PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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AGENTS.

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Venerable Relic.---A Curiosity.

Hanging up in the saloon of Barry & Patton may be seen a most interesting relic of the olden times, in the shape of a time-stained copy of the "Boston Gazette and Country Journal," dated Monday, July 13, 1761, upwards of 92 years ago—the year after the accession of George III to the crown of England, and during the Premiership of the Earl of Bute. The Boston *Gazette* was commenced in 1719, and was the second paper published in America.—The first issued on this continent was the "Boston News Letter," in 1704, which was continued until 1774. The third, the "American Weekly Mercury," was started in Philadelphia in 1719, one day after the *Gazette*. The first "New York Gazette" was issued in 1724; the first newspaper in the Carolinas, in 1731-2; the first Rhode Island Gazette," at Newport, in 1732, and the first "Virginia Gazette," at Williamsburgh, in 1736. The copy of the Boston *Gazette* in the possession of Barry & Patten, is full of interest to the antiquarian, and shows as well the vast improvement a century has made in the printing of newspapers, as the thorough change which has been made in the institutions and condition of the people of Massachusetts. At that time—1761—slavery existed in that Colony, for we find in the *Gazette* the following advertisements, over which Mrs. Uncle Tom's Cabin would now raise her hands in holy horror:

"To be sold, a likely young Negro woman, about 35 years of age—a very good cook; understands household business, and can be recommended for her honesty. Inquire of the printers hereof."

"Ran away, on the 28th day of June, 1761, from his master, Ephriam Swift, of Falmouth, in the county of Barnstable, a negro man-servant, named Peter; about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old; speaks good English; had on when he went away a Beaveret hat, a green worsted Cap, a close bodied Coat mill coloured, with a green narrow Frize Cape, a Great coat, a black and white homespun Jacket, a flannel check'd Shirt, grey yarn Stockings; also a flannel Jacket and a bundle of other Cloaths and Violin. He is a very tall Fellow. Who shall apprehend the said Negro Fellow and commit him to any of his Majesty's Goals or secure him so that his Master may have him again, shall have Five Dollars Reward and all necessary Charges paid. EPHRAIM SWIFT.

"All Masters of Vessels and others are cautioned not to carry off or conceal the said Negro as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law."

The run-away must have presented a singular spectacle and been very readily recognized, if he had on all the advertiser says he had, including a couple of head coverings, three or four coats and jackets, a "bundle of other Cloaths," and "violin."—The postscript sounds much as if Massachusetts had a Fugitive Slave Law in those days.

From the following it appears the Slave Trade was in a flourishing condition:

"Just imported from Africa, a number of Prime Young Slaves from the Windward Coast, and to be Sold on board, Capt. Gwin, lying at New Boston."

Somebody found it troublesome to raise a negro infant, and so advertised:

"A likely, hearty male Negro Child, about a month old, to be given away. Inquire of the Printers hereof."

Those were stirring times. "The Old French War," as it is called, was at its height, and after nine years fighting America had become the theatre of operations of the hostile armies;—Quebec had been taken by the English, under Wolfe, only two years before; and all Canada had fallen into their hands only the year before—1760;—at the same time the Great Frederic of Prussia, subsidized by Great Britain, was battling against Maria Theresa, Empress of Germany, allied with France under Louis XV.;—Frederic had just gained the great victory of Torgan.

The dangers from hostile cruisers on the high seas, will account for the warlike preparations announced in the following advertisement of a merchant ship:

"For London—Ship Happy Return, Peter M'Taggart, master, will sail with all convenient speed. Freighters or passengers may apply to Chas. Ward Apthrop & Company, at their store opposite Faneuil Hall Market, or said master on board the ship, at Long Wharf. N. B. Said ship mounts sixteen carriage guns, and will carry men answerable; also completely fitted for close quarters; has the best accomodations for passengers; and will sail with or without convoy as soon as loaded."

Col. Saltinstall's regiment of British troops was stationed in Boston at the time. Capt. Silas Brown advertises in the *Gazette* for the recovery of one "Eliphalet Kimble Pearce, belonging to his Majesty's service," who had "deserted, or been secreted by his father, William Pearce."

Francis Bernard, Esq., was at that time "Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, and Vice Admiral of the same," as we learn from a proclamation in the *Gazette*, in which he offers a reward of ten dollars for the detection of any of the persons who had recently "committed great disorder in the night-time, within several towns in this Province, and particularly had broke the windows of some meeting-houses, and of the dwelling-houses of several persons, by flinging thereinto great stones." The worthy old Governor was wont to issue his proclamation on trifling occasions in those days, when a street fight would have been looked upon with as much horror as a rebellion now-a-days.

The *Gazette* is in size about 12 by 15 inches, and contains only three columns to the page. Five columns are occupied with news; there is no set editorial, as in most modern papers. At the head of the second column it is announced that "Capt. Thomas Allen arrived here on Wednesday last, in forty-six days from Liverpool, and has brought London prints to the 19th of May last (1761,) from which we have the following advices, viz; etc." What would the people of America think now if they were compelled to wait forty-six days for news from Europe? Nothing impresses more strongly the great changes which have been wrought by steam and clipper models, than this simple announcement of the passage of Capt. Thomas Allen.

In the news brought by Capt. Thomas Allen, and published in the *Gazette*, may be found a contemporaneous account of many important events of the celebrated Seven Year's War in Europe, which are now read with curious interest by the student of History.

A despatch from Dresden, April 2, 1761, says: "The King of Prussia's camp is surrounded by impregnable works. One would imagine that His Majesty intended to stay in it all summer." The Great Frederic shortly after gained the famous victory of Freiburg over the Austrians.

From another despatch dated London, May 12, 1761, we learn that the Grand Signior [Sultan of Turkey] had caused to be published, by sound of trumpet, throughout his Empire, that his predecessor and brother had conceived the design of extirpating the Knights of Malta, and charged him by will to carry the project into execution. That though it had been hitherto delayed, he was now determined they should feel the consequences of his just wrath; and therefore ordered the assembly of all his fleet, etc., at Constantinople to take on board the army that will spread terror through the universe, and wash away the injury sustained in Christian blood. "By our invincible power!" concludes this declaration, "all Christianity shall feel the just indignation we have conceived at the loss of our religion."

What a change in the affairs of the world since those days! The Turk then so fierce and threatening vengeance against all Christendom, is now meek and lowly, threatened with extermination by the then barbarous Russia and preserved only by the aid of the Christendom he once strove to exterminate. Strange the mutations of affairs when the sympathies and support of the Christians are with the Infidel in the contest between the Crescent and the Cross!

Another despatch to be found in the *Gazette*, dated Malta, April 2d, says, "the greatest preparations are making to receive the Turks, in case they should make an attempt upon this Island." Still another, from Mentz, April 28th, says "the Prussians have entered Bohemia, and are directing their march towards Egra, where General Guasco commands a corps of Austrians." It appears, in another part of the *Gazette*, that all the powers at war had agreed to a Congress, but the operations of the campaign were still pushed with vigor. Frederick, by a masterly stroke of feeling, succeeded in making a treaty with the Sultan, which so much alarmed the Empress Maria Theresa, lest the Turks should again fall upon Hungary, that she at once changed her implacable demeanor and expressed a desire for peace.

A letter from St. Eustatia, in the West Indies, dated June 16th, gives an account of the capture, by an English fleet, on the 6th of the same month, of the town of Roseau, in the Island of Dominica. On the French refusing to surrender, says the letter, "Lord Rollo landed with his troops, took possession, and abandoned the place to three days plunder to the soldiers, by which means you may imagine litte was left in the town after. The French Commander and two others of the leading men, are on board our ships and are to be sent to Europe; the inhabitants are to tarry there and become English subjects. It is thought they will proceed to all the neutral Islands and do the same, also to the Granadoes. A transport from New York with 200 soldiers and 24 women, was last week taken just going into Guadaloupe, and carried to Martinica, by ten gun sloops.—There is no exchange of prisoners on either side; the English send all to Europe, and the French commit all to goal."

Another letter in the *Gazette* gives an account of the storming of Fort Palais in Belleisle by the English, and says: "We lost a number of men, and paid dearly for it." This was one of the strongholds of the French in America, and did not succumb until after a most protracted siege. Many other interesting events of the war are chronicled, but we can find room for no more extracts. The war was finally ended in 1763, by the treaty of Paris, whereby Canada was ceded to Great Britain. Two years afterwards, the Stamp Act was passed by the British Parliament, and the resistance made to it by Massachusetts and Virginia, was in reality the beginning of the Revolution. Such are the associations brought to mind by a single copy of a journal published a hundred years ago. A century hence, and the newspapers of to-day will be regarded with the same interest by our posterity.—*San Francisco Herald.*

☞ We take pleasure in transfering to our columns the following leading editorial, which appeared in the *Oregon Weekly Times* of March 25th. Too much light cannot be thrown upon a subject which is at present eliciting so much of the attention of Congress, and upon which, and the immense results connected with its completion, the thoughts of the capitalists and masses of both Europe and America are more or less occupied. The suggestions relative to the proposed homeward-bound survey of FRED. W. LANDER, Esq., Civil Engineer, of whom mention was made two weeks ago, is well worthy of careful consideration, as the high reputation of that gentleman for ability in the line of his profession, will enable Congress and the public to determine, and discriminate very critically, upon the proper line for a Pacific railway best *adapted*, in all respects, to meet the expectations of the people of the entire Pacific coast.

The report of Mr. Lander, by unanimous concurrence of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, has been recommended to be printed, and it is to be hoped that the expectations of the members will not be disappointed. We hope that neither the press or public opinion will be muzzeled in any respect, as we live in an age of reason.

From the Oregon Weekly Times.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The location of the great Pacific Railroad will probably be decided upon during the present session of Congress. It has evidently not occurred to the people of Oregon Territory, how much their own future is involved in the position this line may occupy.—We have remained very quiet while the Pacific Railroad project has been discussed by our neighbors of Washington Territory; enlisted the attention of the great American people in the east, and now unwearied and eager comments from the press of California. But our attention has recently been drawn to a view of this subject, at once comprehensive, national and practical, and to which we give our most hearty support and co-operation. A northern route from Lake Superior—which is frozen during a great portion of the year—to Puget Sound, if ever built, would necessarily aid emigration to Oregon, and would in some measure develop its interests, should it pass through the valley of the Columbia River.

A southern route to California would not interest us particularly, save in the consideration of its importance as a patriotic national undertaking. But it has been demonstrated to us that a central route to California, by the valley of the Great Salt Lake, is vital to the interests of Oregon, and that the support of our people should be given to the location of the road to California, in this position by Congress. It is believed that a very practicable and favorable route for a Railroad exists from the valley of the Salt Lake to the valley of the Columbia river, and that this route would become the preferable line for the commerce of the west, from its passing the great coast range of mountains upon nearly level grades, or through the even valley of the Columbia River.

While it is not probable that a Railroad will be built for half a century, from the frozen waters of Lake Superior to Puget Sound, it is very possible that a short spur line from the Salt Lake valley might be built through the valley of the Columbia to Puget Sound. Our first step towards securing the advantages of a Railroad to the northern Pacific coast, must be to unite our efforts with interests of sufficient importance to justify the construction of a road.

A Railroad is actually necessary to California and the nation, and will be built.—Let us move so heartily in the matter that at least our voice may be heard, and our claims be asserted in the location of that road. Seven hundred miles of Railroad, or the distance between the South Pass and Puget Sound, would give railway communication to the Pacific through the best pass in the whole Pacific range, and upon level grades. Eastern capitalists wish a northern road to Puget Sound. This led in some measure to the survey by Gov. Stevens' party. Eastern capitalists combine their efforts with the almost unanimous opinion of the American nation, that a central route is the proper location to the Pacific. All interests are served, and both these objects gained by a central Railroad to California, and a northern branch to Puget Sound, through the valley of Columbia River. The south will not be wronged by such a location; for private capitalists have already undertaken the construction of an extreme southern line to secure the rich land grants of the sovereign State of Texas. But the north and the north-western Territories will most undoubtedly be wronged, and their most vital interests neglected, if the great national ronte to the Pacific is in addition to this Texan line, likewise located far to the south, or in any position but such as to afford the proper opportunity for a direct connection with Puget Sound hereafter.

To urge the claims of a Railroad line which, passing along the snowy regions of the northern frontier, is of such a character as to prevent its construction by private capital, and is of such unimportance in national considerations as never to be attempted by government, is preposterous. The advocates of an extreme southern line, and of a diagonal line far to the south of Salt Lake, hold up the northern route to notice, and the friends of the north do not see the insiduous influence this support will exert upon their interests. It is a weapon in the hands of an enemy. The north, relying too implicitly upon an extreme northern line, will waive their claims to a voice in the location of the main trunk to California, and the chance of a connection lost until too late, or until that location is fixed.

The whole subject resolves itself into a question between routes, or whether a Railroad line of seven hundred miles in a practicable and patriotic position, is not more likely to be constructed than a Railroad of two thousand miles in a far less favorable location. We refer to the extreme northern route, and the northern route from the South Pass.

It has been presented to us that a northern central route, or the South Pass route, possesses these advantages over an extreme northern route. It is less liable to molestation in event of war—being farther from the frontier; located farther south it will be less obstructed by snow. It is connected with an eastern harbor not obstructed by ice. It is on the grand route of emigration to the northern and southern Pacific coast. It is so situated as to furnish communication with the Great Salt Lake valley. It gives railway connection with California until a route up the coast is constructed. It passes over beds of coal and iron. It can be readily supplied with provisions during construction, from the abundant resources of Salt Lake valley—the great provision-growing central State of the Union—and the Territory of Oregon. It becomes for a portion of its distance, part of the great route to California, thus saving the construction of 1200 miles of Railroad. It is the direct continuation of those great eastern railway lines which have so aided and developed the central States of the Union, upon that degree of latitude over which all emigration seeks its passage to the Pacific. With these advantages it is vitally important to Oregon, whilst the northern route to Puget Sound does not possess that advantage.

The people of Oregon Territory should call meetings and make a direct expression of opinion upon this subject, claiming that from their isolated position and the growing importance of the northern Pacific coast, that the location of the national road to California, should assume such a position as to afford a proper connection for a line from that route through the valley of the Columbia River to Puget Sound.

Fred. W. Lander, late estimating engineer of the northern Pacific line, a gentleman of the highest standing in his profession, has organized a party and starts immediately for the States to examine this route, and submit a report to Congress prior to any final action upon the Railroad question.—He receives, as will be seen in another column, the especial endorsement and a unanimous vote of thanks from the Legislature of Washington Territory. It behooves us to take at least *equal* interest in this matter, by calling public attention to it, and urging our fellow citizens to use their best endeavors for its development, in the manner above stated.

POPULATION OF UTAH TERRITORY.—From the minutes of the Mormon General Conference, which was held in Great Salt Lake City, on the 6th of October last, we learn the entire population of Utah Territory numbers 18,206, being an increase of 6,851 since the census of 1850. The population is thus divided:—Saints, 8,639; elders, 689; high priests, 560; seventies, 1,572; children, 5,207. In addition to these, there are nine apostles, all located in Salt Lake City, 55 bishops, 254 priests, 95 deacons, 208 teachers. During the year subsequent to the 6th of October, 1852, 18 of the saints had been excommunicated.—One hundred and thirty-nine of the Mormon priests and elders are on missionary expeditions in other parts and in foreign countries.

Another R. R. Route.—Mr. Stanley, one Mr. Stevens' party, says that the distance from the Miss. to the Pacific, is 1800 miles, that the country is level and the grade 40 feet to the mile through Cadot's Pass.—*Spectator.*

☞ The following *request* of M. T. SIMMONS, Special Indian Agent, for "Puget Sound Agency District," was accompanied by instructions from GOV. STEVENS, Superintendent of Indian affairs—the length of which precludes publication in this paper. The instructions are drawn up in good taste, and if acted upon according to requirements and suggestions, cannot fail to have a beneficial tendency towards producing an amicable state of feelings between the *red* and *white* occupants of this Territory—the quieting of disturbances—the enforcing of penalties for the commission of outrages on either side—and the redress of wrongs which either may be subjected to in their intercourse.

To the Inhabitants of the Puget Sound Indian Agency District.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been appointed special agent for the Indians of the Puget Sound District, I have thought it not improper to publish to you the general instructions and directions from the Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs in our Territory, by which I shall be guided in the discharge of the responsible duties entrusted to me. The duties of an Indian agent, in a district such as ours, are arduous and frequently of a very delicate nature; the very great difficulty, where wrong has been committed and where they are so often liable to be committed, distinguishing who is the real culprit, and of awarding the just measure of punishment or retribution, coupled with the imperative necessity of respecting equally the rights of all parties, proportionably increases the difficulty of a proper discharge of these duties. The Indians have certain inalienable rights secured to them by law, and it is our duty, equally enjoined by law and ordinary humanity, properly to respect those rights; while therefore it will be my aim and duty to protect the Indians wherever and whenever they are entitled to protection, it will also be required of me to restrain them within suitable limits and to exact from them an obedience to law in their intercourse with the whites. With your friendly aid and co-operation, which I now here most respectfully and urgently request, these duties can be rendered comparatively light and agreeable, and this district, now the scene of continual petty disturbances, if not of more serious grievances, may be transformed into one of universal quiet and harmony. The secret infraction of the law prohibiting liquor to the Indians, is as we all know, the great cause of all the difficulties with them, and I earnestly call for your active and energetic assistance in extirpating this most vicious practice; whenever you become possessed of a knowledge or well grounded suspicion of such a violation of law, and may feel any hesitation or delicacy in presenting your information to the grand jury of your county, I will thank you to notify me of all the facts in the case, with the names of the parties, witnesses &c., and I will take immediate measures to lay them before the proper tribunal; it is confidently reported, that it is not unusual for the Indians to receive liquor from some of the vessels visiting our Sound; this of course is as equally a violation of law as if committed on land, and should be visited with the same attention and punishment. I would also strongly reccommend to you, that, whenever you hire an Indian for any lengthened period of time, whether by the day, month or otherwise, you always have with him a written agreement, descriptive of the general terms of the arrangement and witnessed by a white man; this would frequently prevent future misunderstandings and difficulties, and would also be intrinsic evidence of praiseworth justice and fair intention. The practice of punishing Indians for supposed wrongs committed by them without sufficient evidence, is one frequently much abused, and it is therefore to be desired that when injuries of any considerable importance have been perpetrated, they be fully reported to the special Indian agent, who will always use his endeavors to satisfy the aggrieved party. With reference to claims for damages for thefts or other depredations committed by Indians against citizens, it is necessary in every instance, that they be in the first place properly vouched and authenticated before being handed in to the Special agent for final adjustment by the Superintendent of Indian affairs. And now fellow citizens appealing to you again for your aid, countenance and assistance in the discharge of my duties, and with the assurance that no exertions shall be spared on my part to fulfil those duties to the best of my humble abilities.

I am very respectfully, &c.,
M. T. SIMMONS,
Special Indian Agent, Puget Sound District.
Olympia, March 24, 1854.

PASSING AWAY.—Of the Senators in Congress who were members at the December session of 1845, only the following named gentlemen have seats at present:—Mr. Atchison, of Missouri; Mr. Bright, of Indiana; Mr. Cass, of Michigan; Mr. Clayton, of Delaware; Mr. Pearce, of Maryland; Mr. Phelps, of Vermont; and but five of the present body were in service as Senators at any time previous to the above date.

PROHIBITION.—A majority of the voters of Petersburg, Va., have signed a memorial to the Legislature for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

☞ The following suggestions from the Secretary of the "Washington National Monument Society," is well worthy of consideration at our next election for members of the Legislative Assembly and other officers, and deserving of a patriotic response from the ballot box—such an one as the territory bearing the name of Washington may be proud of, for future generations to look back upon and admire.

Connected with a suitable contribution for its erection, we trust that it will occur to members of the present Legislative Assembly on their convening, (if an action of both branches can be had,) to recommend the forwarding of an appropriate *block* for insertion in the magnificent structure. California has furnished one emblamatical of her *golden* resources. Something indicative of *coal*, in a stone formation, would illustrate *one* of the resources of the territory bearing the name of the father of his country.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

As elections for Members of Congress, &c., will be held during the ensuing months in several States of the Union, the Board of Managers have deemed it their duty to request the Judges or Commissioners who may be appointed to take the ballots of the voters, to put up boxes at the different localities where elections will be held, for the purpose of receiving such contributions as the admirers of the illustrious Father of his Country may think proper to deposit in aid of the great Monument, now in course of erection in this city to his memory.

They feel assured that when this noble and patriotic purpose is presented to the people, they will not hesitate to give their mite for such an object; and it now becomes more necessary, as the funds of the society are rapidly diminishing, and may not soon be adequate to carry on the work. A small contribution from each citizen or voter thro' out the United States, would be sufficient to complete the Monument,—a work intended to add to their glory as well as to honor the memory of the illustrious dead. A half dime is but an inconsiderable sum, and yet a half dime contributed by every inhabitant of our country, would rear the grand structure, now in progress, to its destined completion. It will be pitiful, wondrous pitiful, if out of twenty-five millions of souls who inhabit this great country, rendered independent, prosperous and happy mainly by his exertions and devotion to its cause, the sum necessary to erect a monument worthy of such a man could not be completed for the want of the small pecuniary aid which every American should feel it his pride, as well as his duty to afford.

At the last Presidential election, the plan of obtaining contributions at the polls, (thus testing the patriotism and liberality of the voters and others) was attempted, though the previous arrangements were not such as to insure a very full collection, the result was as satisfactory as could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

It is therefore desirable that this system should be continued in the different States at all future elections of a local or general nature; and the Board of Managers indulge the hope that on this occasion at the elections to be held in the respective States of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Louisiana, Florida, and Washington Territory, contributions will be made in aid of the Monument, worthy of the countrymen of their illustrious benefactor.

The Monument is now one hundred and fifty feet high.

GEORGE WATTERSTON,
Sec'y. of the W. N. M. S.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—It is to be hoped that the whole nation will be watchful of the proceedings of the approaching Congress with respect to this important subject. Stupendous interests are at stake, and stupendous schemes will be contrived to control them.

It is the opinion of some that the many different routes to be recommended, and the many interests to be found in conflict with each other, will preclude the possibility of an agreement upon any plan during the next session of Congress; but this we do not believe. There are but a few men of cunning and sagacity at the head of sach scheme, and a coalition among them will prove at any moment a matter of easy accomplishment, provided the welfare of all may be thereby promoted, and especially as an alternative from the certain defeat of all by the delay of legislation on the subject.

The first thing for Congress to do is to determine by resolution the PRINCIPLE upon which the great improvement is to be constructed. This once established, particular plans and propositions may be examined and discussed with safety. Respecting the details of these a flood of light will be shed when the reports of the engineers now on duty shall be presented to Congress, which will probably not be before February next. —*California Sun.*

☞ A gentleman passing through a potao patch, observed an Irishman planting some potatoes. He inquired of him what kind they were. "Raw ones, to be sure," replied Pat; "if they were boiled ones they would'nt grow."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY APRIL 8, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

The Legislature.

Since a joint resolution of the legislative assembly has passed both branches, granting a respite of ten days from the labors in which that body has been engaged, many of the members have *adjourned* to different localities; some to their homes—some down the Sound, and some to the prairies in the vicinity of Olympia, to enjoy the holidays to which the majority deemed themselves entitled, for the purpose of deciding upon the proper places for the location of "*Territorial buildings*" &c., *and for other purposes.*

We have no comments to make, *this week* upon the propriety of the *recess* which *moving* members may have considered themselves entitled to. Investigation cannot be made too *"scrutinuriously,"* in the making of proper *localities* of the *places* for the erection of the various public buildings—albeit they are but three in number; and we earnestly hope they may have a *good time,* in deciding upon the most *suitable directions* with that object in view, although the general impression seems to be that no location will be made during the present session.

However, much we may be in favor of *rail roads,* we have no doubt but that a majority of the people of this territory are as much opposed to placing the seat of government on a *car,* to be connected with the penitentiary and university, and be preambulated miscellaneously and annually, throughout the territory, as they have to the introduction of *neighboring* on foreign appointments of government officials for the same.

Our *agricultural* resources do not at present furnish an adequacy to sustain our exportation interest, and consequently we are driven to the necessity of importing many of the necessaries of life, but our people have no desire to exchange the lumbering, the coal or fishery exportations, *for federal officer* importations, come they from what quarter they will.

These suggestions will be sufficiently understood, here and elsewhere, and we expect to become plainer, and still more plain on this and other subjects "until the perfect day."

Memorials to congress, setting forth our most urgent wants and necessities have been submitted for consideration of congress, amongst which, as one of paramount interest, is that, praying the extinction of titles of the "Puget Sound Agricultural Company" to possessions in this Territory.

It is an able, straight-forward document, setting forth the grounds on which congress should construe the language of the treaty, and to appropriate money to purchase the lands which were *actually* occupied at the time the tready was ratified. It suggests that the judiciary will be called upon to determine what their possessory rights are, conferred by said treaty. It interposes a doubt of title—the legal existence of said "Puget Sound Agricultural Company,"—although admitted by the treaty—not being distinctly proved, and no evidence as yet, ever having been presented of any incorporation or partnership having been entered into. It urges the government to stand by its treaty, but the doctrine of "not one cent for tribute," breathes through the whole document.

The following memorials to Congress, acts and joint resolutions have been introduced and passed both branches:

An act to provide for the appointment of a board of commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the Territory of Washington.

An act to locate the county seat of Clarke county.

An act to locate a territorial road from Seattle in King county to Bellingham Bay.

An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners of deeds.

An act to provide for the appointment of a Librarian and defining his duties.

An act to locate a territorial road from Steilacoom to Seattle.

An act to locate a territorial road from Steilacoom to the county seat of Clarke county.

An act to indemnify A. Benton Moses for services as sheriff.

An act to regulate the interest of money.

An act to provide for the appointment of notaries Public.

An act to incorporate Olympia Lodge No. 5, of free and accepted Masons.

An act for the preservation of Clams, Oysters and other shell fish.

An act to prevent fraudulent conveyances.

An act to create and organize Whatcom county.

An act to create and organize the county of Skamania.

An act to locate the county seat of Skamania county.

An act to define the northern boundary of Clarke county.

An act to create and organize the county of Sawamish.

An act to incorporate the Cowlitz Steamboat Company.

An act creating the board of county commissioners and defining their dutres.

An act appointing officers for Whatcom county.

An act appointing officers for the county of Skamania.

An act appointing a Judge of Probate, and a Justice of the Peace for the county of Clarke.

An act relative to bills of exchange and promissory notes.

An act to provide against dangerous and vicious cattle.

An act relative to counties.

An act to incorporate the city of Steilacoom.

An act to regulate peddling boats.

An act to exempt certain property from attachment and execution.

An act relating to county assessors.

An act to authorize a special election in Pacific county.

MEMORIALS.

Memorial relative to the Queen Charlotte's expedition.

Memorial relative to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution relative to His Excellency I. I. Stevens, proceeding to Washington City.

Resolution relative to a proposed rail road examination by F. W. Lander, Esq.

Resolution relative to asking an appropriation to complete military road over Cascades.

Resolution relative to military road from the Dalles to Vancouver.

Resolution relative to a Geological survey of this territory.

Resolution relative to military road from Vancouver to Steilacoom.

Resolution, relative to making Columbia city a Port of Delivery.

Resolution relative to an increase of mail service between Olympia and San Francisco.

Resolution relative to confirming claim to Edward Giddings Jr.

Information Required.

We take the liberty of making the following extract from a letter which we received from San Francisco by the last mail.

"No news—Washington Territory is not known here; nothing is known of the country above the entrance of this bay."

The *authority* from which we derive the above information being "clear and unquestionable," we have only to express our surprise at the wilful ignorance of the people of a city whose reputation for intelligence and enterprise has commanded the admiration of two hemispheres. Strange—that whilst every week we are regularly supplying the express companies and our subscribers in that city with the only paper printed in the territory, that nothing should be known about it "above the entrance of that bay!" Strange indeed, that whilst, week after week we are giving a wide berth to the proceedings of the legislature, and have ever been watchful in the chronicling of passing events, and directing attention, (satisfactory to the citizens here at least,) to the great resources of our territory, in connection with their importance, that the information fails to be communicated inside the aforesaid entrance! Very strange that there are some fifty or sixty vessels engaged in the lumbering business between the Sound and San Francisco, and whilst, during the past year some two hundred and fifty or three hundred passages have been made from port to port, that no intelligence concerning our territory has reached beyond the *entrance* of the bay of San Francisco! *Passing* strange, that whilst a company from San Francisco has within a few months paid $20,000 for the privilege of working a quarter section of land at Bellingham Bay, in which immense bodies of coal had been discovered, and one or two cargoes shipped to that city, that the denizens of the great emporium of California were not in some manner apprised that there was such a place as Washington Territory.—*Inexplicably astonishing,* that whilst the San Francisco papers have noticed the organization of the Territory—the completion of the Northern railway exploration—the result of our recent election, &c., the information was confined to the "*entrance of the bay.*"

We entertain a "lively hope," that the day is not far distant when much valuable information will not only reach the "entrance of the bay," but be largely disseminated throughout the city of San Francisco.

IMPROVEMENTS.—There have been several new building erected within the last few months in this place. Those who knew what Olympia *was* a twelve month ago, would fail now to recognize "its old familiar face." A new road has been opened, sixty feet wide, clear of all timber under certain dimensions, to the falls of the Des Shutes River, and a foot bridge has been constructed across the flats—connecting Olympia with the mainland, near its centre, eastward. Other improvements are progressing rapidly.

☞ THANKS, to J. W. Sullivan—newspaper depot, San Francisco—Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co's. Expresses, for their attention in forwarding late San-Francisco papers, and late dates from the Atlantic States.

Also, to Capt. Moxley, of the mail-canoe, which runs regularly from Olympia to Seattle, for marine, and other intelligence.

☞ LIEUT. SLAUGHTER—Quartermaster, U. S. A., Ft. Steilacoom, has furnished us with the following names of persons who were drowned by the capsizing of a surf boat, near Port Madison, containing Maj. Larned, U. S. A., and a detachment of troops, on their return from the scenes of the recent Indian difficulties—Whidby's Island, referred to last week. In addition to Major Larned and John Hamilton, of Steilacoom, Corporal Jirah T. Barlow; Musicians, John McIntyre and Henry Hall, and privates Lawrence Fitzpatrick, Chas. Ross, John Clark and Henry Lees, of Company A. and C. 4th Infantry, shared a common watery grave. The body of Major Larned was recovered by Lieut. Jones, and brought to Fort Steilacoom for interment. We have not learned whether the bodies of any others were found or not.

No news of any fresh Indian disturbances have come to our knowledge the past week.

☞ The bark "Sarah Warren," Capt. D. J. Gove, arrived at the Kendall Co.'s wharf, Olympia, on Monday last. She brings the largest cargo of merchandise that has ever come into the Sound. She was 29 days out from San Francisco, having encountered head winds all the way up. The following is a list of passengers who came on board:

Mr. Bradford and lady, Mr. Roseman, A. Frankel, Cortland Ethridge, O. M. Merrill, A. B. Gove.

COMPLIMENTARY BALL.—The ball given to the members of the Legislative Assembly on the 25th ult., was numerously attended—by far the largest assemblage of ladies and gentlemen which has yet taken place in Olympia on any occasion for dancing, waltzing, &c. All appeared to partake in the general enjoyment of the evening, and in an especial manner the *substantials* and *delicacies* provided for the occasion, under the supervision of Mr. WM. COCK, proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, in whose hall the company was convened.

LOOK OUT!—On Saturday evening last the house of Mr. WM. RUTLEDGE was entered through the front window, by some person, who deliberately proceeded to make an examination for money or valuables; but being disappointed, carried off a package of post office bills, and bills of goods, purchased by Mr. R. recently at San Francisco. The bills were in an envelope, and the thief probably thought that there was something valuable contained therein; but being disappointed, the package was returned to Mr. R's dwelling on Thursday, during the temporary absence of the family. It would be well for our citizens to be on the look out for suspicious characters, who may be floating about.

☞ We leave the subject matter of the following, to be discussed by those competent to determine the practicability and safety of Gray's harbor. We have learned, on further investigation, nothing to change our opinion of it in any respect, and will not *wilfully* believe or state on our own responsibility, that which cannot be sustained by evidence. We had authority for saying that "Gray's harbor, was *just exactly* no harbor at all," and further investigation has only, in our mind, strengthened the assertion, although Mr. ROUNDTREE may honestly differ with us in our opinion.

In the settlement of the Territory, in *any* direction, we always have, and always will take deep interest; and in every commendable manner, endeavor to aid in the furtherance of the same; and if we have been misinformed in relation to a former statement, with regard to the settlements adjacent to Gray's harbor, nothing could afford us more pleasure than to make the correction; and if Mr. ROUNDTREE has corrected the misapprehension—*all right.*—Whenever he produces evidence to give the lie to the chart of Lieut. WILK's and a host of sea captains who have gained some knowledge of that harbor since Lieut. W's. exploration—*we will give it up.*

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

GRAY'S HARBOR.

The place where the Editor of the Pioneer & Democrat says there is no person living within twenty miles of that place.—I wish to inform the gentleman, and the people, too, that he has certainly been incorrectly informed, or else he has forgotten that there is a settlemeet on the shore of Gray's Harbor; another near the mouth of the Chehalis River; another at the mouth of the Wynootsha River, by water about twelve or fourteen miles from the harbor. And also, that it is only fifteen miles, by the sea coast, to Shoalwater Bay. Back from the coast it is not so far from the harbor; and upon the North River, that empties into Shoalwater Bay from the north, upon which is a good settlement, probably ten or twelve miles from Gray's Harbor. The representations of the harbor are quite as incorrect as were those with regard to settlers not being there. I know there are nautical men that are personally interested in other localities, and other navigable waters, who have said a great deal against that harbor, and that has been the cause of their so doing. There are other disinterested nautical men who say that it is a good harbor, and the best between Puget Sound and San Francisco.

JAMES H. ROUNDTREE.

GOLD.

We are informed by Mr. A. J. BOLON, member of the House of Representatives from Clarke county, who is an experienced miner—having been a resident of California since 1845, until within a few years, and who has just returned from a visit to Steilacoom, that he prospected in the bluffs fronting the bay at Steilacoom for the distance of a mile, and fully satisfied himself of the existence of gold there. Considerable excitement has manifested itself in the vicinity of Olympia on the discovery of particles of gold near this place, and arrangements are being made to thoroughly test the extent to which it exists.

Too much caution cannot be observed in the making of exaggerated statements in matters of this kind, and we therefore intend to be governed accordingly.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

STEILACOOM, April 4, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—The most intense excitement that has ever been created in this town, or any other in Washington Territory, was caused here to-day by the unmistakable discovery of GOLD! One of our citizens, Dr. P. M. Muse, (who, by the way, is ever on hand for any thing that will advance the prosperity of any community that he may be a member of), took his spade and pan at an early hour this morning, and repaired to a spot at the head of high water, dug out a pan full of the earth, washed the same, and found it to contain a handsome quantity of beautiful, real simon-pure Oro! Soon the news spread like wild-fire over the entire length and breadth of Steilacoom, and men and boys were seen hurrying to the spot, armed and equipped with shovels, picks and pans. All went to work with high hopes and hearty good will, and none without success. Some $25, probably, have been washed out to-day, from a hole some two feet square. One man washed out a beautiful specimen of virgin gold weighing $2. Claims are already being taken and companies formed, and every thing promises that the work will be prosecuted vigorously and with success.

In a ravine some four hundred yards from Fort Steilacoom, a gentleman attached to the army repaired with the necessary implements, (after hearing of the discovery in town,) dug and washed some of the dirt, and found a handsome quantity of pure gold.

From these facts I am not only lead to believe that our Territory is rich in minerals, but also that a new era has dawned upon us, and that henceforth we may reasonably count upon gold as one of the staple productions of our country. B.

Coal—Bellingham Bay.

For some weeks past we have been endeavoring to arrive at some reliable information respecting the coal mines on Bellingham Bay, connected with a knowledge of future operations concerning them; and from Mr. A. M. POE, formerly of this place, who now resides in that locality we are enabled to arrive at the following facts, which we will give as we received them:

The veins front the bay in the immediate bluffs, and average from three to sixteen feet in thickness, with a dip of from 19 to 37 deg., and according to the opinion of experienced colliers, is of a very good quality—sufficiently practicable for ocean steamship navigation, and is supposed to exist in quantities almost inexhaustible.

Two cargoes have already been taken out and shipped to San Francisco—one on the schooner "William Allen," and the other on the brig "Dover," and the *quality* is said to meet with the favorable consideration of those competent to judge understandingly of the article in that city.

Active preparations are being made to commence immediate and vigorous operations in mining, and the harbor (Bellingham Bay) being large and safe, the largest demand can be supplied whenever sufficient labor and *inducements* present themselves.

One company has been organized, the principals of which are Messrs. Benham, Fitzhugh and Fontelroy, who are proceeding in the matter in good earnest; and as an evidence of the value attached to the coal region in the direction above referred to, it is only necessary to state that a claim of 160 acres is said to have been sold recently for $20,000.

We hope to be able, from time to time, to receive and furnish much valuable and reliable information from those engaged in the development of one of the great resources of the Territory of Washington.

☞ See advertisement of G. A. Barnes, of this place. It will be seen that he has just received ex "Sarah Warren" a large assortment of Hardware, &c.

☞ It will be seen by the advertisement of the "Kendall Company," that they have received by the "Sarah Warren," a large supply of groceries and provisions. The "Kendall Company" and Mr. G. A. Barnes, are the pioneer merchants of Olympia.

☞ It is reported that one of the Indian murderers of Young, was to have been executed in a summary manner, at Seattle, some time during the present week.

Measures are about being taken to require "indemnity for the past," and "security for the future," to the white inhabitants along the Sound.

☞ HON. VICTOR MONROE will again address the members of the Legislature and citizens generally, on *Wednesday evening* next, the 12th inst., upon the subject of, and advocating the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture, introduction and sale of ardent spirits in Washington Territory.

☞ We have had a week or ten days of exceedingly miserable weather. Snow, rain and raw chilly winds, has been the order of the day. It seems that we are now receiving a part of the rainy season which was looked for in past months. The farmers say it is beneficial to those whose crops were in at an early day, but prejudicial to those having swamp or bottom lands to cultivate.

☞ Those interested as laborers, or others, on the Cascade Immigrant road will find by reference to the advertising columns, that E. J. ALLEN is prepared to make settlement of accounts for all the work performed under the contract of Capt. Geo. B. MCCLELLAN, on presentation of the same.

☞ We are indebted for the compendium of legislative acts, in another column, to the chief clerks of the house and council, Messrs. KENDALL and EVANS.

NEWS BY EXPRESS.

Through the express, which arrived here on Sunday evening last, we are placed in possession of San Francisco papers up to March 24th, and dates from New York as late as February 20th.

At San Francisco, a trial is proceeding in the District Court of the United States, before Judge Hoffman—*the United States* vs. *Henry R. Watkins*—charged with having taken part in setting on foot within that State an expedition to wage war upon a nation at peace with the United States.

In the United States Senate, the question on the *manner* of organizing the Territory of Nebraska as a territory, is waxing warm, and the debates becoming interesting.—Nothing has occurred in either branch of special interest to the people of this Territory.

Intelligence from the seat of war indicates that important operations are at hand, but the news of the most vital consequence is the open preparation for war made by England and France.

The Russian Ministers have left London and Paris, and instructions have been sent to the French and English Ambassadors to withdraw from St. Petersburg. The Czar's last proposals are finally rejected, and negotiations are broken off. Count Orloff's mission has failed.

The Paris Patrie confirms the statement that Omar's movement has cut off communication with the Russian armies.

The official announcement of the Czar's rejection of the Turkish propositions, has been received by the French government, and a communication to that effect has been made to the Ottoman Embassy.

The Russian fleet is understood to be concentrated at Kaffa. A private letter says that the return of the allied fleets was in consequence of a scarcity of provisions at Sinope, but this is doubtful.

Admiral Chads is appointed to the command of one division of the Baltic fleet.—The command-in-chief is not yet given, but the name of Admiral Seymour as chief, with Sir Charles Napier and Lord Dundonald under him, are mentioned.

At Vienna, February 1st, it was believed that the negotiations of Count Orloff would be prolonged several days. At that date his visit had only had the effect of strengthening the position of Buol, and diminishing the influence of Count Fiquelmont. The exact tenor of the dispatches brought by Orloff had not transpired, but it is known that his proposals were successively and peremptorily rejected by the Emperor of Austria in person, by the Austrian Ministers, and by the representatives of the Four Powers in Conference at Vienna, who have signed a further protocol to that effect. Count Orloff did not, however, leave Vienna on receiving this refusal, but, under the plea of sickness, has deferred his departure. From this circumstance it was inferred that the proposal he first made was not his final one, and that he had still power to treat on a wider basis. Thus far is authentic; and the following news is given on authority which entitles it to credit.

Under date Vienna, February 4th, 3 o'clock P. M., it is telegraphed that the news that the Turkish note is rejected by Russia, had reached Vienna. The Russian Cabinet has made new propositions through Count Orloff, which, in their turn, had been rejected by the Vienna Conference. [This despatch is probably only another version of that which preceded it, of date February 1st.—ED.]

From Berlin, the dispatch of February 5th gives an account differing slightly from the above. The Emperor Nicholas, it says, has returned his answer to the Turkish proposals, which were backed by the Vienna Conference. He declares them to be quite unsatisfactory; that he will allow of no mediation between himself and Turkey; and that if the Porte wishes to treat, it may send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg.—For any further information, the members of the Conference are referred to their respective Courts.

From Vienna, Sunday, 5th, was telegraphed this dispatch:—"This Government has determined to observe an *independent* neutrality."

The Paris *Patrie* says:—The Oriental question is on the eve of entering a new phase, which, after all, will only be the development of the actual situation in the sense of the policy pursued by the Two Great Western Powers. The energy and prudence of the Governments at London and Paris have borne their fruit. This mission of Count Orloff, which may have been taken for a symptom of peace, and which, on the contrary, was only the last effort of the Russians to gain over a part of Europe, to share in a work of spoliation—the mission of Count Orloff has totally failed, baffled as it has been by the good sense of Austria and Prussia. They who fondly dreamed of another treaty of Pilnitz, and who made their arrangements in consequence, will find how their imagination has misled them. History is sometimes reenacted, no doubt, but is always corrected in the process. At Vienna, the efforts of Count Orloff have produced a result directly opposed to the one contemplated by the Czar. The German party has secured its grasp of power, giving the preponderance to Count Buol over M. Fiquelmont, the head of the Russian party.

The defeat has been no less signal at Berlin, and the arrangements of that Court have assumed such a character, that Count Orloff will very probably abstain from visiting that capital. People even go so far as to talk of an autograph sent from King Frederick William of Prussia to the Emperor Nicholas, in which he roundly declares his inability to join in the Russian views.

The situation of 1849 has returned.—The quadruple alliance will be formed this time with France.

Omar Pacha has effected a most important movement, having crossed the Danube with 50,000 men, and divided the Russian army, the right wing of which is at Krajova, the left at Galatz, and the centre at Bucharest. Omar crossed in person at Oltenitza, and at last accounts was only two days distance from Bucharest, where the Russian force is weak.

The supposed object of Omar's movement was to attack the rear of the Russian army on its march from Krajova against Kalefat.

On the 21st, those Russian regiments that had been ceaselessly in action, from the 5th to the 15th, were witudrawn to Krajova, having suffered heavy losses, and their place was supplied by fresh troops.—On the 23d the whole staff of the Commander-in-chief arrived at Boleshtie, as a grand reconnoissance was to take place very shortly against Kalefat.

The combined fleets returned to their anchorage off Constantinople on January 22d, without having seen a single Russian ship-of-war during the three weeks cruise.

This is the same story that was told previous to the disaster at Sinope. The steamer *Niger,* sent to countermand the return of the fleets, met them close to the Bosphorus.

The Czar is reported to have expressed himself in terms of dissatisfaction respecting the league of neutrality between Sweeden and Denmark. This we can readily suppose.

At a Council held at the Tuileries, the Emperor strongly expressed the necessity, now that negotiations are broken off, to prepare with vigor for war. In most departments of the military service, preparations are ordered to continue night and day.

Immense orders for ammunition, arms, and accoutrements are being executed with all haste, and the assembling, organizing and inspecting of troops goes on ceaselessly. Gen. Pelisier is selecting 20,000 picked men of the army of Africa, and 80,000 is set down as the amount of the French contingent. All might be ready for embarkation in one week. Candia was proposed as a rendezvous, but being too distant from Turkey, the Island of Mitylene will probably be the chief depot.

Great activity also prevails in the naval department. At Brest, four sailing ships will be ready in a short time, and two steamers are only awaiting their engines.

MARRIED,

At Columbia City, W. T., on the 16th March, 1854, by Rev. Dr. McCarty, Mr. HENRY BURLINGAME, to Miss DRUZILLA SHORT, all of Columbia City.

Two buds of beauty rare,
Opening in this world of care;
They bloom the human face divine,
When youth its pride of beauty shows;
Fairer than spring the colors shine,
And sweeter than the sweetest rose.

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.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

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

OLYMPIA, W. T. April 8, 1854.

The low rates to which prices in San Francisco have receded, is being attended with the usual result of supplying the secondary distributing points on the coast, with excessive stocks of goods, and since our last, the arrival at this port of the bark "Sarah Warren," with a full assorted cargo, has somewhat oppressed our market, in view of the limited demand for goods which must be anticipated for some weeks to come.

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.	$35	Tea, " "	75@$1
Clear Pork, ₱ "	$40	Rice, Caro., ₱ lb.	12½
Bacon, clear, ₱ lb.	25	Dried Apples, ₱ lb	18
Hams, ₱ lb.	25@30	Dried Peaches " "	16
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	@22	Chili Peaches, " "	37½
Salmon, ₱ lb.	none	Soap, ₱ lb.	12½@15
Codfish, ₱ lb.	@12½	Starch, do lb.	37½
Mackerel, ₱ hf bbl.	$15	Candles, m'd, ₱ lb	25
Butter, ₱ lb.	@62½	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	20@25	do Sperm, " "	25
Cheese, " "	@37	Tobacco, ₱ lb.	50@75
Flour, ₱ 100 lbs.	$8@$9	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ₱ lb.	@8	Pepper, grain, ₱ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Molasses, ₱ gal.	50@62½
Salt, course, ₱ ₱.	@4	Syrup, " "	75@$1
Potatoes, ₱ bush	$1.50	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.	75	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	16½	Window glass, ₱ box	$7
Drillings, bro. ₱ yd	16½	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 flr, ₱ M.	$25
Lead, white, ₱ lb.	20	" cedar, "	$30
do colors, " "	none	Shingles, ₱ M.	$4@$5
Linseed oil, ₱ gal	$2.50	Square timber ₱ foot	12@14
Turpentine, " "	3.00	Piles, ₱ foot	5@6

HARDWARE!!

JUST received, per Bark SARAH WARREN, the following articles, at G. A. BARNES':

21 doz. Door Locks, 18 different kinds,
Stock, Closet, Box, Pad, Drawer, Chest, Trunk, and Cupboard Locks,
Barrel and Spring Chain Bolts,
Hammers and Hatchets,
Beach Hatchets,
80 Gross Ass't Screws,
60 doz. Ass't. Butts,
9 doz. ass't. Brass Butts,
300 qrs. ass't. Chissels,
Firmer Chissels,
Firmer Gouges,
Plated Braces & Bitts,
Ball do do
192 qrs. Auger Bitts,
Carpenter's Adzes,
Broad Axes,
Chopping Axes,
Log Chains,
Iron Wedges,
Steel Squares,
Iron do
Try do
Bevel do
Pannel, Rip, Back, Compass, & Cross Cut Saws,
20 doz. ass't. Files,
Garden & Planter's Hoes,
Glass—ass't. sizes,
Shovels and Spades,
Bush Scythes,
Coil Rope—ass't,
Bed Cords & Clothes Lines,
Fish and Chalk Lines,
Spoke Shaves,
Mahogany Knobs,
Draw Shaves, &c.
Buck Saws,
Buckets and Tubs,
Flour Seives,
Coffee Mills,
Floor Brushes,
Board Rules,
Shoe Thread & Awls,
Copper, Shoe, and Saddler Tacks,
Assorted Brads,
Spring Saw Setts,
Tape Lines,
Powder Flasks,
Percussion Caps,
Pocket Rules,
Cow Bells,
Steel Yards,
Scale Beams & Pees,
Grass and Cradle Scythes,
Sneaths, Rakes, Hay, and Manure Forks,
70 Kegs ass't. Nails,
Bench Planes,
Rabbit, Dado, Bead, Sash, Table, Match, Hollow, & Round Planes,
Pannel Ploughs,
Slit and Marking Gouges,
Paint & Varnish Brushes,
Oil Stones,
Bath Bricks,
Cork Stops. Steels,
Harness Buckles,
Brass Rings and Hooks,
Spring Catches,
Spirit Levels,
Plane Bits,
Table and Dinner Bells,
Sand Paper,
Tea and Table Spoons,
Four fold Pocket Rules,
Knives and Forks,
Butcher Knives,
Sail Needles,
Pocket Knives,
Scissors,
Blacking,
Magnets,
Faucets,
Scythe Stones,
Lumber Scribes,
Razors & Strops,
&c., &c., &c.,

A General Assortment of TIN-WARE.

Also, GROCERIES,
Tea and Coffee,
Sugar—Crushed & Brown,
Butter,
Lard,
Pork, in half bbls,
Dried Apples, in kegs,
Molasses, in kegs,
Candles,
Pepper,
Rice,
Saleratus,
Pepper-sauce,
Mustard,
Ginger,
Starch,
Cloves,
—Also—
Cream Tartar,
Sulphur,
Salts,
Borax,
Alum,
Copperas,
Castor Oil,
Bay Rum,
Camphor,
Bateman's Drops,
Indigo,
Snuff,
Castile Soap,
Sand's Sarsaparilla,
Glue,
Red Lead,
Venetian Red,
Oil Turpentine,
&c., &c.
—ALSO—
School Books,
Saunder's 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers,
Saunder's Spellers,
Olney's Geography & Atlas,
Wafers,
Envelopes,
Note, Foolscap, and Letter Paper,
Ink,
Blank Books,
A general assortment of DRY DOODS.
A fresh supply of assorted GARDEN SEEDS.
Four lbs. Onion Seed,
Eighty lbs. Clover Seed,
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, but "WAKE CREDIT."
G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, March 5, 1854. 4w31.

EX. SARAH WARREN.

APRIL 3.

5 TONS assorted Iron;
1000 lbs Tobacco;
50 Tins fancy assorted Crackers;
20 Cans Imperial and Gun Powder Tea;
10 Kegs Pickles;
70 Boxes Candles;
50 Kegs Sugar House Syrup;
18000 lbs California Blue Seed Potatoes;
40 Kegs Nails and Spikes;
8 Cases Boots and Shoes;
25 Barrels Smoked Shoulders;
5 Hogsheads Side Bacon;
50 Cases Whiskey and Brandy Punch;
10 Quarters Old Rye Whiskey;
20 Cases best Champagne;
60 Casks best Goshen Butter;
50 Half barrels best Apples;
20 Barrels sugar cured Hams;
10 Barrels Porter and Ale;
25 Cases Porter and Ale;
20 Cases Brandy Peaches;
10 Barrels Crushed and Pulverised sugar;
150 Boxes assorted soaps;
60 Sacks Oats;
20 Cases Buckwheat Flour, in Tins;
20 Cases best Leaf Lard;
15 M. Segars;
25 Jars Apple Pulp;
400 lbs Cream Tartar;
10 Bbls. Split Peas;
10 Bbls. Carolina Rice;
50 Bbls. Gallego and Haxall Sweet Flour;
600 lbs Rye Flour;
75 Half bbls. dried Corn Meal;
4 Tons Cadiz Salt;
50 Bbls. Mess Pork;
2 Tons Ship Chains, for loging.
Invoices Dry Goods, Wooden Ware, Furniture, &c., &c.

All which, at the present low prices in San Francisco, comprises much the largest invoice ever brought into the Territory, and will be sold low for cash at the Store of KENDALL CO.,
By J. Cushman.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of PARKER & COLTER, is this day dissolved. All demands against the firm will please be presented for payment. The business will hereafter be conducted by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.
Olympia, March 27, 1854. n31.

DE SHUTES STORE.

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River.
WILSON & HURD.
De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

Special Notice.

THE citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully enjoined to discontinue the practice of making use of the point of land, on the claim of the undersigned, as a burying ground. It is not only badly calculated for that purpose, but injurious to the interests of LEVI H. OFFUTT.
Olympia, April 8, 1854. 3t31

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
WILLIAM H. CARPENTER.
San Francisco, March 1, 1853.
Woodford C. Holman will continue the business in his own name, in same place—No. 86 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal. 2t31

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,
FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
No. 86 Sacramento Street,
March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE.

THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt. George B. McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to EDWARD J. ALLEN,
Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to the public that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any of the crew of the bark Luika.
(Signed) LOUIS J. CORWIN.
Olympia, March 30, 1854. 3w30.

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."

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.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

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

THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our own or neighboring 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.
CORLISS & ENSIGN.
October 1, 1853. 4tf

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE undersigned, 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 Pacific House.
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.
In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms.
All persons indebted to Edmund Sylvester on account, are requested to call at my office and settle the same.
A. J. BALDWIN & CO.
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Olympia, April 1, 1854. 30tf

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

George W. Lee vs. John Sword.

ALL persons interested will take notice that George W. Lee, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1854, sued out a writ of attachment from the United States District Court in and for King County, in Washington Territory, against so much of the goods, chattels, moneys, and effects of John Sword, a non-resident of said Territory, as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars and sixty nine cents, together with interest and costs of suit,—which writ has been served and returned.
Attest, D. S. MAYNARD, Clerk K. C. D. C.
Clerk's Office, Seattle, March 18, 1854. 6w30.

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

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, A. FRANKEL.
Olympia, Nov. 26, 1853. 12tf

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. -tf

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

L. E. MORGAN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Peoria Premium Steel Plow
MANUFACTURERS,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BATTERY STEETS,
San Francisco, California.

The above named plows are kept for sale in Olympia, by GEO. GALLAGHER.
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

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to 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.

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITS FARMS, W. T.
September6, 1852. -tf.

FOR SALE.

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. 2stf

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, Mons 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. 2stf

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

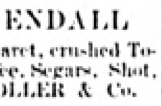
Sugar, Hard Bread, Pork, Brandy, Claret, crushed Tobacco, Butter, Whisky, Candles, Coffee, Segars, Shot, Gin, Walnuts. E. MOLLER & Co.
March 11, 1854. 4w*

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. 21tf

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

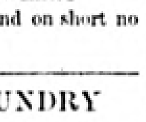
PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY
AND
Machine Shop.
First Street, opposite the California House,
PORLAND, OREGON,
TURNBULL MONNASTAS, & DAVIS,

ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregen 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. 31tf

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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 forgoods, 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

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

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES.
AND DRY GOODS
to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large 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.

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.

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

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 notification of their claims, respectively, at this office, within three MONTHS from the date thereof, where I am 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, Jeb. 10, 1853.

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

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

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

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, Nev. 5, 1853. 9tf

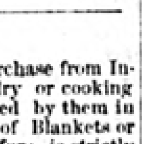
NOTICE.

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.

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. 2stf

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.—ly1.

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

"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 at short notice.
Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citzens 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.

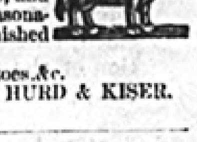
DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.
Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with imqroved 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.—ly 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-

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

PUYALLUP SETTLEMENT, March 15, '54.

MR. EDITOR:—

Dear Sir.—As it may interest your readers to know what is going on in this part of the Territory, I embrace a spare moment to send you a brief communication.—The attention of numerous settlers has been recently attracted to this interesting section of our new country, and the work of laying out claims is progressing very rapidly. As soon as one man's stakes are set, another comes along, who thinks the claim beyond is just as good. There are now some twenty or twenty-five claims taken, at and above the junction of Puyallup and White Rivers, and hundreds more, just as good, that can be had adjacent to the settlement.

As to our soil here, it is admitted, on all hands, to be the very richest yet discovered in the Territory; and the only reason why it was not the first land taken up, was because the dense timber, lying between this and the Sound, had made it almost inaccessible. But the opening of the new immigrant road has not only revealed its richness, but opened the door for settlers. We shall have a good outlet to market by both land and water. The ground is practicable for a level road to Steilacoom, and with a trifling expense we shall clear the drifts of Puyallup, so as to admit of water carriage from a hundred barn doors.

We have read our Governor's message, and are delighted with his views. If his administration proves to be one of deeds as well as words, the future prosperity of Washington Territory is a fixed fact. His suggestions in reference to roads, find a cordial response in our immediate wants.—The proposed amendments in the donation law meet our views exactly; and there is another matter which we most sincerely desire:—that we have a Surveyor General for Washington Territory as soon as possible; and that the surveys be made, as is suggested in the message, "in advance of settlements." It would not only be a direct saving to every settler's pocket of twenty or thirty dollars, but it would bring to light, in the deep recesses of our magnificent forests, thousands, aye millions, of unoccupied acres, just as attractive as the Puyallup bottoms, or White River prairies.

Respectfully yours,

CLEALP.

The Power of the Press---and its Neglect.

The New York *Tribune* thus eulogizes the power of the press, closing with a well-merited rebuke to those who, although principally indebted to the press for their advancement, are ever so slow and apparently unwilling to acknowledge the obligation:

The Press: The King of Labor Machines. Did it not strike the company present, as they saw twenty-five Reporters at work within ten feet of the President? Reporters—men of education, who, besides the ordinary art of writing, have the cabalistic art by which the hotest, quickest words are seized and dashed on paper, and the orator who addresses two thousand, is enabled to address twenty millions, or all mankind? The Press, too, when a halting, inartistic Congress failed to assist Morse took him hand in hand and gave to the country his invention, which now by a miracle of bold thought and enterprise, writes out the heart's throb and the head's calculation with the zig-zag of the skies, and says to Plymouth, stand thou side by side, with New Orleans—and it is obeyed! The Press, that gives the pilgrim's, traveler's and reformer's observation in every land, not dulled into literary circumspection and cowardice, but the outpourings of feelings without lock, chain, or dam; that organizes victory over detail, and difficulty and distance, and time, that turns day into night and night into day, that works when others rest, that has least routine and most of fresh elaborations in its diurnal labors; that gives a living voice to the poor, the feeble, the imprisoned and the enslaved.

* * * *

The Press, when at public feasts the dishes are licked clean, the bread is crumbled, the nuts are dug out, the glasses are empty, overturned, or broken, the last declaimer of stump-stereotype has finished his Calhoun or his Webster, the company is two-thirds gone, one-third tired, "The Press!" fellow-citizens, is then toasted with a ghastly smile and an asthmatic cheer, in which the public who are left do not join, though the public are indebted nineteen parts out of twenty to that Press, for their reputation and fortunes—to the body of educated Reporters for the good taste and philanthropy in mending so freely their vulgar rhetoric and contemptible grammar.

☞ It is understood that Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, has notified the Hudson Bay Company, that after the first of July next, they must withdraw from the Indian trade, within the limits of that Territory. The Governor is also making inquiries as to the extent and value of the properties of the Company for the information of the Government.

The administration seems disposed to enforce the Indian intercourse law in its terms, which excludes all unlicensed parties. Whether the right to trade with the Indians by this company be a right secured to them under the treaty, or not, is a question that will necessarily arise on the enforcement of the law, and must then be decided, either by the courts, or by negotiation of the two governments.—*Oregonian, Jan.* 28.

☞ A man in Wisconsin, who recently inserted a long advertisement in the papers offering his farm for sale, closed it in the following sublimely ridiculous style:—"The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made. The scenery is celestial—divine—also, two wagons to sell and a yoke of steers."

FLAT.—An Australian correspondent writing from Melbourne, says 'everything is as flat as thunder."

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Oregon Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its session on Tuesday last, after a sitting of six days. Bishop Simpson of Ohio was present as presiding officer. The returns from different parts of the Conference showed an increase of 558 during the year. The appointments for the ensuing year are as follows:

Willamette District—T. H. Pearne, P.E.
Oregon City—H. K. Hines.
Salem—Gustavus Hines.
Yamhill—N. Doane.
Mary's River—One to be supplied—J. Dillon.
Calapooia—J. W. Hines.
Bute Creek—C. O. Hosford.
Santiam Forks—Enoch Garrison.
Mackenzie's Forks—To be supplied.
Spencer's Bute—Noah A. Starr.
La Creole—Laban Case.
North Yamhill and Chehalem—J. Spencer.
Wallamet University—F. S. Hoyt, President.
Santiam Academy—L. T. Woodward, Principal.
Missionary among the Indians—J. L. Parrish.
Columbia River District—A. F. Waller, P. E.
Portland—P. G. Buchanan.
Oswego—George M. Berry.
Oak Point, Rainier and Cowlitz—George Roe.
Pacific City and Shoalwater Bay—To be supplied.
Astoria and Clatsop—Freeman Farnsworth.
St. Helens and Multnomah—Benjamin Close.
Vancouver, Cascades, and Dalles—To be supplied.
Portland Academy and Female Seminary—C. S. Kingsley, Principal.
Puget Sound Mis. District—W. Roberts, P. E.
Olympia and Chambers' Prairie—To be supplied.
Steilacoom and White River—J. F. Devore.
Coveland and Bellingham Bay—J. Elder.
Seatile and Duwamish River—D. E. Blain.
Chehalis and Cowlitz—To be supplied.
Ports Townsend and Gamble—W. B. Morse.
Umpqua Mission District—J. H. Wilbur, P. E.
North Umpqua—James O. Raynor.
South Umpqua—J. W. Miller.
Scottsburg—John Heim.
Coose Bay and Port Orford—To be supplied.
Gold River—T. F. Royal; one to be supplied.
Umpqua Academy—J. H. Royal.

Putting on Airs.

"He is putting on airs!" is a very common expression. It is heard at the street corner, in the parlor, in the bar-room, everywhere. What does it mean? Why, a good deal, tho' it may be esteemed a vulgarism. Do you see that individual; whose very countenance betokens the total absence of all brains, parading along the street with stubbed-toed boots, spindle-shanked pants, a coat collar six inches high, a shirt collar of elephantine dimensions, a heavy *gold* fob-chain and seal, an eye-glass suspended by a ribbon, a cravat two feet in extent, a galvanized watch, and a simpering and most damnable expression of countenance? That fellow is "putting on airs."

Do you see that lady with a rig of the most fashionable, and an idiotic glare of eye, mincing like a doll along the pavement, and looking with ineffable contempt upon all she passes? That overgrown baby is "putting on airs."

Meet her in the social party, in the ball-room, at the theatre or the concert, always find her "putting on airs."

Do you see that young gentleman, blessed with but a slight medium of brains, whom circumstances have placed in a favorable condition, or invested with a "little brief authority," and who deports himself, even to his superiors, like a dictator? The booby, you may depend upon it, is "putting on airs." We pray heaven all such may be doomed to work on the railroad, at "six shillings a day and find themselves."

Do you see that purse-proud fool, who owes his wealth to accident, (the rise of real estate for example,) and who defies himself as a little god? He is "putting on airs" sure as you live.

There are a hundred classes in society (always snobs and flunkies) who are constantly "putting on airs." We despise the whole crew of them. Look around you, reader, do you see anything in them that is above comtempt?

"He must have optics sharp, I ween,
Who sees what is not to be seen."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD TARIFF.—Another word, of which I have never seen the true derivation in any English dictionary, altho', probably a good Spanish would supply it, is tariff; nor is it unworthy to be traced. We all know the meaning of the word, that it signifies a fixed scale of duties levied upon imports. If you will turn to the map of Spain you will observe at its southern point, and running out into the Straits of Gibralter, a promontory which, from its position, is admirably adapted to commanding the entrance of ships. A fortress stands upon this promontory, called now as it was called in the times of the Moorish dominion in Spain, Tarifa. The name, indeed, is of a Moorish origin; it was the custom of the Moors to watch from this point all merchant ships going into or coming out of the Midland Sea, and issuing from this strong hold, to levy a certain fixed duty on all merchandize passing in and out of the Straits, and this was called from the place where it was levied, tarifa or tariff, and in this way we have acquired the word.

☞ Byron says—"A thousand years scarce serve to form a State." He had never heard of California or of Washington Territory.

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;
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;
20 " Jayne's Alterative;
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;
50 " do Life Pills;
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;
30 " Thompson's Eye-Water;
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment;
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;
30 " British Oil;
36 " Harlem do;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;
30 " Bateman's Drops;
12 " Ayer's C. pectoral.
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;
300 gross bottle corks;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup;
25 " Lemon syrup;
25 " Raspberry do;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted;
100 ozs Quinine;
20 " Strychnine;
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa;
500 lbs Saltpetre;
800 lbs Alum;
255 lbs Balsam copaiva;
75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dule;
100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
500 lbs Cream of Tartar
350 lbs Tartaric Acid;
800 lbs Bi-carb Soda;
500 lbs Beeswax;
200 lbs refined champhor;
400 lbs Copperas;
500 lbs Glauber salts;
50 gals. cold press'd castor oil;
4 boxes cast steel soap;
3 bbls lampiblack;
1 bbl Race ginger;
50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
300 lbs Hops;
100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind.;
800 lbs Sal soda;
1260 lbs Epsom salts;
200 lbs Sponge;
75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
50 doz sweet oil in baskets.
50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
30 lbs Opium (new crop)
20 lbs Pruss. Potash;
2 bbls Sassafras bark;
200 lbs Emery, ass'd sizes;
125 ozs Flores Benzoin;
15 bbls Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty;
50 gals copal Varnish;
75 " Japan do;
400 " Spts Turpentine;
200 " Linseed oil;
100 lbs essential Oils;
2000 lbs White Lead;
800 lbs Red do;
300 lbs Litharge;
800 lbs Venetian Red;
400 lbs Spanish Brown;
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. 42-1y

"COME TO MARKET."

I HAVE made arrangements with Parkea, 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.

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.

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

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' 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.

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,
Fea Rells, 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 to 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.

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.

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

127708 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 Laville'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 Mountaylvania, 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, once a week;
Salt Creek, from South Yamhill, once a week;
Sublimity, from Salem, 15 miles, once a week;
Washington Butte, from Santiam City, 15 miles, once a week.

FORM FOR A BID.

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. —, from —— to ——, as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals for the same, dated October 13, 1853, requires, in the time stated in the 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 on 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 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. 13, 1853.