c. &c. They are receiving by each of their vessels from San Francisco large supplies, and can furnish to the people and merchants of the Sound, goods lower than they can be procured at any other point.
Feb. 10, 1854. 23

POTATOES.

THE Subscriber has for sale about twenty-two tons assorted Red and Blue Potatoes, at his farm near Olympia, which he will dispose of on fair terms, and which he will deliver if required. They are altogether a superior article to any of those shipped from California or Vancouver's Island, and the attention of merchants and shippers is respectfully directed to the propriety and importance of patronizing home agriculture and industry.

J. N. LOWE.
Olympia, Feb 25, 1854. 3w.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

ALL persons interested will take notice that Peter S. Wilson, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1854, sued out a writ of attachment from the United States District Court in and for Pierce county, in the Territory of Washington, against H. H. McNear, for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars and twenty cents, ($311 20) together with costs of suit, which writ has been served and returned.

Attest: H. BOWLIN, Clerk.
Dated, Clerk's Office, Feb. the 20th, 1854. 4w26

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

LAST CALL.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &C. FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being compelled to leave Olympia for a season, offers at low prises his Household furniture consisting in part of Mahogany Tables and Washstand, Chairs, Matresses and bedding, superior cooking stove, Parlor stove, crockery, tin ware, Kitchen utensils, and sundry other articles. Also one silver Castor of 7 bottles; also his remaining stock of goods in store.—Plows, Broad and narrow axes, log chains, wooden bowls, bushel baskets, bake ovens, wall paper &c.—Clover seed,—also sundry valuable books. At "Simmons'" old stand. JOHN C. FORY.
March 11, 1854. 3w

NOTICE.

THE owner of a box about three feet long, one foot thick, one and a half feet wide, without mark, and contents unknown, received by Bark "Sarah Warren," from San Francisco, is hereby notified that, unless said box is called for by the consignee, on or before Saturday, the 25th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., it will be then sold at public auction to pay freight and charges, at the store of the Kendall Co., in Olympia, W. T.

KENDALL CO.,
By J. CUSHMAN.
Olympia, Feb. 22, 1854.

GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS.
A CHOICE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK just received and for sale by
PARKER & COLTER.
Feb. 1854, 3.22t

GEORGE L. STORY,
DENNISON' BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;	500 lbs Saltpetre;
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	800 lbs Alum;
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;	255 lbs Balsam copaira;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dufe;
20 " Jayne's Alternative;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	500 lbs Cream of Tartar
50 " do Life Pills;	350 lbs Tartaric Acid;
24 " Osgood's Indian Chologogue;	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda;
30 " Thompson's Eye-Water;	500 lbs Beeswax;
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment;	200 lbs refined champhor;
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	400 lbs Copperas;
30 " British Oil;	500 lbs Glauber salts;
36 " Harlem do;	50 gals. cold press'd castor oil;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;	4 boxes cast steel soap;
30 " Bateman's Drops;	3 bbls lampblack;
12 " Ayer's C. pectoral.	1 bbl Race ginger;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
300 gross bottle corks;	300 lbs Hops;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup;	100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind.;
25 " Lemon syrup;	800 lbs Sal soda;
25 " Raspberry do;	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted;	200 lbs Sponge;
100 ozs Quinine;	75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
20 " Strychnine;	50 doz sweet oil in baskets.
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa;	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
	20 lbs Pruss. Potash;
	2 bbls Sassafras bark;
	200 lbs Emery, as'd sizes;
	125 ozs Flores Benzoin;
	15 bbls Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty;	2000 lbs White Lead;
50 gals copal Varnish;	800 lbs Red do;
75 " Japan do;	300 lbs Litharge;
400 " Spts Turpentine;	800 lbs Venetian Red;
200 " Linseed oil;	400 lbs Spanish Brown;
100 lbs essential Oils;	200 lbs light Glue;

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, two doors south of Parker & Colter's store.
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 25, 1853. 42-ly

"TIME IS MONEY."
I HAVE made arrangements with Parkes, Colter & Co's Express to forward watches and jewelry, to be repaired. Persons in Washington Territory desirous of having their WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, can now have their wishes complied with by leaving them at P. C. & Co's Express Office. They will be returned as early as possible.
tf. G. C. ROBBINS.
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1853.

STOVES.
JUST RECEINED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES,
CUTLERY, ETC.
Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned 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. 9tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public that I have given C. H. HALE a general power of attorney to act for me during my absence to the States.

EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, Feb. 1, 1854. 2 mo. 22

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into partnership in the Livery Stable business, and will continue to carry it on under the firm of

ANDREW J. BALDWIN,
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, Feb. 1, 1854.

FOR SALE!
I WILL SELL the Columbian 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. 39tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the purchase from Indians of guns, utensils of husbandry or cooking utensils of the kind commonly obtained by them in their intercourse with white people, or of Blankets or any article of clothing except skins or furs, is strictly forbidden by law under a penalty of FIFTY DOLLARS, for each and every offence, and that such offences will be hereafter strictly prosecuted.

The system of private reprisals in case of thefts committed by Indians, is also strictly forbidden by law. The Superintendant will be at all times ready to compel indemnity where it can be obtained from the tribe, and on failure, the act provides for remuneration otherwise. In case of violation of this provision, the right to indemnity is forfeited, and the penalty will be enforced in addition.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Supt. Indians Affairs,
Office Superintendant Indian Affairs,
Olympia, W. T. Feb. 22, 1854, tf.

FRUIT TREES.
MILWAUKIE NURSERY.
H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.
WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Bute, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.
March 11, 1843.

THE FILIBUSTERS ROUTED AND DISPERSED.—These modern crusaders it appears have met the fate of their ancient predecessors in attempting to conquer the Holy Land from the Musselmen. In attempting to conquer Lower California and Sonora they themselves, have been conquered and dispersed. They are now outcasts, outlaws and wanderers in a strange land. They must either make a hasty retreat to California for protection or they will be hunted like wild beasts by bands of enraged and vindictive Mexicans. Some of them may succeed in making their peace with the Lower Californians, and thus escape a violent death.

Desertion, starvation and disappointment have overthrown these boasted conquerors of Lower California. Sonora cannot now be invaded by these pioneers of liberty and Anglo Saxon civillzation. President Walker's new Republic is now defunct, and he has no country to serve. The attempt to get up a convention of the people to declare their independence of Mexico has proved a miserable failure. The people are both willing and anxious to becrme a part and parcel of the American Union, but they do not wish to have their country invaded and overrun by Americans with a view of forcing upon them a separation from Mexico. They consider that they have been outraged by the conduct of the Fillibusters, and wish to get rid of them.

These modern crusaders have managed their affairs with as little discretion as their predecessors of old, and, like them, have been doomed to disappointment and defeat. We suppose we shall soon hear no more of their operations. The spirit of conquest is, however, still uppermost with a large class of our people, and another attempt will be made before long which will perhaps succeed. This failure will not stop fillibustering.—*Cal. Courier, March* 10, 1854.

The London Times says: "The human race is multiplying faster than our ships, and our railways, and its wants are daily more pressing. Even the Hindoos, within sight of the steaming locomotive, will not be content with their one garment of close cloth per annum. China, to all appearance, will now be opened to its centre. The old bugbear of the whole earth being glutted with our manufactures has long been discarded. The world will never have too much of what it really needs. Considering then, the growing demands of all nations, we see very slight prospect of India getting so beforehand with the world as to ruin the American cotton planter. We may confidently predict that there will be many risings and fallings in the Cotton market, and many fortunes won and lost at New York, before things have settled down to such a permanent depreciation as this must suppose. Let our transatlantic customers therefore take heart. There is room enough for us all in this wide world. Let them plant cotton, lay down rails, and build clippers as many and as fast sailing as they can; they will have many a profitable freight before they are undersold by the worshipers of Buddha or of the Sun.

MR. GADSDEN'S OPINION OF SANTA ANNA.—Mr. Gadsden, on his return from Mexico, visited Charleston, S. C., where he communicated to the editors of the Charleston Courier a good deal of information respecting the treaty just negotiated by him with Mexico. This information, which has been published, is perhaps the most reliable of any which has been given to the public on the subject. The following extract from the Courier's statement will give the reader Mr. Gadsden's idea of Santa Anna:

"Gen. Gadsden has brought with him an admirably engraved portrait of Santa Anna, in gorgeous apparel and military costume. Gen. G. reports him in appearance (and especially in forehead) and manner, to be not unlike Daniel Webster, and a man of great address and untiring industry and energy. He always found him prompt and courteous. Whatever of evil there may have been in his early habits, he thinks he has entirely corrected them; and, as a public spirited statesman, he is now devoting his energies and talents to the affairs of State and the interests of his country. He has already suppressed, by decrees, the hitherto great passion of his people for gambling, and no one has been more successful than he, in his measures for arresting highway robbery. He has many of the high qualities of the General und Civilian, and the vicissitudes through which he has passed, and the difficuities he has surmounted, show that he is no ordinary man.

The manufacture of India-rubber combs has been brought to great perfection. By a new patented process, the fineness and clearness of metal or shell is imparted to this substance. A manufactory has been established in Williamsburg, N. York, employing some three hundred people, to which the exclusive right for the U. States belongs.

☞ Whenever you find yourself in company with a man who is constantly asking you to treat, the best thing you can do is to retreat.

☞ An Irish gentleman having a party to meet at a tavern, exclaimed, on arriving and finding the room empty:

'So I am first after all.'

The waiter informed him that he was mistaken—that his friends had been ihere, but were gone.

'Very well,' replied the Hibernian—'then I have made no mistake, for as they were all here before me, surely I was right in saying 'I was first *kfter all.*

GOOD FOR OLD BULLION.—The correspondent of the New York *Express* relates the following:

"Just after the Senate had voted for Public Printer, a member of the House met Mr. Benton in the broad aisle of the House of Representatives. 'Is it a fact,' said Mr. A. to Mr. B., 'that Beverly Tucker is elected Printer to the Senate?' 'Yes sir, yes sir,—replied the Missourian, 'it is not only a *fact*, but a SIGN!'"

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1.

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

At Port Gamble, Hood's Canal, W. T.,

AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

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

Their boilers and machinery have just arrived from Boston direct, in their schooner L. P. Foster, the first of a line of packets to run between Port Gamble and San Francisco, via Port Townsend, which will include the fast sailing schooners 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 Gamble, or
A. J. POPE, California Street Wharf,
San Francisco, California.

Sept. 17, 1853. 2tf

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE under-igned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire.

Also horses kept by the day or week.

For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Washington Hotel.

A. J. Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business.

A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

"BUY WHERE YOU CAN

BUY THE CHEAPEST"

JUST RECEIVED, Ex Leonesa, a full and general assortment of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, LIQUORS, STOVES, &c., &c., &c.

Being anxious to close out the present stock, I will sell cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere on the Sound.

C. C. TERRY.

Alki, Feb. 1, 1854. 22tf

FOR COWLITZ LANDING.

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

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of

F. A. CLARKE.

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having demands against or INDEBTED to the firm of the Leonesa Co., or to C. C. Terry, are requested to call and settle immediately, as the undersigned is about to leave for the Atlantic States.

CHAS. C. TERRY.

Jan. 26, 1853. 22tf

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled nt short notice.

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

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

Shop, corner of Second and Columbia streets.

S. F. LIKENS.

Steilacoom city, Sept. 5, 1853.—2tf.

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.

Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain.

☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

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. 15

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th, 1853.—1y 48.

OLYMPIA BAKRY

AND

BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

HURD & KISER.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz Landing, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec. 3, 1853. 13.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

116, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

PUGET MILL CO.,

AT PORT GAMBLE, HOOD'S CANAL,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from Boston, by their packet Sch'r. "L. P. Foster,"

Flour,	Pork,	Corn Meal,
Beef,	Hams,	Sugar,
Tea,	Coffee,	Pickles,
Ship chandlery,	Hard ware,	Hollow ware,
Cutlery,	Dry Goods,	Boots & Shoes,
Crockery,	Wooden-ware,	Brooms,
Tin-ware,	Nails,	Glass,
Doors,	Windows, &c.	

Agricultural Implements, Carpenters' Tools, Ready-made clothing. One new Surf Boat, and small anchors.

Port Gamble, Sept. 14, 1853.—2tf.

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS, AND DRY GOODS GROCERIES

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.—47ly.

STEAMER FASHION.

THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.

Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days.

J. O. VAN BERGEN.

Dec. 1, 1853.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Jewelers,

NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMS & CO'S. EXPRESS OFFICE

PORTLAND, OREGON,

KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich invoices of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING OF—

Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety, Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's

BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,

Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons Butter knives & salt spoons, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,

Pen Rests, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery; every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.

PILLOW & DREW.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing te the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.

Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.

Sept. 10, 1853.

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, 16tf

NEW STORE.

LATELY received and for sale cheap, a large assortment of

Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery Ware, DRY GOODS, LADIES "FIXINGS,"

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of things too tedious to mention.

M. LOUISSON & COS.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, S. ROSENAU

Olympia. Nov. 26, 1853. 12tf

Saw Logs! Saw Logs!

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

N. DELIN.

Jan. 20, 1853.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Forter of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice.

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

PORTLAND

IRON FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP,

First Street, opposite the California House,

PORTAND, OREGON.

Turnbull, Monnastes & Davis,

ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description.

Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to.

April 9, 1853.—3tf

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,

NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,

SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,

Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools;

Tinman's Tools and Machines;

Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.

On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Buck-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters. Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c.

W. S. LADD & CO.

Portland, June 20, 1853. tf

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.

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

Proposals for Carrying the Mails.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1854, to the 1st day of July, 1858, in Oregon, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 3d of April, 1854, (to be decided by the 23d of April, 1854,) on the routes and in the times herein specified, viz:

OREGON TERRITORY:

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

12701 From Astoria, by Hillsboro', Tualatin North Yamhill, Hampton's, Nesmith's Mills, King's Valley, Calapooia, and Yoncalla, to Shasta, (Cal.,) 650 miles and back once in two weeks.
Leave Astoria every other Monday at 7 am
Arrive at Shasta in three weeks;
Leave Shasta every other Monday at 7 am
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 12m.
Leave Grays harbor every Monday at 7 am
Arrive at Olympia next Wednesday by 12m.

12705 From Columbia City, by Washougal, to Cascades, 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 am 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, 13 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Portland every Tuesday and Thursday at 12 m,
Arrive at Oregon City by 4 p m,
Leave Oregon City every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Portland by 10 a m,

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

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

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

12712 From Oregon City, by Molalla, to Callapoya, 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 Calapooia every other Monday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Oregon City next Wednesday by 10 a m.

12713 From Oregon City, by Willamette, Buteville, Champoeg, Fairfield, Salem, Cincinnati, Independence, Bloomington and New Albany, to Marysville, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Oregon City every Monday at 6 am
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 Rickreal, 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 Doake's Ferry, to Lafayette 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Monday at 6 a m
Arrive at Lafayette same day by 8 p m,
Leave Lafayette every Tuesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Salem same day at 8 p m,

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

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

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

12720 From Marysville, by Jennyopolis, Starr's Point, and Sinslaw, 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 am,
Arrive at Marysville next day by 6 p m,

12721 From North Canyonville, by Middle Ferry, on Rogue river, Dardanelles, Jacksonville, and Tlamath, Cal., to Yreka, 140 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave North Canyonville every other Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Yreka next Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Yreka every other Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at North Canyonville next Friday by 6 p m.
Bids for weekly trips will be considered.

12722 From Yoncalla, by Elkton, Mouth of Umpqua, Scottsburgh, 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 Siaslaw, 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;
Leave North Canyonville every Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Yoncalla next day by 5 p m.

12724 From Port Orford to Shasta, Cal., 100 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 nett 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, one a week;
Salt Creek, from South Yamhill, once a week;
Sublimity, from Salem, 15 miles, once a week;
Washington Butte, from Santiam City, 15 miles, once a week.

FORM FOR A BID.

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. —, from —— to —— as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals for the same, dated October 13, 1853, requires, in the time stated in the 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. — be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the first day of July next, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

Dated (Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned (postmaster, judge, or a clerk of a court of record, as the case may be) 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 assorting 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 depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction may also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies 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 creditable 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 assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter or of the mail.

7. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on the route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the Department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, 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 advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated.

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

11. A bid received after time, viz. 9 a. m. of the 3d April, 1854, 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 guarantied, and the sufficiency of the guarantors certified, (see forms,) and should be dispatched in time to be received by or before 9 A. M. of the 3d of April, 1854,

16. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st of July, 1854.

17. Under the act of March 3, 1845, the routes are to be let to the lowest bidders 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 sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties 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 immediate post offices.

23. Present contractors and persons known at 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. 15, 1853.