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CONGRESSIONAL.

Organization of Congress—Linn Boyd Re-elected Speaker—John W. Forney, Clerk—Atchison, President of the Senate—Message of President Pierce.
By Telegram to the San Francisco Herald.
The mail steamer left New York, December 5, just previous to the meeting of Congress. As the steamer from New Orleans did not leave until two days afterwards, December 7, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following important Telegraphic Despatches from Washington, giving the particulars of the organization of Congress, and a condensed sketch of the President's Message.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.
Washington, Dec. 5.—Congress met today, at noon. In the House of Representatives, 217 members were present. After some preliminary proceedings the House went into an election for officers. On balloting for Speaker, Linn Boyd had 143 votes and was duly elected. John W. Forney was elected Clerk. The Senate organized, with Mr. Atchison, President pro tem., in the Chair. The credentials of Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Bell of Tennessee, and Allen of Rhode Island, were presented. Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, announced the election of John Slidell as Senator from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Soule. Mr. Slidell and the other new members were then sworn in and took their seats. Committees were appointed to wait upon the President of the United States, to inform him of the organization, and that the two Houses were ready to receive a Message from him.

The President's Message had not been delivered up to the 7th, but a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune managed to get hold of a copy—surprisingly, as is charged by the other New Orleans papers that did not get it—and telegraphed it to New Orleans.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
Washington, Dec. 4, 1853; 10 p. m.—The Message, which it is expected, will be delivered to-morrow, is briefer than usual.

It reaffirms the principles which have been enumerated by Mr. Marcy in the Keane case, and proclaims the determination of the President to abide by them.

It will show that our relations with Mexico are promising and peaceful, and that the guano difficulty arising out of the question of property in the Guano Islands has been definitely and satisfactorily adjusted with Peru.

The importance of opening the Amazon to the commerce of the United States and other nations of the world, is discussed, and it is intimated that the Administration is making strenuous efforts to accomplish it.

The fishing question is still unsettled, although negotiations for its arrangement are in progress.

The attention of Congress is particularly called to the importance of having a more accurate definition of the boundary between the United States and the English possessions on the Northwest.

The justice of the Spanish claim for indemnity in the case of the schooner *Amistad*, is conceded; but severe animadversions are made on the conduct of the Spanish authorities towards American citizens in Cuba, and it is intimated most distinctly that such conduct will not be tolerated, and must at once be stopped.

With regard to the subject of Slavery, the message reaffirms, in the strongest terms, the principles on which the Compromise was based and adopted, and re-asserts the Union doctrines proclaimed in the inaugural address with explicit and decided emphasis. It declares that the rights of the Southern States are as dear to the Presi-

dent as those of New Hampshire, and that they must be sustained at all hazards, and against all opposition, open or covert, direct or sinister.

The reduction of duties on certain articles is urged, and the removal of duty altogether, in some cases, by the addition of new articles to the tariff, so as to make a reduction of fifteen millions on the receipts of the past year.

A very large increase in the extent and efficiency of our navy is recommended, as is also a modification in the strength and organization of the army.

An extension of the public land system will be suggested as rendered quite necessary by the circumstances of change and progress which are operating throughout the Republic. Some modifications of it for application in Utah and New Mexico will be pointed out as requisite. Some modification of the laws so as to favor actual settlers, will also be recommended, together with an extension of the pre-emption principle.

Important amendments to the Patent Laws will be mentioned as among the chief subjects to which the attention of Congress will have to be addressed.

The judicial system is shown to need very important changes, and it is suggested that probably a reduction of the number of the judges in the Supreme Court as vacancies occur, so as to limit it to five members only, who should be entirely relieved from attention to circuit duties, would be a judicious step. And it is proposed, that, should this step be taken, circuit judges should be appointed independent of the Supreme Judges.

No appropriations for internal improvements are recommended. Reasons for withholding them are assigned at length. These are based upon the injustice, the irregularity, the inefficiency, and total inadequacy of the present system on which they are generally conducted. They are shown to be utterly inadequate to meet the demands of commerce, or afford the necessary protection to human life and property. This question is argued closely and minutely, and it is suggested that Congress should empower the several States to levy tonnage duties for the purpose of raising funds for the works they may deem it necessary to commence. It is distinctly recommended that all appropriations by the General Government, for the purpose of building the Pacific Railroad be discontinued, and objections are suggested to appropriations of alternate sections of land, except under circumstances sufficient to induce a judicious individual proprietor to make a similar disposition of the lands.

The power of Congress, under certain circumstances, to construct military roads for the purposes of common defence, is fully admitted, but it is unequivocally stated that the President is clearly convinced that the common defence of the country does not demand the undertaking of any such work by Congress, as the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

The declarations of the message on foreign policy, particularly in reference to the extension of the territory and principles of the Republic, are boldly progressive; and the "Young America" views and Monroe doctrines are clearly and firmly proclaimed as those which the Administration will resolutely assert and foster.

MORE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

New York, Dec. 6.—The following is a continuation of the synopsis of the President's Message, already transmitted:

The President considers it advisable that a naval force should be stationed on the fishing grounds for the protection of Americans pursuing their vocations there.

Embarrassing difficulties are stated to be arising between the British and American Governments, with regard to those questions in reference to affairs in Central America which Mr. Buchanan was authorized to settle.

Allusion is made to the commission sitting in London, for the purpose of effecting an arrangement of American and British claims.

Mr. Soule, it is announced, has been instructed to demand redress for the losses sustained by Americans in Cuba.

Mr. Gadsden, also, it is stated, has full instructions and authority to adjust all difficulties with Mexico.

Treaties are announced to have been concluded with Paraguay, and the Argentine Confederation.

The President considers the domestic affairs of the United States in a favorable condition, and recommends a reduction of the revenue and an increase of the navy.

He strongly deprecates all attempt to distract the harmony which exists between the North and South; alludes to the death of Vice President King, and concludes by expressing the hope that it may be his privilege to deserve and secure not only cordial co-operation in the prosecution of great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard which it is always so desirable should be cultivated between members of co-ordinate branches of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Mr. Gadsden, dated Mexico, 15th November, confirms the report of the expedition against Lower California. Mr. Gadsden

had ordered United States troops to suppress the expedition.

A perfect understanding seems to exist between Mr. Gadsden and Santa Anna.

New York, Dec. 6.—The U. S. Mail Steamer *Humboldt* was putting into Hoboken for a supply of coal when she went ashore at the mouth of the harbor. She had on board ninety passengers and four hundred and fifty tons of freight. The steamer will be a total loss, but her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. None of the passengers were lost.

MEETING OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1853.—The Supreme Court met at 12 o'clock to-day.—Present: Chief Justice Taney, Associate Justices McLean, Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Curtis, Catron, and Campbell. After opening, the Court, according to custom, adjourned; and, accompanied by its officers, waited upon the President.

Puis-à-Plum has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, now in the Pacific.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. Atchison, the President pro tem., took the chair at a quarter past 12 o'clock, and called the Senate to order.

The Chair presented the credentials of Robert W. Johnson, Senator from Arkansas, appointed in the place of Mr. Forland, resigned.

Mr. James presented the credentials of Mr. Philip Allen, Senator elect from Rhode Island, for six years.

Mr. Dawson presented the credentials of Mr. John Bell, Senator elect from Tennessee, for six years.

Mr. Benjamin said that Mr. John Slidell had been elected to the Senate, in place of Mr. Soule; but his election was known, and he hoped there would be no objection to his being sworn. No objection being made, Mr. Slidell was sworn, together with Messrs Bell, Allen and Johnson.

Mr. Broadhead offered a resolution directing the Secretary to notify the House that a quorum of the Senate was present, and ready to proceed to business. Adopted.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, gave notice of bills granting land to Iowa, for Railroad purposes. Also, a bill to establish a Territorial Government in Nebraska.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, gave notice of a bill granting land to Iowa, for a Railroad connecting the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of the following bills: A bill making a donation of public lands to California, for the purpose of constructing a Railroad and Telegraphic Line from San Francisco to the Colorado river, or Southeastern boundary of said State, with a branch passing through the Valley of the Sacramento river to the town of Oregon; a bill to establish a line of mail steamers from San Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands, to Shanghai; a bill authorizing the appointment of a Judge for the Southern District of California; a bill to pay the expenses incurred by California in suppressing Indian hostilities in said State.

At half-past 12 o'clock, Mr. Gwin moved an adjournment. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Badger, 12 o'clock was fixed as the daily hour of meeting.

Mr. Seward, of New York, introduced a resolution calling upon the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the Senate such information as he possessed relative to existing affairs between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. The resolution lies over.

Mr. Fish, of New York, moved a resolution of inquiry as to the necessity or expediency of legislation by Congress for the security and health of emigrants arriving at Atlantic ports in vessels from Europe. The resolution was laid over.

The Senate then adopted a resolution in favor of the appointment of two Chaplains to Congress. Adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Both Houses of Congress met at noon to-day, appointed a committee to inform the President of their organization, etc. At ten minutes before one, P. M., the President's Message was handed in by Mr. Sidney Webster, Private Secretary, and read. The message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed, with ten thousand additional copies. A bill was then passed to indemnify the State of Indiana for certain lands.

From Washington.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, writing from Washington, over date Dec. 4th, and who professes to have some knowledge of the matters contained in the "accompanying Executive documents" to the President's message, says: "The Navy Department will ask an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for prosecuting the work in your Navy Yard. It will also recommend the completion of the Naval Dry Dock by the addition of a Marine Basin and Railway. The moment the question of title to the site is settled, these works will be carried on with great vigor. The same will be true of the San Francisco Custom House as soon as the State relinquishes its title to the site selected. Half a million of dollars will be asked of

Congress by the same, to be expended in California.

The Secretary of War will recommend an increase of pay to army officers and soldiers serving on the Pacific.

It has been decided at the General Land office that pre-emption claims in California have preference over State Land Warrants—in other words, that the State Warrants will not hold good against pre-emption until the land is surveyed, and the surveys are approved by the Commissioner of the General Land office. This rule gives the pre-emptions a great and important preference.

It may be set down as a fixed fact that there will be no further operations by Congress for carrying the mail in ocean steamers except in favor of those who will take such contracts at the lowest bidders.

The prospects of an organized opposition to the Administration in Congress has vanished.

It is not true that any treaty has been made with Great Britain for settlement of the Fishery Question. This Administration will never agree to the British demand for participation in our coasting trade.

The Secretary of War will certainly recommend an increase of the regular army by the addition of three new regiments of eight hundred men each. He will also favor increased pay to soldiers, graduated according to length of service; and also that opportunity be given to faithful sergeants to receive promotion to commissions.

Nobody here, except those who wish it, believes that the Senate will reject the nomination of Mr. Redfield as Collector at New York.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, dated Dec. 1, says:

"Gen. Cass will be here to-morrow or next day. He was in Cleveland yesterday. All the stories about his leadership in the Senate are party fabrications. He will stand by the Democratic party and by Democratic principles. He has neither by word or in writing committed himself to any body.

If a Pacific railroad bill, granting alternate sections, and a mail contract should pass Congress, it is now believed the President would not veto it.

It is extremely doubtful whether Nebraska will be organized as a Territory during the ensuing session. If the attempt is made, it may again lead to a protracted discussion on slavery.

Another letter writer says:

"The report of the Postmaster General will, it is understood, be highly valuable for the importance and accuracy of the statistics it will present. It will be shown that the present cheap rates of inland postage have not yet proved sufficient for the population of the expense attendant on the service. The Department labors under great embarrassment from the exorbitant demands of the railroad companies, and as the Postmaster General has no remedy in his hands, it will be for Congress to determine how the evil shall be met for the future.

The statistics which will be produced as to the earnings of the Collins' steamers will scarcely be of much service to that company, in inducing Congress not to put an end to the contract, as provided for in the act of 1852.

Thirty-one of the nine hundred officers of the United States army have died off since the first of January last. This, in time of peace, is a very large percentage of deaths, proving beyond question the hazardous nature of the services they are at all times called to render their country.

Another says: "The exceeding hard proclivities of Senator Weller, and some expressions attributed to him, had induced the impression that he had, in the columns of the Union, united with factionists to throw up obstacles to Democratic progress, and thereby embarrass the Administration." In a note to the editors of the Union, dated the 2d inst., he says: "The object of my letter of the 21st ult., to the New York National Democrats was to indicate that in the recent election in that State, all my sympathies were with them; that in distributing the public patronage, preference should be given to the true and faithful of the party; that those who aided in prostrating that pure and enlightened statesman, Gen. Cass, in 1848, ought to take back seats. You are certainly very much mistaken. I have no doubt the Administration will be conducted upon Democratic principles, and I expect to give it a warm and zealous support. There is no man in public life for whom I have a higher personal respect than President Pierce; there is no one in whom I have politically more confidence."

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, died on the 15th of November, in child-bed. The King was immediately declared Regent until the young Prince should attain his majority. Lisbon was tranquil.

Gen. Lane, late Governor of New Mexico, left St. Louis last week for Washington, for the purpose, it is said, of contesting the seat of Padre Galdes, the newly elected delegate from New Mexico.

NEWSPAPERS.—San Francisco, containing a population of 20,000 adults, possibly from 3 to 10,000 of which are readers, has eleven daily newspapers, and five weeklies.

EUROPEAN.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR ON THE DANUBE!

Battles of Oltenitza!

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE TURKS—RETIREMENT OF THE TURKS ACROSS THE DANUBE!

We are indebted to PARKER & COLT'S Express, which arrived here on Friday morning last, for full files of the San Francisco *Herald* up to Jan. 4th, from which we condense the following important news from Europe, compiled from New York papers up to Dec. 6th.

By our previous advices we were informed that the Diplomatic movements which marked and frequently rendered more embarrassing the difficulty between Russia and Turkey, had been brought to a close by the decisive movement of Omar Pasha in crossing the Danube, and that the gigantic struggle had actually commenced. Later advices give full details of the operations of the hostile armies.

Upon the 6th of November, the Consul of France at Bucharest sent the following despatch to his colleague at Vienna: "On the 2d and 3d of November, the Turks crossed the Danube from Turtukai to Oltenitza, to the number of about 18,000 men. On the 4th General Parlot attacked them with 9000 men, and after a brisk cannonade, a combat with the bayonet took place between the two armies. The Turks maintained their positions at Oltenitza, and have fortified them. The combat lasted three hours. In it the Russians lost several officers and one hundred and thirty six privates killed, and six superior officers, eighteen subalterns, and four hundred and seventy-nine privates wounded. The loss on the Turkish side is not known.

BATTLES OF OLTENITZA.—The steamship *Atlantic* with dates from Liverpool, brings the following particulars: "On the 2d and 3d insts. the Russian General Pauloff endeavored in vain to prevent the Turks from establishing themselves in advance of Oltenitza, on the Wallachian side of the Danube. The Ottomans maintained their positions, and caused the Russians a loss of six hundred men, among whom are eighteen officers. The position of Oltenitza, situated about thirty-eight miles from Bucharest, which is the basis of their operations in Wallachia, appeared so important to Russian Generals, that they resolved to make a fresh effort to dislodge the Turks from it. The attack was recommenced on the 4th, and continued through part of the 5th. The Russians have had twelve hundred killed or wounded, and it is stated as certain that the Ottoman chasseurs, armed with the Vincennes carbines, made terrible havoc in the ranks of the officers. Almost all the commanders of forces have fallen. A despatch from Vienna, says Prince Gortschakoff set out on the 8th inst. for Oltenitza, to chastise the Turks, having with him 25,000 troops mostly infantry. On the 11th instant, he came up with the Turks, who had come out to meet him. Severe fighting ensued and the Russians were obliged to retreat a second time in disorder on Bucharest, having now lost in four attacks on Oltenitza not less than 3000 men. This is authentic. On the 9th, the Turks were driven from the island opposite Guirvevo. Reinforcements came to their aid, and they immediately retook it, and now hold it. Omar Pasha is moving on Galatz."

GENERAL MOVEMENTS.—A Paris correspondent thus sums up the general movements of all parties, presuming all the reports to be true:

The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia. The Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russian right, comprising their principal forces while the Turkish force has whipped nine thousand Russians at Turtukai, and is now pressing in upon Bucharest and both the Czar and Sultan refuse any further negotiations. Admirals Dundas and Hanelon are at Constantinople, and the fleets are anchored in the Bosphorus. There is a rumor that Bucharest has been stormed. This is perhaps premature.

The Russian force defeated and driven back to Bucharest, was the main body of the Russians, under General Danenburg, and 30,000 to 40,000 strong. The Austrians have 40,000 men spread along their frontier. The French and British have a fleet in the sea of Marmora. The Russians have about thirty heavy ships on the Black Sea. The Turks have a fleet of about equal strength and under command of an Englishman (Admiral Hade) part before Constantinople and part in the Black Sea. They have 200 gun boats on the Danube, the Russians about half that number, according to late reports. The Turks, in alliance with the Circassians, and having as auxiliaries many tried soldiers of Hungary, have a force in Asia that gives the Russians enough to do to hold their own.

Late advices from the East state that the Turkish army had recrossed the Danube with the object of concentrating its forces, retiring without further fighting. A sufficient force was left at Kalafat to hold that post until the return of the main body.

There was no doubt that some grand movement was in contemplation by Omar Pasha or his Government, and which the re-peace of the Danube served to mark.

It was reported that the Russian Ambassador at the court of London had been ordered to demand his passports.

The governments of Austria and Prussia have given assurance of their neutrality in the war between Russia and Turkey.

A despatch from Vienna, dated Nov. 22, states that the Georgians had defeated the Russian troops.

Reinforcements were hurrying to the Russian army, and additional levies continued to arrive at the Turkish camp. It was generally understood that if the season would permit operations of magnitude, both parties would soon be in a position to carry them out.

A new note, designed to settle the troubles, has been prepared, but neither the Sultan nor the Czar would listen to it.

The Sultan has officially announced his intention to place himself at the head of his army in Russia next spring.

Louis Napoleon has officially notified the Government of Austria, that the latter must remain strictly neutral—war being the only alternative. The French Minister, Drouyn d'Huys, has made an energetic reply to Count Nesselrode's circular, distinctly notifying the Russian Government that France will aid the Turks in maintaining their integrity. Louis Napoleon especially warns Austria against giving refuge to armed Russians. Such an act, he says, he will consider a declaration of war.

Nothing has yet transpired to indicate the intentions of England with regard to the Eastern war. The reported resignation of Lord Aberdeen, the English Prime Minister, is not referred to in the latest news, and cannot therefore be true.

Disaffection has broken out among the Poles in the Russian ranks. Four had been summarily shot at Bucharest.

There is much excitement throughout Germany upon the war question, and the people are favoring the Turks.

Evident dissatisfaction is manifested in Hungary, and there are frequent indications of a disposition towards revolution.

Our Consul Sanders, at London, states that the Porte has advised Austria that unless she withdraws from her frontiers, or her neutrality is guaranteed by England and France, he will declare war against her.

Kosuth's agent was openly received at Constantinople, and placed at the head of a strong division to march on Hungary unless the above is complied with. The same letter says offers had been made to Captain Potter, of the Golden Age, and Howard, the owner, which will probably result in their going to Constantinople.

A Vienna letter of the 10th, says:

"It is not likely that the following startling news will find its way into papers; but you may rely implicitly on its truth. The victory of the Turks (which was owing to treachery), was more complete than generally supposed. The cutposts nearest the river were Poles, and they not only permitted the Turk to cross without giving notice of their approach, but actually assisted them in the work of death. The cannonade lasted, with slight intermission, twenty-eight hours. The date was a mistake. The affair began in the night between the 1st and 2d, and lasted to the 3d."

AN IMPORTANT RULE.—It should be generally known that any document which contains writing over an erasure made with a knife, or in any other manner, so that the words originally there are prevented from being understood, is deemed invalid, until satisfactory explanation shall have been made; and nothing except positive legal testimony is taken for such explanation. Those sending papers to the department should therefore be careful not to have them blotched, erased, or disfigured, unless fully accounted for when presented.—*Washington Star.*

PACIFIC AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A company has been organized at San Francisco, by this title, to put a line of first class class steamers between that port, via Sandwich Islands, and China, just as soon as Congress shall enter into a contract with them for the transportation of the mails. The capital stock, it is said, is 10,000,000, all of which is ready the moment the contract is obtained. Mayor Garrison, of San Francisco, is president of the company.

TRADE WITH OREGON AND WASHINGTON.—A very fair idea may be formed, says a San Francisco paper, of the importance of the trade between San Francisco and the northern territories, by reference to our marine intelligence. By a close calculation of the amount of lumber brought into this market on Saturday, we make two million and four hundred thousand feet, which at the lowest market price, is worth one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

GAMBLING—IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the Supreme Court of California, a most interesting decision has been pronounced, by which gambling is deprived of one of its main supports. The decision is, that the State cannot recover a license for gambling from a party who refuses to pay, on the ground that the practice is in itself a crime, and cannot by any means be made legal.

THE PIONEER.

Olympia, Washington Territory,
Saturday, January 21, 1851.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Democratic Nominations.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

COLUMBIA LANCASTER,

OF CLARK COUNTY.

THURSTON COUNTY

FOR COUNCILMEN,
DANIEL R. BIGELOW,
STEPHEN D. RUDELL.

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

LEWIS COUNTY.

FOR COUNCILMEN,
SETH CATLIN,
OF LEWIS COUNTY,
JOHN SCUDDER,
OF PACIFIC COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JOHN R. JACKSON,
THOMAS ROE.

PERCE COUNTY

FOR COUNCILMEN,
WM. P. DOUGHERTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
L. F. THOMPSON,
THOMAS TALLENTIRE,
JOHN M. CHAPMAN.

KING COUNTY

FOR COUNCILMAN,
G. N. MCONAHA.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
WM. HEBNER.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
W. T. SAYWARD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
H. H. MCNAIR.

Mass Meeting at Judge Yantis'—Disaffection—Ostensible, vs. Real cause.

In pursuance of the action of a meeting held at the house of Mr. Nathan Eaton, (Chambers' prairie), composed of members of both political parties, this is the day fixed upon for the holding of a mass meeting, at the house of Judge Yantis, (gravelly prairie), for the purpose of forming and nominating a union ticket for members of the legislative assembly.

The announcement, indicating such a gathering, contained in our last issue, we did not deem of sufficient importance to require notice, believing that any transactions resulting therefrom, would be disregarded alike by the thinking and judicious members of both parties; and we still hold to the opinion that the bona fide democracy will manfully resist at the threshold, any effort to break down the organization of the democracy of this county.

But as the effort alluded to appears to be gathering to a head, and is assuming something like a tangible shape, with a seeming threatening to break up the organization of both parties, we will present matters in their true light as far as the democracy is concerned, with such comments as exigencies may seem to require. And we here assert that the democratic convention, assembled at Olympia on the 17th ult., for the nomination of legislative officers, was the largest political gathering ever held in Thurston county—that nominations were duly made; and we assume that it is no less the province than duty of all good democrats—those who desire to maintain the integrity of the party, not only to stand boldly up and sustain the nominees, but to discountenance anything like disloyalty or rebellion to the expressed decision of that convention.

And what are the grounds of objection to the action of the convention, advanced by those who are now dissenters from its decision? If we are correctly informed, but two positions have been assumed by them in opposition, viz: 1st, That the distribution of the representatives, throughout the county, is unfair; and 2d, That the nominees are all fast friends to Olympia and its interests! Marvellously weighty objections indeed! What a pity it is that we are not allowed a representative from every quarter section of land in the county! But any excuse, no matter how miserable, will serve the purpose of the disaffected, and they are welcome to all the capital they can manufacture from the foregoing. But how stands the case? Two of the largest organized precincts in the county, containing probably more voters than all the balance, have each been allowed a councilman and representative—the other representatives being designated in opposite directions, from localities near the boundaries of the county.

Now if there is anything unfair in this, it is something that we have failed to discover, and something which we think will fail to attract the attention of the democracy when the day for voting shall have arrived. And then to think that our representatives, in any event, would neglect to discharge their duties impartially, in their legislative capacity, with an eye to the interests of the whole county! The suggestion is as uncalled for as it is insulting, and we trust it will meet with the rebuke which it so richly merits. We contend that the distribution of the regular nominees for legislative offices is in accordance with strict equity; that all portions of the county have been carefully looked after in making the selection; that the regular nominees are men of intelligence and business qualifications, well adapted to occupy the positions assigned them as candidates, and men who would be beneficial to the county, and do credit to themselves in the legislature.

But, say the secessionists, the nominees are all Olympia men, would favor that place as the future seat of government, and would legislate, peculiarly, for its interests. And here a purely sectional question arises, which has just about as much to do with the political position of parties, or the doctrines upon which the party here was organized, as darkness has to do with day.—And because residents in certain portions of the county entertain a "holy horror" of Olympia—because they would rejoice to see it blotted from existence and desolation mark the spot where once it stood—because it may be an eye-sore to their future hopes, and a thorn in the side of their ulterior designs; the grounds upon which the party was organized must be abandoned to sectional jealousy—the great principles of democracy must be lost sight of in a crusade against a town site, and instead of waging war against the common enemy of the party, for present benefit and future advantage, the whole country must be rallied and placed under arms, and one grand, exterminating charge made upon the inoffensive town of Olympia, merely because there is some chance, at some time, that it will be fixed upon as the permanent seat of government! What magnanimity! What chivalry! How well such men appreciate the principles of democracy! How well they understand their duty to the party that advocates those principles!

We have not the most remote idea that the seat of government will be located permanently during the approaching session of the legislature, and even should it be, how infinitely superior to anything of a sectional nature, arises the triumph of our party in the legislature. But we do not believe the seat of government will be located until localities have been assigned for the Penitentiary and University, and not then until appropriations have been made by Congress for their erection; consequently that question is entirely out of order.

But there is a key to this movement, which we think will unlock the mystery, and exhibit the origin of the disaffection.—Let it be remembered that there is a pretended coalition between the seceders from both whig and democratic party organizations, and that it is their object this day to nominate a "union" ticket. Now, fellow-democrats, we believe that our party has been giving hospitable entertainment to a few traitors in the camp—who have acted double towards us—pretending friendship, when treachery was meditated; and that these few have been playing into the hands of the wire-workers of the whig party—inciting democrats to bolt the nominations, at the same time giving the proper cue to a few of the opposition, thus busily fomenting dissatisfaction in both parties, until a pretended union demonstration has been brought about.

Fellow-democrats, we believe the plan has been laid out for our complete and entire defeat. The whig party, knowing themselves to be in a hopeless minority, have struck upon this bold and desperate expedient to divide our strength and steal into place through our dissensions. Mark it. The whig party, almost to a man, will vote their regular nominations on the day of the election, and we ask you, are you prepared to be thus blindly sold to the enemy? If not, you must shake off your lethargy and go to work in good earnest. There is no time to be lost. We go the "union" ticket, but the one at our mast-head, union against whiggery in all its shapes. The "union" ticket that will be presented to you to day is but a snare—a "dead fall" to the hopes of our party, if you suffer yourselves to be enfolded into its support by its advocates. Stand by our nominations as you would have the democracy defend your rights if assailed, and an honorable victory will be ours.

A Contrast—Democratic and Whig Nominees for Congress—Judge Lancaster and Col. Wallace.

We took occasion last week to institute a comparison, or attract attention to the disparity of the address of the whig central committee, as compared with the address to the democracy of the territory. Let us now contrast the claims of the nominees for the position of delegate to congress.

As much as we may repudiate, and heartily condemn the disorganizing movements of the malcontents, who met to day on Stony prairie, for the purpose of forming a "union" ticket, it nevertheless affords us the highest gratification to be assured, that aside from all dissensions of a local or sectional character, Hon. Columbia Lancaster will unite the strength of the party in this county for the position the democracy are desirous he should occupy.

As this may be the last issue of the Pioneer that will reach the distant portions of the Territory before the day fixed upon for the election shall have arrived, it may be well to recapitulate and reply to some of the objections which have heretofore been urged against his election to so important a place of honor and trust by the people of this Territory. Prominent amongst these is the position taken by him on the question of the location of the seat of government of Oregon. That Judge Lancaster acted in that matter from his convictions of right, and from a sense of duty to himself and the people he represented, all acquainted with his sterling integrity will readily concede, and a further defence or explanation of his conduct in reference thereto, as applied to the position he now occupies before the people, has been rendered unnecessary by the following extract from the able address to the democracy published in our last week's paper:

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

To the charge that he had proved recreant to the interests of his constituents by resigning his seat in the Oregon council at a time when his services were of the most vital importance to the people of this Territory, and without giving notice of such resignation a sufficient length of time to enable the Governor to call an election to fill his place in time to be of any service to the people here during the last term of the legislative assembly, he has demonstrated conclusively, that domestic affliction rendered it impossible for him to give his attendance, and that he did give ample and timely notice to the Governor, through Attorney General Holbrook, of his resignation, which if it had been promptly acted upon, would have enabled his constituents to have chosen a successor who might have presented his credentials at the opening of the legislature of last winter. That the delinquency in the premises rests between Mr. Holbrook and ex-Governor Gaines, all here appear to be well satisfied, who have heard the explanation of Judge Lancaster; and to the last charge in the catalogue, he has fully established the conviction, that his voice was never raised, on any occasion, in opposition to the division of the Territory.

Democrats of Washington! your convention has selected a man for your suffrages, as your first delegate to Congress, against whose character public or private, the tongue of calumny, or the arrows of slander or detraction will assail in vain—against whose correct morals, purity of life, and sterling integrity, the gall and wormwood of a cankered heart may belch forth a flood of vindictive malice, but which will fall harmless at his feet. A man who has had a home amongst us since 1847, whose high reputation as a lawyer and jurist was firmly established in the States where he formerly resided, and who here, abandoning a lucrative profession for which his acquirements and native ability so eminently qualified him, became at once a tiller of the soil; and by a four years' residence has acquired a title to the land he occupies. As an evidence of his moral worth and virtues, it is only necessary to remark, that those who know him best, esteem him most, and have the most unlimited confidence in him in every particular.

Such is the man, democrats of Washington, who is presented to you, endorsed by the representatives of the democracy of the Territory, as your candidate for delegate to Congress in opposition to the whig nominee, Col. W. H. WALLACE—a stranger to the people and their interests—whose local habitation has been designated but by about a six months' residence amongst us—who comes here "fresh" from the precincts and patronage of a Land office in Iowa, a place conferred upon, and held by him, as we are informed, by and during the existence of the late administration, and who has not yet even been joined by his family on this far off coast; and yet Col. Wallace and the whig party are anxious that he should represent you in the Congress of the United States!

Such is Judge Lancaster and such Col. Wallace.

"Look on this picture, then on that," and ask yourselves if political bias, deep rooted prejudice or even downright madness was ever so clearly and so truthfully, "to serve in such a difference!"

The extreme modesty of Col. Wallace in consenting to save the people in Congress would only be equalled by the madness of the people in electing him to that position.

On the cardinal doctrines of the democratic faith, Judge Lancaster is right. On questions of local importance to the Territory, he will know no Columbia river—no Sound—no north, no south, no east, no west, but will use his best endeavors to have equal and exact justice dispensed to all. Judge Lancaster will have as much influence in Congress as the delegate from any other Territory belonging to the United States.

Candidates before the Convention.

It is with feelings of unfeigned pleasure that we are called upon to record the honorable and high-minded course pursued in the recent Territorial convention, not only by the successful competitor, but by Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, DR. JOHN M. HADEN, and P. A. CHENOWETH, Esq., prominent before that body as candidates for the delegateship. All came forward, and on the common altar of democracy manfully pledged themselves to abide the decision of the convention, and standing aloof from all participation, with quiet disinterestedness, submitted the issue with their friends. And when the result was made known, and COLUMBIA LANCASTER was declared the nominee, they all came forward and renewed their plighted faith with the assurance that they would use all honorable means within their power to secure his election. The delegates too, the respective friends of these gentlemen, we are informed, conducted themselves in a manner worthy to be the representatives of the people—the democracy—in their behalf. None of the trickster politician was displayed—no undue advantage sought, but the utmost propriety and fair dealing distinguished them throughout.

Three more high-toned gentlemen than those referred to, never had an abiding place on the Pacific coast. We say this without an attempt at adulation, but merely speak the sentiments of all who know them.

The following, which we extract from the "Oregon Statesman" of December 29th, relative to Col. ANDERSON, comes from authority too high to be questioned, and we cannot conceive that a higher compliment could have been paid him:

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE FROM WASHINGTON.—We notice by the Pioneer that Col. J. Patton Anderson, the present Marshal of the Territory, is spoken of in connection with the democratic nomination for delegate to Congress from the neighboring Territory of Washington. Gen. Lane mentioned to us a high compliment Jeff. Davis, Mr. Pierce's Secretary of War, paid Mr. Anderson in a conversation with him. (Gen. Lane) Gen. Davis said "he was one of the best democrats, most worthy and promising young men in the State of Mississippi."

To illustrate the confidence of the delegates from Pierce in Dr. J. M. HADEN, it is only necessary to refer to the fact, that they stuck to their candidate as Indiana did to Gen. Lane, at the late Baltimore convention—until the nomination was declared. And to show the respect and kind feeling entertained for him by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers at Fort Steilacoom, by reference to another column it will be perceived, that on his being relieved from the post of Surgeon, a position which he has occupied for the last four years, he was presented with a testimonial of the regard and esteem entertained for him by them, signed by every member of the command. Such evidence of confidence and esteem will be appreciated everywhere, and we hope that the highest honors are still in store for all the gentlemen alluded to.

Dr. HADEN took his departure from this place for the Atlantic States, on Monday morning last.

In the proposals for carrying the mails, to be found on our fourth page, it will be perceived that the contractor will be required to make the trip from Rainier to Olympia—95 miles—in one day, and back the next, and we would remark such an arrangement at present would be entirely out of the question, and no bids will be offered for the contract, as it now takes two days to make the trip from Cowlitz Landing to Olympia, a distance of only 60 miles.

We apprehend there must be some mistake about the matter, which requires an explanation.

Mr. J. L. BROWN, of Shoalwater Bay, one of the whig nominees for the legislative assembly for Thurston county, we are informed, died very recently.

From the Plains.

HURRIBLE MASSACRE!—We have received accounts both via San Francisco and the Atlantic States, of the terrible massacre of Capt. J. W. Gunnison, corps topographical engineer, U. S. A., Messrs. R. H. Kern, Topographer; Creutzfeldt, Botanist; Potter, Guide; Blowers, Employee; and two privates of company A, Mounted Riflemen, which occurred about twenty miles from Sevier Lake, Utah, on the 26th of October last. Capt. Gunnison was chief of the Central Pacific Railway Exploring Expedition, and on the day of the fatal catastrophe, was to have reached his most distant point of exploration for the season, and after which he would have gone into winter quarters. But four of the party escaped. The following extracts from the detailed account published in the San Francisco Daily News of Dec. 23d, will afford some idea of the circumstances connected with the terrible disaster.

Capt. Gunnison and twelve of his party were separated from the rest, and while at breakfast a party of Indians intending to attack the morion village close by, came upon them. They fired with rifles, and then used bows and arrows. The shots were returned by Gunnison's party, but they were overpowered, and only four escaped. Gunnison was found pierced with 26 arrows and his arm torn off.

Immediately on the receipt of the above intelligence, Gov. Young began active preparations for the recovery of the lost property, and the proper disposal of the dead bodies, in the sanguine hope of being able to obtain the body of Capt. Gunnison, with the design to forward it to his family.

The party sent out by President Young, under the charge of Mr. Huntington, were met by Mr. Kincaid; they informed him that all the lost instruments, books and notes of explanation had been recovered by them. The Indians of Pauvan's Band, with whom they had a talk, said the massacre was for revenge, on account of the murder of one of their tribe by Hildreth's party.

Mr. Bridger, whose recent accounts, derived from St. Louis papers, have set down as killed, is not dead. He has gone on to Washington. Messrs. Bell & Brother, who carried the October mail, overtook him at Greasewood Creek, near Independence Rock; and it is known at Salt Lake that he got through safe.

Capt. Morris and his command, who went to the scene of the massacre, found the bodies somewhat mutilated, but left without interring them, as reported, because the bodies had been robbed and there was no means of burying the dead. It is possible that the situation of the party was deemed precarious, and they did not stay long. Mr. Huntington reported that Captain Gunnison's body had been, with the rest, almost entirely destroyed by the wolves. What were found of the remains, they got together and gave decent interment.

The Indians report one of their band killed and another wounded, but the surprise seems to have been complete, and the approach so close—twenty or thirty yards, under perfect shelter—that it was impossible long to maintain the little open spot on which they had encamped. The most of the horses had stampeded at the first discharge and only three or four men succeeded in reaching them and mounting, the others seeking safety on foot, and fell in or near their fatal camp.

A party of Cheyennes surrounded the mail for the States, and demanded nearly all the provisions, which were given up.

Active Operations.—The "filibusters" in Lower California under Col. Walker have been eminently successful. Forty eight men under Col. W. have landed and taken La Paz, together with two governors (Espinoza and Revollido,) removed the seat of government to St. Lucas, and from thence to Ensenada, retaining the governors as prisoners. Hauled down all the Mexican colors and run up the Star Spangled Banner—engaged and thrashed the Mexicans in several battles and skirmishes with fearful odds against them, and finally declared the independence of Lower California—Col. Wm. Walker President!

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF VESSELS. The brig "Merchantman," Capt. Boyling, reached Port Ludlow, 6 days from San Francisco, leaving 5 passengers, and arrived here on Saturday last with 3 passengers.

The ship "Sarah Parker," Capt. Gardner, sailed from Port Ludlow on Saturday last, for San Francisco, with a cargo of lumber, square timber and piles.

The brig "Carbon" arrived at Port Ludlow on the 3d inst., 6 days from S. F., to load with piles.

Same day the ship "Tuskuina," Captain Cushman, arrived in Hood's Canal from Steilacoom, for cargo.

The British iron schooner "Alice," Capt. Vine, sailed from Olympia on Tuesday last, for Victoria, V. I.

The schooner "I. P. Foster," Captain Sargent, has just made the quickest passage from here to San Francisco and back ever performed—consuming only 24 days, including delays of discharging and receiving cargo, &c. That vessel must be a "trump."

PIERCE COUNTY ALL RIGHT.—We are pleased to learn that the disorganizing movement in Pierce county is no go—that it is already "dead in the shell" and will have no effect upon the election of the regular legislative nominees. Good for Pierce.—As far as we have been advised, harmony and the best of feeling exists in the democratic ranks in every county but Thurston, and we anticipate a premature decline and ultimate "fizzle out" in the operations of the malcontents in this county, and that all true democrats will sacrifice every sectional feeling on the altar of democracy.

HURRA FOR LEWIS!—Under the appropriate head will be found the regular democratic legislative nominees for Lewis county. It is a good and strong ticket, and one which we trust will unite the strength of the party there. We understand the democracy of Lewis are active and sanguine of success. Judge Lancaster and the democratic nominees forever! and no compromise with whiggery or disaffected democrats, is our motto. Read the proceedings of the Lewis county meeting in another column.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!—Hon. Columbia Lancaster, the democratic nominee for Congress, will address the people of Thurston county, at Olympia, on Friday next, 27th inst. We hope there will be a general turnout on the occasion by members of both parties, but especially of the democracy.—Let us see whether our party cannot make better use of its time in forming a "union" against whiggery, than a "union" with that party. Such an unholy alliance is "rank, and smells to Heaven." Read the proceedings of the Pierce county ratification meeting in another column.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.—Governor STEVENS has contracted for, and the workmen have in process of erection, several small but comfortable buildings to be used as public offices, and also a suitable building for the quarters of the Northern Railway exploring party under his charge.—When they are completed they will add materially and advantageously to the appearance of Olympia. Gov. S. is expected to return from his trip down the Sound, towards the close of next week.

REVENUE CUTTER.—The revenue cutter "Jeff. Davis," Capt. Pease, designed for revenue service in the collection district of Puget Sound, we are informed by a San Francisco paper, met with a serious accident en route for its place of destination.—We are informed that she put into Charleston, S. C., in distress, with the loss of her foremast, topmast and bowsprit. The officers represent her as an excellent sea boat, and it is thought probable she will be immediately repaired, and proceed out.

THE WEATHER.—For the most part of the present week we have had extremely cold weather for our usually mild climate. For three mornings the thermometer stood at 9 degrees above zero, and on Thursday morning it stood between 7 and 8. The ground is lightly crusted with snow, and we have been subjected to strong piercing wind from the north-east. The weather appears now to be moderating.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—We have several highly interesting articles on file relative to the Northern Pacific Railway, in connection with Gov. Stevens' explorations, taken from papers of the Atlantic cities, which we will present next week; as also much other interesting matter which has been crowded out of our present issue.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Col. M. T. SIMONS, independent candidate for delegate to Congress, has ordered his tickets, which have been furnished, and are now in circulation. We mention this fact only to remind the democracy that Judge Lancaster is the regular democratic nominee.

The whig party of this county have received their tickets for the regular legislative nominees of that party. Democrats beware of them!

PARKER & COLTER'S Express, connecting with Adams & Co., closes this morning at 9 o'clock. Parker & Colter are now carrying on business minus the "Co." and are putting the Express business through with energy and faithfulness. The Express has furnished us papers at least 16 days ahead of the mail—another failure having occurred with the steamer Columbia on her last trip. Success to our pioneer Express.

COURT.—A term of the U. S. District Court for the county of Thurston, (2d Judicial District), will be commenced on Monday, the 30th day of the present month, Judge MONROE presiding.

To Correspondents.—As soon as the election is over, we will endeavor to pay a full and accurate attention to the various communications which have been accumulating on our hands for several weeks past. Correspondents cannot fail to see how we are crowded to keep up with the current events of the time, and still we are vastly behind hand on that score.

PARKER & COLTER have an auction today to close off their old stock of goods and make room for a large new assortment. Good bargains may be expected, so call round and see.

Col. M. T. Simmons & Co. are putting up a splendid new saw mill on Skookum Bay, which will be in operation in the course of six weeks or two months.

The Chinese rebellion is still a matter of considerable discussion, but the insurgents advance slowly and gain but slight advantage. It is presumed they will be doomed to disappointment, defeat and death.

Farewell Address to Dr. John M. Haden, U.S.A.
FORT STELLACOOM, W. T.,
December 22d, 1853.

To **FR. J. M. HADEN** :
Sir: We have undoubted evidence that your long continued connection with us, is soon to be dissolved, and it is with feelings appreciated only by those who have been its sincere and profound regret that this lamented, though not unexpected change is so soon to take place. We had vainly cherished a hope that you might be permitted to remain still longer with us; but inasmuch as you have received instruction to return to the land of your birth where you will receive the embrace and smiles of your friends, be assured that our most ardent and best wishes attend you. And it would afford us, no less than very many of your political friends, exquisite pleasure to see you return endued with the power and ability in the role which is soon to be cast upon the shoulders of the first Representative of this infant Territory in the halls of Congress. During the time that you have sojournd here, upon the shores of the broad Pacific you have seen the wilderness made to bud and blossom like the rose, and at the same time have successfully cultivated that plant of no hasty growth—Friendship, which the gradual culture of kind intercourse can alone bring to perfection. When we consider the fact that your gallant arm will soon be no longer visible, that your stately tread will no longer be heard, it is then that we will sensibly feel that a mighty vacuum has been created when we part!

"To part when time has wreathed his tiarlet wings with flowers, And spread the richness of a clime the fairest of our kind of ours."
"It is better then to read the heart With the sad thought that we must part; And bid some low and mournful spell, To whisper that one word—Farewell."
We have the honor to remain, sir, Very respectfully your obedient servant,
Wm. H. Archbold, John J. Lloyd, Thomas Harris, James Galbreath, William H. Woods, and 59 others, all of companies "A" and "C," 4th Infantry.

Refutation Meeting in Pierce.
In pursuance of a call from the county committee, the Democracy of Pierce county met in convention at Capt. Balch's warehouse, on Tuesday the 10th inst. H. C. Moseley was called to the chair and Frank Clark was chosen secretary.

The chairman then opened the meeting in a brief and Democratic way by stating its object and introducing to the numerous adherents of the true faith in attendance the nominees of the Democratic convention.

That old, veteran, patriotic democrat, Judge Columbia Lancaster was received with great applause, and heard with perfect satisfaction.

The Judge after briefly and eloquently alluding to the past policy, present condition and future prospect of the great Democratic party and its immediate connection with the rapidly expanding interest of our new territory, proceeded in a most masterly and elaborate manner to discuss the position and proprietary rights of the Hudson Bay Company and Puget Sound Agricultural Society. He gave it as his opinion that they were entitled to their forts, their enclosures and farms and a "money-right" of way and easements as were necessary at the time of the treaty for the successful enjoyment thereof and no more. He also expressed himself favorable to a purchase of their interests by our government, and concluded the topic by pledging himself that in that matter as in all others—whatever might be his private opinion, he should be governed by the instruction of his constituents through their representatives in his action in their behalf.

He then passed on to the consideration of the Atlantic and Pacific rail way, expressing himself in the strongest terms as favorable to its immediate construction, and that too with every aid our government can constitutionally extend and grant. And concluded by remarking at considerable length upon the wants, necessities, and resources of our glorious Territory of Washington amidst thousands of applauses.

Gov. Stevens being in attendance was then loudly called for and responded in an able, instructive, and patriotic address for about an hour.

When on motion the meeting was adjourned sine die.

Democratic Meeting in Lewis.
COWLITZ LANDING, JAN. 14, 1854

According to previous notice, a Democratic convention assembled at Clark's Hotel, on Saturday the 14th day of January, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for the Council and House of Representatives for the council district, composed of the counties of Lewis and Pacific.

On motion, John R. Jackson, Esq., was duly elected chairman, and Henry Miles was chosen secretary.

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved, That Seth Catlin, of Lewis county, and John Souder, of Pacific county, be the nominees for this council district.

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved, That John R. Jackson, and Thomas Rowe, be the nominees for Representatives.

On motion, John R. Jackson, Seth Catlin, C. C. Page, C. F. White and J. L. Mitchell, were elected a Democratic county committee, for Lewis county, until the next regular county convention.

On motion Resolved, That the names of the county committee, together with the proceedings of this meeting, be sent to the "Washington Pioneer" office for publication.

The convention then adjourned, sine die.
J. H. R. JACKSON, Ch'n.
HENRY MILES, Sec'y.

MARRIED.
At Olympia, W. T., on Sunday, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Howard Lander, Chief Justice of the Territory of Washington, Andrew J. Moss, of Miss Sarah J. Hill, of Olympia.

At New Market, on Sunday the 14th inst. by the Rev. A. B. Robinson, to Miss Lucy Barnes, of Thurston county, W. T.

At Olympia, on Sunday last, by Rev. Wm. Le Clay, of the Catholic Mission, Mr. John P. Leary, of Thurston county to Mrs. Julia Faxon of Olympia, Thurston county.

On Wednesday last, by D. R. Bigelow, Esq. Mr. Andrew J. Chambers to Miss Margaret White, all of Thurston county.

We shall have to make a "jumping job," in our acknowledgments of the "cake and compliments" received from "all and singular" of the above parties. Only think—four marriages within one week! And such peculiarly delightful weather, too, for the enjoyment of the "honeymoon"! The population of the territory, both native and by adoption, is destined to augment rapidly, and we earnestly hope that the future happiness of the wedded parties may never be shadowed by any "minor responsibilities" which may cluster around the "bands by mental."

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "PIONEER" BY
J. & C. E. WILLIAMS.
Olympia, Jan. 21, 1853.

The inclemency of the weather has tended to impair the extent of the week's business and sales have been confined chiefly to the local demand.

Lumber continues depressed in Southern markets, and in consequence cargo for shipment from the Sound, are not in immediate request. The lightness of the present demand, we think, arises chiefly from the inavailability of the season for building purposes and will cease with the disappearance of that cause. The demand for square timber of required dimensions, and particularly for pines, is more active, and we look with satisfaction to the prospect of a permanent demand for these great staples.

Beef, fresh pr lb.	14 1/2	Sugar, bro. pr lb.	14
Mutton, "	25 1/2	" white crush, "	25
Pork, fresh & salt	20 1/2	Coffee, pr lb.	25
Best Pork, pr lb.	18 1/2	" Tea, "	25 1/2
Clear "	18 1/2	Beans, Chile, pr lb.	12
" Bacon, pr lb.	30	" white amer, "	12 1/2
Hams, "	50	Rice, Carolina, "	12 1/2
Shoulders, "	25	Dried Apples, "	18
Salmon, "	12 1/2	" Peaches, "	18
Codfish, "	12 1/2	Soap, pr lb.	11 1/2
Mackerel, per lb	8 1/2	Starch, "	37 1/2
Butter, "	75	Candles, mould, none	
Lard, "	30	" Adamant, "	75
Ghee, "	25 1/2	" Sperm, "	none
Flour, per 100 lbs	5 1/2	Tobacco, per lb.	50 1/2
" dom, "	10 1/2	Saleratus, "	25
Corn Meal, per lb	9	Pepper, "	37 1/2
Salt, fine, per lb.	5	Molasses, per gal	62
" coarse, "	5	Syrup, "	75 1/2
Potatoes, per bush	1 1/2	Vinegar, "	75
Onions, "	4 1/2	Brandy, "	2 1/2
Beets, "	3 1/2	Whisky, "	1 1/2
Eggs, per doz	1 1/2	Gin, "	none
Lallow, per lb.	15	Port Wine, "	2 1/2
Lined oil, pr gal	2 00	Blankets, per pr	75 1/2
Sperm oil, "	2 50	Sheet g., 4-4 pr	14 1/2
Turpentine, "	3 00	Drillings, per sd	14 1/2
White Lead, pr lb	16	Hickory Shirts, 1 00	
Nails, per keg	12 00	Axes, 1 50	2 00
Win. Glass, per bx	7 00	Hewing axes, 5 00	
Sawed lumber, fr. \$25 per M; cedar, \$30 per M		Shingles, \$14 1/2 per M; Piles, 5 to 6 cents per foot; square timber 12 1/2 cents per foot; Sash, 2 1/2 1/4 cents per light. Hay, \$30 1/2 per ton. Oats, \$2 25 per bushel.	

INDEPENDENT Democratic Ticket.
FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,
COL. M. T. SIMMONS,
OF THURSTON COUNTY.

FOR COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE,
ORINGTON CUSHMAN.

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

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 Postoffice building on Second street, one door east of the Washington Hotel, a large, new, and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, 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. 21st 1854.

Saw Logs! Saw Logs!
THE undersigned will let a contract for furnishing his mill with saw logs on the following terms: He will allow \$9 per log, to be paid in lumber at \$20 per thousand. Application to be made immediately at his mill on the Puyallup Bay.
N. DELIN,
Jan. 20, 1853.

Auction, Auction.
WE shall close out our present stock of goods at Public Auction, on Saturday January 21, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M.
PARKER & COLTER.
ANDREW J. MOSELEY, Auctioneer.
January 12th, '54.

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

The boundary line commences at the N. W. corner of the section from a stake in the ground near high water mark, on the shore of Puget's Sound, and within ascertained distances and bearings of certain trees in its neighborhood. Said stake is about one and a third miles N. by E. of the entrance of Stillacoon creek, and about half a mile S. of W. B. Bolton's house. The boundary line runs thence in an easterly direction, although varying more or less as all the lines do, about four miles to a stake at the N. W. corner of P. Bolton's acre, including the round point N. of Stillacoon creek, as well as Patrick's point, and so on, thence about S. E. by E. one and a quarter miles, thence in a general course of S. E. for fifteen miles to a stake in the ground, near the road to Wallawalla; thence in a S. westerly direction to a stake in the ground at Stillacoon river, thence a half mile, thence in a north westerly direction following for most of the course, the meandering of the Nisqually river, about sixteen and a half miles to a stake in the ground on the shore of Puget's Sound thence to the point of commencement about eleven and a half miles, along the shore of Puget's Sound in a N. easterly direction.

And whereas the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company was by its agents in the exclusive occupancy and use of its farms, lands or otherwise as property, on the 1st day of June, 1846, and for a long time previously, of the tract of land comprised within the above described boundaries, I hereby give notice that all persons who settle within said boundaries are trespassers under the following clause of the fourth article of the Treaty made and concluded between Great Britain and the United States, June 15th, 1846, to wit: "The farms, lands, and other property of every description belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company on the North side of the Columbia river shall be confirmed to said company."
W. P. TOLMIE,
19 3d Agt Puget's Sound Agricultural Co., Nisqually.

NOTICE
I hereby given that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whose business location is in Boston, Mass., holds a donation of six hundred and forty acres of land at each of its several mission stations in Washington and Oregon territories, viz: one in the Cayuse country, one in the Nez Perces country, and one in the Spokane country, under the law for organizing the Territory of Oregon, and reserved to said Board, in the act organizing the Territory of Washington.

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

ELKANAH WALKER, CUSHING ELLS,
Agents of A. B. C. P. M.

Flour, Sugar, Candles.
THIS DAY received per brig 'G. W. Kendall' from San Francisco a full supply of **Groceries and Provisions,** among which are the following—

Flour—139 quarters, sweet and good. Clear Bacon—the very best. S. I Sugar 70 L—crushed and powdered sugar. Adamantine Candles. Syrup in kegs, genuine Sugar House. Molasses in half bbls—Chili beans. Corn Meal—fine and coarse rock salt. Hams and shoulders, sugar cured. Corned beef and Mess pork in 50s. Mackerel No 1 in half bbls. Butter, Raisins, Dried Currants, Soap, English and American, Saleratus, Pickles, Sardines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. &c.

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

Store at Tumwater.
J. & C. E. WILLIAMS have just opened at their **New Store at Tumwater,** near the sawmill of Messrs. Ward & Hays, an entirely fresh and desirable assortment of **GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,** which being designed to accommodate the farmers of Thurston county in particular, is respectfully offered to their notice. Their stock comprises every article of groceries and provisions of superior quality, at prices uniform with those of Olympia and will, as soon as practicable, comprise a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.
Olympia, January 7, 4t.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM the subscriber whilst on a visit to Olympia, about the 25th December last, a large white horse with grey mane and tail, six or seven years of age—the tail rather short, and a very hard trotter. No brands or marks at the time of horse was lost. Any person giving any information, if strayed, where I can get him, or the detection of the thief, if stolen, will on apprehension or return, be liberally rewarded.
JOHN R. JACKSON,
Aurora, Lewis co., Jan. 7th, 19 4w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE public are cautioned against trading or negotiating with Q. A. Brooks for any land or parcels of land adjacent to the town of Olympia, and for which he professes to hold a deed from me. The possession of said land will be opposed by me on the ground of want of consideration, and other good and sufficient reasons.
EDMUND SYLVESTER,
Olympia, Jan. 9, '54.

J. B. WEIR, PROVISION MERCHANT,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
600 PIRKINS Choice Orange County BUTTER.
200 cases refined LARD in 10 and 20 lb. tins. 1000 lbs Lead Lard, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c.
J. B. WEIR,
19 1st 48 Front street, San Francisco.

Wanted,
BY the Whatcom Milling Company, at Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, a man, or men, with cattle, to furnish two saws with logs during this winter, or for one year.
Terms—one third of the lumber, or its equivalent when sawed.
November 3, 1 53. 9t

P. KEACH & CO.,
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED per brig G. W. Kendall, a large and extensive assortment of choice goods, which they offer for sale, in their new and spacious store, at lower rates than any other house on Puget Sound. Their supply consists in part of
FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Dried apples, preserved fruit, molasses, honey, &c.
DRUGS
Of every variety and quality, in cases and staks **Dry Goods and Clothing.**
Heavy dress and broadcloth overcoats, frock and sack coats—fancy casimers and business coats monkey jackets—cloth, casimere, silk and satin vests—satinet, casimere and doe skin pants. Red blue and gray flannel over shirts; fine white, Jenny Lind, calico, linen, check and hickory shirts gray, mixed and white flannel under shirts and drawers—fancy prints, calicoes, muses, alpacaes, more de lanes, shirting and sheeting, ticking, red and white flannel, casimers, velvets, mouslins, tape, lace, linen and cotton thread, silk, twist, &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
for gent's, ladies, boys and misses, children and babies, heavy and fine.
Hats and Caps.
Mole skin, Kosuth, Mexican, brack and casimere hats, navy and Boston glazed caps, childrens fancy hats.

A Very Large Supply of cooking stoves, premium new, and western world of different sizes, office and parlor stoves.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of hardware, cutlery and carpenters tools, tin ware, wooden ware and glass ware of every description, powder, shot, tobacco, pipes, knives and forks, besides hundreds of articles not mentioned above.

The Inhabitants of W. T. are solicited to call and see P. Keach & Co., at their new store in Stillacoon City.
Stillacoon City, Jan. 7, '53.

TAMMANY HALL!
Dry Goods, Groceries, AND CLOTHING STORE!

WATERMAN & GOLDMAN
HAVING REMOVED their store one door south of their former stand, on Main street, originally known as the "Olympia Market," would respectfully announce that it is generally conceded their present location is considered to be about what "Tammany Hall" is to the city of New York—the great emporium of trade commerce and discussion. That they are in the regular receipt, direct from San Francisco, of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES,** (Chicken fixens and common doings, Ready-made Clothing—warranted to fit or no sale. Call and examine our stock. We charge nothing for showing our assortment.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853. 15t

SURVEYING.
THE subscriber will attend to any calls which may be made for SURVEYING. Possessing a Solar Compass, he is able to run lines in perfect accordance with the government surveys. He is also prepared with blanks from the Surveyor General's office, and will fill out the settler's notifications in accordance with the act of last Congress.
September 27, '53.
Henry C. Temple, District Court, Pierce County.
Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Henry C. Temple plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of seventy eight dollars and forty five cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county on the 9th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Frederic Rabjohns, plaintiff, against William B. Bolton and Peter S. Wilson, defendants, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty nine dollars, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county on the 9th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Frederic Rabjohns, plaintiff, against William B. Bolton and Peter S. Wilson, defendants, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty nine dollars, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
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This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

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

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

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

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

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, W. T.
MR. L. ENSIGN has purchased the above Hotel, and having thoroughly refitted it from top to bottom, is prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any house in Washington Territory.
The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.
A Livery Stable is attached to the premises.
Our motto: "Clean Beds and Warm Rooms."
LEWIS ENSIGN, dt.
October 1, 1853.

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.
Olympia, Dec. 12, 1852. 15
Also, a first rate TWO HORSE WAGON or sale at the Mansion House.

WANTED!
TWENTY COAL MINERS, at "Marmosa," Bellingham Bay, wanted immediately. Wages from Sixty to Seventy dollars per month, or one dollar per ton and found.
W. A. HOWARD, Sup't. P. M. Association
Oct. 7, '53.

SCHICTWOOT!
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to, at the lowest rates.
EDMUND SYLVESTER,
Olympia, April 23, 1853. 1f

MEDICINE.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office at present over the Store of Bettman & Brand.
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 24th, 1853. 42-ly

THE OFFICE OF JNO. B. PRESTON,
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, 16t

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

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

SAYWARD'S LINE
OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchant

From Oregon,
Our date is up to Jan. 7th, but the papers contain but little of local interest to the people of this territory. The legislature has again convened from its holiday adjournment, and are proceeding with business as usual. The "Times" informs its readers, that there is a prospect of good communication being opened with the Tualatin plains and the upper valley generally, by means of a direct road from Portland to Brown's Ferry on the Tualatin river, and thence to Lafayette and Salem. The road is to be opened 50 feet, with a clear track of 12 feet. The streams are to be well bridged, &c. The same paper speaks in flattering terms of the nomination, by the democratic convention, of COLUMBIA LANCASTER, as our candidate for Congress; and the "Oregonian," in the same connection, does not something about "Durhamism"—as if the use he has always made of that term could in any way apply to the policies of this territory. How smart!

From the "Times" of Dec. 30th, we learn that the code commissioners' report is likely to be adopted, with a few amendments—which will furnish a practical code of laws for Oregon.

That the trial of Cornelius Sharp for the murder of Robert McArthur, (alias) Summers, at Oregon City, had been brought to a close—the jury finding a verdict against Sharp of murder in the second degree.

That a man by the name of Lumbeck was killed on the 17th ult., after forcing an entrance into a house occupied by a man by the name of Simmons and threatening violence. He was partially under the influence of delirium tremens and was killed by the occupant who immediately fled.

That the Bark "Joseph Warren" Capt. Young, bound from San Francisco for Puget Sound was driven ashore in a late gale near Killanook Head, near the mouth of the Columbia river, and was totally wrecked, the captain and mate only escaping.

The "Oregonian" informs its readers that Gov. Gaines, without the "sea," had left on the last steamer for a visit to Kentucky and would return to Oregon in April.

A report had reached that territory of serious difficulties existing between the whites and Indians in the neighborhood of the Dalles and Walla Walla. Commercial business is represented to have increased at Portland during the last year more than a hundred fold over the former.

The New England celebration of the two hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth rock took place at Portland on the 22d ult., and we understand, was numerous attended and enthusiastically concluded. The address and proceedings are entirely too lengthy for us to touch upon at this time. When we receive the proceedings of the "two hundred and two" anniversary of the son of "Pike and Poey" we may have more room for comment, and institute a comparison.

A new steamship called the "Peytona" Capt. Nash arrived at Portland on the 25th ult., from San Francisco, with a large amount of freight and passengers, and was received with a general expression of rejoicing by the citizens and business men of that place. She is said to be 805 tons register, and calculated to carry 600 tons freight; has spacious cabins, well ventilated, and built in the most substantial manner. The business men, merchants &c., held a public meeting on her arrival there, and resolved to throw their entire patronage into the hands of the master if he would consent to run regularly between that place and San Francisco. We trust they may live up to their resolves, and teach the supercilious mail steam ship company that the privilege they have heretofore enjoyed of fleeing them by virtue of a government contract will no longer be tolerated, and that if it is even more to their pecuniary detriment to contend against that monopolizing company to patronize a GENTLEMAN, that they will nevertheless do it. Success to the Peytona.

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

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

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

For the Council—CAPT. LAFAYETTE BALCH.

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

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

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

T. M. CHAMBERS, Chm
JOHN O. COLE, Sec'y.

The most beautiful flowers are those which are double, such as the double pinks, double roses, and double dahlias. What an argument is this against the thrilling deformity of single seedlings? "Go marry," is written on everything beautiful that the eye rests upon, beginning with birds of paradise, and leaving off with apple blossoms."

Proposals for Carrying the Mails.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1854, to the 1st day of July, 1855, in Oregon, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 31st 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 Sauwaho 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, Hammond's, Nesmith's Mills, King's Valley, Calapoia, and Yoncalla, to Shasta, (Cal.), 550 miles and back once in two weeks.
Leave Astoria every Monday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Shasta in three weeks.
Leave Shasta every other Monday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Astoria in three weeks.

12702 From Rainier, by mouth of Cowitz, Monticello, and Cowitz 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 every Monday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Olympia next Wednesday by 12 m.

12705 From Columbia City, by Washington, 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.
Leave Cascades every Thursday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Dalles by 12 m next day.
Leave Dalles every Tuesday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Cascades by 12 m next day.

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

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

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

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

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

12712 From Oregon City, by Molalla, to Calapoia, 80 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Oregon City every Wednesday at 2 p m.
Arrive at Calapoia next Friday by 6 p m.
Leave Calapoia every other Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Oregon City next Wednesday by 10 a m.

12713 From Oregon City, by Willamette, Butteville, Champeog, Fairfield, Salem, Cincinnati, Independence, Bloomington and New Albany, to Marysville, 180 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Oregon City every Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Marysville next Wednesday by 6 p m.
Leave Marysville every Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Oregon City next Wednesday by 12 m.

12714 From Linn City, by Mountzylvania, 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, Rickard and Luckenote, 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 8 p m.
Arrive at Salem same day at 8 p m.

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

12718 From Salem, by Hamilton City Central, Washington, Calapoia, and Shasta's Mills, to Butte, Willamette Falls, Eskimmer's, and Spencer's, to Pleasant Hill, 120 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Wednesday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Pleasant Hill next Saturday by 6 p m.
Leave Pleasant Hill every Wednesday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Salem next Saturday by 6 p m.

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

12720 From Marysville, by Jennyopolis, Starr's Point, and Sinaloa, 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 8 a m.
Arrive at Marysville next day by 6 p m.

12721 From North Canyonville, by Middle Ferry, on Rogue river, Dardanelles, Jacksonville, and Tlamah, 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, Scottsburg, and Gardiner, to Umpqua City, 60 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Yoncalla every other Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Umpqua City by 6 p m next day.
Leave Umpqua City every other Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Yoncalla by 6 p m next day.

Bids to carry once a week will be considered; also, bids to start at Elkton, or Sinaloa, 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 2 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 net revenue:

Chenook, from Astoria, 6 miles, once a week;
Clackamas, from Oregon city, 9 miles, once a week;
Lexington, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week;
Pacific City, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week;
Parkersville, from Fairfield, 8 miles, once a week.

Port Townsend, from Olympia, 1 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, 10 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) hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. —, from — to —, as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals for the same, dated October 13, 1853, requires, in the time stated in the schedule contained in said advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: (Here state how it is to be conveyed), for the annual sum of (here write out the sum in words at full length.)

Dated (Signed) _____
Form of a Guaranty.

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

Dated (Signed by two guarantors) _____
Form of Certificate.

The undersigned (postmaster, judge, or a clerk of a court of record, as the case may be) 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.

INSTRUCTIONS.

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

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for awaiting 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 credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; or for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach or steamer on a route.

6. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to 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 out of the mail.

7. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on the route by showing 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 to do so, and receive 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 deems it superfluous 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—viz: 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 promise, or shall have given or performed, or promised to do or not to do any thing whatever, in order to induce or not to do any other person or persons to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 23d 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, or to intercept inferior mode of conveyance, or to intercept service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an inaccessible office, or not to land 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 connection prejudiced. He may ask additional running time for the trip, during a specified number of days, in seasons of very bad roads, but beyond these changes a proposal for service differing from that called for by the advertisement will not be considered in competition with a regular bid reasonable in amount. Where a bid contains any such alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

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

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

15. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, superscribed "Mail Proposals in the State of —." It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors certified, (see forms), and should be 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 bidder tendering sufficient guaranties, without other references to the due certainty, certainty, and security of such transportation. When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance inadequate to the due certainty, 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 certainty, 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 also, to provide two-horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, for coach service, if adjudged to be entirely sufficient for the route, will be preferred to the star bid, in case the difference is not such as to interfere with the policy of the law of 1845, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed where the star bid is made by the owner of the stock now used on the route in the performance of coach service.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, Oct. 13, 1853.

STORY & REDINGTON,
DRUGGISTS,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, O. T.,
Dec. 3, 1853. 13 6m.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Steilacoom, Washington Territory,
November 5, 1853. 9lf

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
TIN-WARE, &c.,
Olympia, Washington Territory,
November 5, 1853. 9lf

I. N. EBEL,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office at the Custom House.
September 30 '53. n4lf

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.
Sept. 1852. 1lf

H. C. MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Steilacoom, Pierce county,
Washington Territory,
July 9, 1853. lf

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
Steilacoom, Washington Territory,
October, 1853. n4lf

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon,
Office — Portland Hospital Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.
Dec. 11, 1852—14lf

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,
Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,
NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE,
PORTLAND, O. T.
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a
workmanlike manner, and Warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 3, 1853. 3lf

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
PORT TOWNSEND,
Washington Territory.
Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and
other lumber furnished at short notice,
and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 25, 1852. 3lf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
4132 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Allan, McKinley & Co., Oregon City O. T.
June 25th '53. 42 m

GEORGE H. ENSIGN JOHN F. STIRLING,
ENSIGN & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
Office—Junction Market & California St. wharves,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

WILL receive Oregon Lumber and Produce
on Commission, and make Cash advances
on the same.
San Francisco, Sept. 25th, 1853. 6m4

W. C. Holman. Wm. M. Carpenter
Woodford C. Holman & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
Sacramento Street, between Battery and Sansome,
San Francisco, California.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:
Ex-Gov. Burnett, } San Francisco.
Maj. William L. Smith, }
Page, Bacon & Co. }
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.
George A. Barnes, Olympia, W. T.
N. D. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1lf

G. H. GERRISH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA
GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE,
CUTLERY, GUNS, PICKLED
FISH, SQUARE TIMBER,
PILES, &c.,
New Dunzies, Washington Territory.
Emigrants intending to locate at New Dunzies
will do well to call at their store where every
information will be given them.
May 14, 1852. 35lf

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned, having erected a large stable
in Olympia, has now and intends keeping a
number of excellent saddle horses for hire.
Also horses kept by the day or week. For
terms and other particulars, inquire at the Wash-
ington Hotel.
A. J. BALDWIN.
Olympia, Oct. 23, 1853. 7lf

Henry Johnson & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Druggists,
146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at a
lowest wholesale price, a large
and well selected assortment of East
India, Mediterranean and European
Drugs and Medicines; French, English and
American Chemicals of all kinds; also, an exten-
sive variety of Perfumery; Fancy Articles, Fancy
Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Gils, Dye Stuffs,
Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses,
es, 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, Sarsaparilla,
Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Met-
fat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer,
Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.
Henry Johnson & Co. have made such ar-
rangements in New York, Boston and Philadel-
phia 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—46lf

PUGET MILL CO.

AT PORT GAMBLE, HOOD'S CANAL.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct
from Boston, by their packet Schr.
L. P. Foster,
Flour, Pork, Corn Meal,
Beef, Hams, Sugar,
Tees, Coffee, Pickles,
Ship chandlery, Hardware, Hollow-ware,
Cutlery, Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes,
Crockery, Wooden-ware, Brooms,
Tin-ware, Nails, Glass,
Doors, Windows, &c., &c.

Agricultural Implements, Carpenters' Tools,
Ready-made clothing. One new Surf Boat, and
small anchors.
Port Gamble, Sept. 14, 1853. 2lf

Steilacoom Ship Yard

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

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged
and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rig-
ging, netting, chandlery, &c., supplied to
order. Caulking and all other repairs made in
the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters
will be dispatched to any part of the Sound when-
ever required. The patronage of persons wish-
ing to build, owners, consignees and masters of
vessels, is respectfully solicited.
Steilacoom, Aug. 1, 1853. 2m48

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!
THE undersigned having permanently located
himself at Olympia in the mercantile busi-
ness, 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.<