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THE ISTHMIAN OF DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

Preparations for this project, evidently regarded by British capitalists as an off-set to the great North American inter oceanic railway enterprise, and designed by them to secure to Great Britain a due proportion of the prospective direct East India trade, are proceeding. It has been agreed upon by the prime originator of the enterprise, that one half of the directors should consist of American citizens, and that one-half of the stock should be open to American subscription. In order to carry out this idea of American nationality, application was made to the Secretary of the Navy to authorize a survey of the isthmus. This application was favorably considered, and Lieut Strain has been appointed to the command of the party.

This survey is not intended entirely as an original exploration—the isthmus having already been examined by Dr. Black's agents. Mr. Lionel Gibboun and Mr. Ford were sent there, and in the course of their reconnaissance discovered that the Savanna river empties into the Gulf of San Miguel, which is a safe and capacious harbor on the Pacific side, about 120 miles to the southward of Panama. For a distance of seven miles from the Gulf the Savanna is navigable for the largest vessels, having a depth of thirty-six feet of water at low tide. The point at which the navigation of the river ceases, is but 35 miles from Caledonia bay, on the Atlantic coast. The summit range between the two oceans is only 140 feet in height, with a narrow base; and the valley of the Caledonia river intersects the eastern coast ridge, thus rendering the construction of the canal comparatively easy on that side of the isthmus.

There are to be no locks on this canal. It will be, to all intents and purposes a straight.

An agent now in China to secure such an amount of labor as will enable the whole line to be commenced at once. *S. F. Jour.*

TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—We are informed by a gentleman of high standing, who, we are persuaded, would not intentionally mislead us or the public, that the preliminary contracts made by the Tehuantepec Company, of which Col. Sloc is President, have been definitely settled; that satisfactory adjustments have been effected with the Mexican Bankers who made the advances to the grants; and that all difficulties being removed, the work will be commenced without delay, and pressed vigorously to completion.

The contracts entered into by the Tehuantepec Company embrace—the construction of a plank road, the building of hotels, and other accommodations along the entire line, and three river steamers, the whole to be completed within the period of one year from this date, besides an ample provision for coach and stage accommodation for passengers and freight across the isthmus; also, a railway, which is to be commenced within four months after the completion of the plank road, finished and delivered within three years thereafter, having a double track, a six foot gauge, and rolling stock equal to the increased traffic with the Pacific.

Engineers and operatives proceed at once to the scene of operations, and will open the work with a vigor equal to the importance and magnitude of the enterprise. The entire funds are provided for, and the contracts undertaken by an English firm of weight and character. *N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Pliny informs us that Rome was five hundred years without physicians. Her rulers forbade the practice of medicine, and banished its professors. It is stated that the health of Rome was never better than during that period. *[New York Tribune.]*

A Question Settled.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 5.
It has long been understood that the northernmost route to the Pacific must have a great advantage over the Central, or the Southern one, from the fact that it is very much shorter. By that way we shall not only reach the great Western ocean sooner than by any other, but, when there, we are much nearer to the Oriental World, whose commerce is thought by some to be a very extensive and profitable affair. It is not only a much briefer journey from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound than from St. Louis or Memphis to San Francisco, but from there we can reach Yedo or Canton with two days' less steaming. This fact has caused the Northern route to be regarded with respect even by those who are most anxious that some other line should be fixed on. But still a very serious doubt has rendered its advocates somewhat uncertain and backward. It has been surmised that possibly no good pass could be found to conduct the road through the barrier of the Rocky Mountains, and it has been feared that however excellent and favorable the country on both sides of that great ridge, it might be necessary after all to renounce this line and to settle either on that advocated by Col. Benton or that of Texas.

This doubt has now been extinguished. Governor STEVENS, at the head of the Northern Exploring Expedition reports that there are several good passes, one of them combining every desideratum, and that there is no hindrance to the construction of the road over the line he has traversed. His letter, which appears in the Tribune this morning, is highly explicit on this question. The entire line has been investigated by his own party going west, and by that of Lieut. Saxton, who started from the Pacific and came eastward; and though it cannot be said that the whole country has been explored on both sides, and every mountain pass examined, so that the best possible line can be exactly laid down for all the distance, not a doubt remains that the Northern Route is perfectly feasible, and indeed singularly favorable to the execution of this great highway.

And not only do the mountains interpose no obstacle, but the country from Lake Superior to the Pacific is described as exceedingly fertile and adapted for settlement. The case is not so encouraging for either of the other lines. The Central line runs zig-zag, and traverses barren districts where fuel and water do not abound. The Texan route lies along the Gila, whose craggy gorge cannot be used for a railroad bed; or else it crosses the border of Mexico and makes a long stretch through a region not our own. None of these inconveniences attach to the Puget Sound line. That runs with great directness through a highly productive territory, well wooded, and well watered, and has at its western terminus one of the noblest harbors of the world. This sole objection that can be raised against it is the accumulation of snow usual in northern latitudes in winter. On this head important facts will no doubt be given in Gov. Stevens' official report, which will be in Washington in season for the opening of Congress. But certain it is that on the greater portion of this route there are no such snows as fall on the railroads in the central part of New York, and that at the worst there is nothing more troublesome than is constantly experienced on the railroads of Maine. We all know how much these roads are obstructed in winter; when the snow drifts upon them, appliances always at hand soon clear the track; and the circulation is never delayed beyond a day. On the Puget Sound road it would not be more serious; and at any rate there would be no such terrible depths of snow there as Col. Fremont had to encounter in New Mexico in 1850.

The clearing up of all doubts relative to this line is not the only good done by the Expedition. It has settled many other questions with regard to the natural features of that vast and hitherto unknown region, and has opened to our knowledge and our interests a splendid portion of the national domain to which we have been strangers.

We copy the following from the Oregon Spectator of a late date:—

A HAUL.—The Custom House at Astoria was robbed by an Irishman, who was in the employ of the Collector, Gen. Adair. The General had left the room for a few minutes, and the key of the safe in the lock; the Irishman relieved the safe of \$3000. Suspicion rested upon the Irishman. He was seized by some of the Collector's friends who induced him to confess the theft. He was taken to the woods back of town, and with a rope around his neck was suspended to a limb, for a reasonable time and then let down; but he persisted in his innocence. He was again strung up for a few minutes, and when let down the interrogatories were repeated, but with a similar result. A spade was then called for and a hole dug in the ground, preparatory for his burial; a cap was then drawn over his eyes, after the Hangman's fashion; this proved too much for the Irishman's determination—his resolution failed him and he yielded the secret to those who had him in charge. The money was all recovered, and restored to its former keeping, and is now under a more vigilant eye.

Lower California.

The following proclamation, and address to the people of the United States we copy from a late San Francisco paper, and will serve to indicate the course assigned by the "fillibusters" for the course pursued in taking deliberate military possession of Lower California. Whether the game will prove to be worth the ammunition expended is a question about which many appear to entertain serious doubts; and it is presumed that the ball set in motion then is but the starting point to the acquirement of Lower California, &c.

The officers who compose the Government are as follows, viz: President of the Republic of Lower California, Wm. Walker; Secretary of State, Fredrick Emory; Secretary of War, John M. Jarnagin; Secretary of the Navy, Howard H. Snow; Captain of Battalion, Charles H. Gilman; First Lieutenant, John McKibbin; Second Lieutenant, Timothy Crocker; Third Lieutenant, Samuel Buland; Captain of the Navy, A. Williams; Second Lieutenant of the Navy, John Grundall.

Our government has been formed upon a firm and sure basis. We arrived at St. Lucas on Tuesday, November 5th. On the morning of the 9th, the Mexican cutter Garca, cruised of the Cape, our appearance was so formidable, she deemed "prudence the better part of valor," hauled too, and gave us the slip. In the morning our troops again embarked for Ensenada, where the President contemplates establishing the seat of Government for the present.

Dec. 1st.—not having had an opportunity to send this report sooner, I will add that we are now in Ensenada where the President has established his head quarters. The country is at present quiet. The rancheros are generally pleased with the new Government. All well and in fine spirits. I also send you copies of several important decrees, and the Proclamation of Independence. Yours, INDEPENDENCE.

PROCLAMATION.

Issued on the third day of November, 1853.

The Republic of Lower California is hereby declared Free, Sovereign and Independent, and all allegiance to the Republic of Mexico is forever renounced.

Decree—7th inst.—All duties, whether exports or imports, are hereby abolished.

Decree No. 2—7th inst.—From and after this date, the civil code and code of practice of the State of Louisiana shall be the rule of decision and the law of the land in all the courts of the Republic to be hereafter organized. Nothing, however, in this decree shall be construed so as to make it an organization of the courts of the Republic.

WM. WALKER,
President of Lower California.

FREDRICK EMORY, Sec'y. of State.

Address of President Walker to the People of the United States.

Nov. 30, 1853.

In declaring the Republic of Lower California Free, Sovereign and Independent, I deem it proper to give the people of the United States the reasons for the course I have taken. It is due to the nationality which has most jealously guarded the Independence of the American States, to declare why another Republic is created on the immediate confines of the Great Union.

The Mexican Government has for a long time failed to perform its duties to the Province of Lower California. Cut off, as the Territory was, by the Territory of Gaudalope Hidalgo from all direct communication with the rest of Mexico, the central authorities have manifested little or no interest in the affairs of the California Peninsula. The geographical position of the Province is such as to make it entirely separate and distinct in its interests from the other portions of the Mexican Republic. But the moral and social ties which bound it to Mexico, have even weakened and more disintegrated the physical. Hence, to develop the resources of Lower California, and to effect a proper social organization therein, it was necessary to make it Independent.

The mineral and pastoral wealth of Lower California is naturally great; but to properly develop it there must be good government and sure protection to labor and property. Mexico is unable to furnish these requisites for the growth and prosperity of the Peninsula. The Territory, under Mexican rule, would forever remain wild, half savage and uncivilized, covered with an indolent and half civilized people, desirous of keeping all foreigners from entering the limits of the State. When the people of a Territory fail almost entirely to develop the resources nature has placed at their command, the interests of civilization require others to go in and possess the land. They cannot, nor should they be allowed to play the dog in the manger, and keep others from possessing what they have failed to occupy and appropriate.

Mexico has not performed any of the ordinary duties of a government towards the people of Lower California. She has established no sure and ready means of communication for the people among themselves, or with the rest of the world; nor has she ever undertaken to protect them from the wandering robbers who infest the Territory.

This abandoning the Peninsula, and leaving it, as it were, a waste upon the waters, Mexico cannot complain if others take it and make it valuable.

On such considerations have I and my companions in arms acted in the course we have pursued. And for the success of our enterprise, we put our trust in Him who controls the destiny of nations, and guides them in the ways of progress and improvement. WILLIAM WALKER, Col., President of Lower California.

News Items.

Through Parker & Colter's Express, which arrived here on Friday morning, Jan. 13, we are placed in possession of late files of San Francisco and Atlantic city papers from which we compile the following items of news:

The Hongkong Register says the whole American fleet "will rendezvous, it is said, sometime in January, and proceed to Japan in the month following, where their imposing appearance must command a very civil reception. We imagine there can hardly be a doubt that the Commodore will be enabled to carry out the desire of his Government in establishing a treaty of commerce without having occasion to fire one single gun."

A difficulty, or war of words, had occurred between Mr. Cunningham, American Vice Consul at Shanghai, and the editor of the China Mail—the latter implicating the former in connection with the U. S. commissioner, (Mr. Humphrey Marshall,) of a violation of the laws of neutrality which the Vice Consul has successfully refuted.

War has broken out anew in India, there has been a riot in Nizam's dominions and the Burmese are again in the field.

Mormonism is in a flourishing condition at Bombay, and they are actually engaged in forming a settlement in the Poonah district.

Santa Ana is again all powerful in Mexico—supreme Dictator—"whose smile is fortune, and whose will is law."

Essential modifications and improvements in the engine and machinery of the colonic ship Ericsson have been made, and she will soon be successfully adrift again. She has been lying up at Williamsburgh near where she was built, since she returned from her trial trip to Washington, about 9 months ago.

The party which is to accompany Col. Fremont in his Pacific railway exploration, was encamped on Saline Fork of the Kansas river (distant from Independence about 300 miles,) on the 30th of October, anxiously awaiting his arrival.

Between five and six hundred troops, under command of Col. J. M. Washington and Major C. S. Merchant have left Governor's Island, near N. Y. city, and are en route for California.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEY.—Lieut. J. G. Parke, U. S. Topographical Engineer, arrived in town a few days since, from the survey of the San Luis River, in connection with the Pass of Agua Caliente, and immediately started upon the survey of the country below here in the vicinity of the boundary line, intending to examine the route to the river Colorado, by way of Jacumca.

Lieut. Williamson's party is daily expected from Fort Yuma and the Colorado, by the way of Santa Ysabel, with the rest of the party, the survey within the limits of the State being entirely completed.—12.

A TREASURY DECISION.—The Treasury Department refuse to allow the extra pay to the army and marine corps serving in Oregon and California, voted in the act of September 23, 1850, until the expiration of the soldier or marine's term of service, and not then unless he shall have been honorably discharged, such being the evident intent of the law.

INCREASE OF THE TRADE WITH CHINA.—The China Mail says: "The trade with China may be said to consist of four articles, compared with which all others are insignificant; these are cotton and opium as imports; and tea and silk as exports. The import of cotton has rather fallen off, but that of opium has vastly increased. In 1843 the East India Company alone sold 18,350 chests—this year the quantity is 31,462 chests, and the increase in Malwa and Turkey opium, has also been great, though not in the same proportion. The export of tea and silk has increased in like proportion to Great Britain and the United States. In 1846 there were 76,000,000 pounds of the former and 18,000 bales of the latter; but in 1852 tea had increased to 98,000,000 pounds, and silk to 23,000 bales."

VERY INTERESTING TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—The following order is just being forwarded from the Department:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 23.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Nov. 4, 1853

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 233, 234, 235, and 236, General Regulations of 1846, are rescinded, and the following are substituted therefor:—

1. Commanders of military departments are authorized to grant leaves of absence to regimental officers for the period of sixty days, and to officers of the general staff and

staff corps, or regimental officers on staff duty, serving with their commands, for the period of thirty days; the commander being responsible that no inconvenience shall result to the service from the absence of the staff officer.

2. All applications for leaves of absence for periods exceeding those above specified will be made through the proper channel to the head quarters of the army. If the applicant be an officer of the general staff, or staff corps, or an officer not serving in the line, the leave will not be granted until the application shall have been referred to the chief of the department to which the officer belongs, or in which he is serving.

By order: S. COOPER, Adj't. Gen'l.

RE-ENLISTED MEN IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 27.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Nov. 7, 1853.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published to the army:—

War Department, Nov. 3, 1853.

The Attorney General having given an opinion, that soldiers re-enlisting in accordance with the provisions of the 29th section of the act of July 5, 1838, and under the conditions of the 3d section of the act of June 17, 1850, are entitled to the benefit of both of those acts, so much of the order of this department of June 22, 1850, (see general orders No. 20, of June 22, 1850,) as prohibits the payment of the bounties given by both those acts, is hereby rescinded.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

The Prospects of the Japan Expedition.

Great general good to the world at large, and the United States in particular, is expected to be derived from the negotiations recently opened by Commodore Perry as the agent of our government at Japan. If the overtures of the President, doubtless contained in the letter of Mr. Pierce already delivered to the authorities of that country, are received in the same spirit which dictated them, and meet with the approval of the Japanese, we will have cause as a nation to rejoice over the accomplishment of a design long since meditated by our own and other governments, and which will unfold to us the riches and commerce of that wealthy country. Commodore Perry's narrative of his reception and the various interviews with the head men and finally with a bona fide relative of the Emperor himself, is intensely interesting, giving in its perusal a very clear and concise idea of their manners, habits, customs, &c. From its details it will be seen that the Japanese are very suspicious and exceedingly inclined to be formal in all intercourse with others; that they are brave needs no proof; a people who have known no rebuff, no failure in any undertaking and who never yet acknowledged a conqueror, cannot help but possess the very elements of bravery in their midst. In their desire to act entirely within the jurisdiction of the Emperor we see that they are the subjects of an iron will whose word alone is law.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Japanese government has almost exclusively maintained a complete silence as regards its own affairs and refused, with one exception, to be sought to do with other nations on a commercial point of view, we have no great hope for the success of Commodore Perry's mission. All their actions during his visit in creating unnecessary delays by evasive answers and otherwise, proves that their object was if possible, to compel Commodore Perry to return with his letter no wiser than when he started, or failing in this, to permit their government to think and act cautiously with the stranger and his mission, and also to permit a careful, prolonged and thorough examination of the various resources of war our ships possessed, as possible. Doubtless in making this examination they were fully convinced that we were dangerous when aroused, and acting accordingly we may expect in the future to see them endeavoring in every way to evade positive denial of our requests, thinking thereby to refuse us intercourse without the production of open hostility. To the accomplishment of this object they will bring in aid, all their characteristic silence and wily suspicious diplomacy. It is to be hoped that in these suppositions we are wrong—that the answers of the Japanese next year will prove favorable to our plans—that from their reception we are at no distant period from this moment to enjoy commercial intercourse with Japan, and reap each benefits as will tend to increase our wealth and prosperity as a people; but taking everything into consideration we think no error is committed when we aver that Commodore Perry will return upon the occasion of his next visit with a refusal on the part of the Japanese to open commercial relations with the United States.

Marriage is the best state for man in general; and every man is a worse man in proportion as he is unfit for the married state.

An advocate of capital punishment, argues that the gallows is calculated to elevate mankind.

Gov. Stevens' Exploring Expedition.

The Washington Union, of the 23d, publishes an interesting letter from Gov. Stevens, who explored from the head waters of the Mississippi to Puget Sound, on the Pacific. Gov. Stevens says that although the surveys are by no means finished, enough is known to place beyond doubt the feasibility of constructing a railroad connecting the Mississippi and the Pacific. Several good lines have been discovered on the eastern side of the mountains. It was found that the Milk river, which on the maps is set down as running south into the Missouri, from British territory, runs nearly from the westward, gradually ascending towards the mountains, and would furnish an excellent approach to the ridge, whatever pass through it might hereafter be decided upon. Gov. Stevens states that by a properly constructed steamboat, not drawing over eighteen inches of water, the Missouri is navigable to Fort Benton, or even to the falls, some distance above that place. Obstructions are known to exist, but it is thought they can be overcome with a trifling expenditure of labor and money.

Lieut. Saxton reported Badot's pass to be some 2,500 feet lower than the south pass.

Gov. Stevens has no doubt as to the existence of a practicable and favorable route to the Pacific. It is yet to be decided, however, whether the discovery of a good pass through the Cascade mountains, by Capt. McClellan, will justify his belief.—The opening of such an avenue would be productive of incalculable benefit to our northern and north-western States. It is thought that no serious difficulty need be feared from the depth of the winter snows on the line.

Lieut. Grover was detached from the main party and ordered to examine the Missouri river, from Fort Benton to Fort Union. Thence he is to cross the mountains in the winter, so as to ascertain the peculiar characteristics of the country at that season. His trip will abound in incident and adventure, and will be attended with much hardship and peril. *[San Francisco Journal.]*

Later advices have been received from Gov. Stevens, who is exploring the northern route for a railroad to the Pacific. He reports a practicable and favorable route for a railroad to the Pacific. The success of the expedition has been unprecedented. On the 21st of September the party had passed the Rocky Mountains, and expected to reach Olympia in thirty-five days. There had been no sickness among the party, nor had they been molested by the Indians. Should Gov. Stevens be equally fortunate in discovering a favorable route through the Cascade Mountains—one not liable to be blocked by deep snows—this exploration will have an important influence upon the legislation of Congress. The northern and northwestern states would be incalculably benefited by a line of communication connecting the great lakes with the Pacific, and men competent to give an opinion, say that nothing is to be feared from deep snows on such a line. *[Boston Post, Nov. 23d.]*

PUBLIC OPINION IN GREAT BRITAIN ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.—Popular opinion in England seems to be decidedly dissatisfied from the dubious and vacillating, though pacific policy of the Aberdeen administration on the Turkish question. A great meeting to take into consideration the Eastern question was held in London on the 25th ult., in the hall of the Athenaeum Literary Institute. This immense assemblage came together under what may be called religious and literary auspices, but was nevertheless decidedly belligerent in its character!

It was strongly and vehemently urged by the speakers that territorial aggrandizement was the sole object of the Czar in his quarrel with Turkey—and the Earl of Aberdeen, who has been striving to defeat this object, in conjunction with France by pacific measures, was spoken of in the most contemptuous manner as a temporizing and talking old Nestor, who was unfit to be at the head of affairs, and it was declared that "the Czar would obtain his object if the people of England did not speak with deep utterance, and urge the government to speedy and decisive measures."

A second resolution set forth—"That this meeting is of the opinion that the want of energy and immediate decision evidenced by the Aberdeen administration is deserving of public censure." As an amendment to this, Mr. Laurie proposed—"That considering all the circumstances connected with the eastern question, the conduct of the government is worthy of national approbation." He hoped the question would still be settled without an appeal to arms. The day for war, when war could be avoided, had, he said, passed, and perhaps experience had taught the aged Premier the costliness of war, and that it was to be avoided at almost any sacrifice. Mr. Willoughby seconded the amendment amidst some interruption; and after some discussion, the original resolution was carried, there being only two hands held up for the amendment.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next, good sense; the third, good humor; and the fourth, wit.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

"Truth crushed 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. RUDDELL,
LEONARD D. DURGIN,
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DAVID SHELTON,
ANDREW J. CHAMBERS.

LEWIS COUNTY.
FOR COUNCILMEN,
SETH CATLIN,
OF Lewis County,
Jehu Scudder,
Of Pacific County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JOHN R. JACKSON,
THOMAS ROE,
PIERCE COUNTY
FOR COUNCILMEN,
WM. P. DOUGHERTY.

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

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

JEFFERSON AND ISLAND.
FOR COUNCILMAN,
W. T. SAYWARD.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
H. H. McNAIR,
WALTER CROCKETT.

**Who are our Candidates?—Who are the
Whig Nominees?—Who comprise the
"Fillibuster" Ticket?**

The above are questions which we sincerely hope every thinking voter in Thurston county will seriously inquire into, and render to their honest convictions a strict accountability, after mature deliberation upon the respective queries. Who are our candidates for the legislative assembly? In addition to the objections urged, and replied to, heretofore, we have heard it argued that most of them are comparatively strangers within our Territory—or in common parlance, "new comers." But are they so? Let the sequel answer. Who are our candidates? We reply, they are all democrats, duly nominated by the largest convention ever assembled in Thurston county, and representing, according to an equitable proportion of the voting population, every arm and interest of the county. Who are our candidates?—we confidently anticipate that on Monday next the ballot-box will reply to you—"YOUR COUNCILMEN AND REPRESENTATIVES."

First upon the ticket for councilman will be found the name of DANIEL R. BIGELOW, a young man whose moral character is above suspicion—whose integrity none dare assail under color of truthfulness—who has been the architect of his own fortunes—unassuming—unambitious, he has endeared himself, by a residence here since 1851, to the "bone and sinew" of the country, and whose worth and ability procured his appointment by the legislature of last winter as one of three commissioners to revise a code of laws for Oregon, which is likely to be adopted by the present legislature of that Territory, with but a few amendments. Further comment is unnecessary. The past will serve as an earnest for the future.

S. D. RUDDELL, Esq., the other nominee for the council, has been a resident of the Territory since 1851—is not only one of the best practical farmers in Washington, but a man of acknowledged excellent common sense and good sound judgment; who has been foremost in the work of organizing the party, and foremost in aid of every improvement calculated to be beneficial to the Territory; who has ever been a strenuous and consistent advocate for the division of Oregon, and has contributed a due proportion of his means and labor towards the construction of the Cascade road, and who would make as good and efficient a councilman as the representative from any county in the Territory. Old Steve, as he is familiarly called, and D. R. Bigelow, Esq., are just the men for the position for which they have been nominated.

Our representative ticket is equally strong and well selected, and one in which the democracy of the county can safely confide. All local or sectional feeling would be harmonized in its election—every interest

would be fully represented, and we feel perfectly satisfied that their labors would be crowned by affording universal satisfaction, and that they would retire from the legislature with the general approbation and applause of their constituents.

Mr. L. D. Durgin, who came to this territory before the division was made known here, and who had resided in Oregon since 1851, combines with an unimpeachable moral character, a high order of intelligence and capacity, and whose prudence, honesty and worth will compare favorably with any representative from any county. As the Mound—the residence of Mr. D.—contains the nursery from which the people of the Territory are destined to be almost incalculably benefitted in the future growth and production of fruit and vine, so would their interests be advanced, their rights be guarded and general satisfaction result from having such men as Mr. D. in the legislative assembly.

Mr. GEORGE GALLAGHER, the second nominee of the democracy, has been a resident of the Pacific coast since early in 1849, is an unflinching democrat—an industrious and enterprising mechanic—a young man of more than ordinary ability—a "progressive" "Young American," who would occupy a prominent position in the deliberations of the House, and who would discharge his duty to the whole county, firmly, manfully, and we doubt not, acceptably.

DAVID SHELTON, Esq., is next in order, and inasmuch as he has firmly established himself in the confidence of the people and the party, an extended introduction will be unnecessary. In his capacity as county commissioner, he has discharged his duty with the most strict propriety and disinterested fairness; a staunch democrat—one who is not "shaken by every wind of doctrine"—a plain, practical, straightforward business man—whose native good sense, honesty and integrity, has procured for him universal esteem. As the highest possible compliment and evidence of his moral worth, we are informed, upon reliable authority, that he will receive every vote in the precinct in which he resides, for the post of representative.

Mr. ANDREW J. CHAMBERS, who is an inheritor of the democratic blood of Gen. Andrew Jackson, never could be anything else than a firm supporter of the principles promulgated and supported by that great American military chieftain, and greatest of American statesmen. Mr. C. has been a resident of this Territory (with casual intervals), since 1846—since he was a more youth; and whose regular deportment, intelligence, rectitude of conduct, sauvoy of manners, and gentlemanly course of policy, has procured his nomination as a representative of this county. Eulogium where Mr. C. is known would be unnecessary, and being generally known, his election is certain.

Such are the men, democrats of Thurston, presented for your suffrages as councilmen and representatives, and we put the question, are you prepared to erase one name from the ticket? We trust not. "Palsied be the hand" that would inflict a wound upon our infant Territory and its future prospects, by throwing a fire brand amongst the nominees, in any shape proposing "swapping off," "selling," or doing anything else except going the whole ticket, to the end that the election of ALL may be honorably procured.

And who are we called upon to oppose in this struggle for democratic supremacy in the legislative assembly of Washington? The whig party have nominated a ticket—they have paraded and presented an honorable front in the contest, and the only argument necessary to be urged against the nominees, is, that they are all WHIGS—opposed from principle to the measures which would be carried out by a democratic legislature. Is not that sufficient objection? Who is the democrat that will sell himself to the enemy, or give support to the "fillibuster" ticket, outside of the regular nominees?

Our ticket is composed of four farmers, one attorney and one mechanic, all well acquainted with the wants of the country, and the interests which they will be called upon to foster and advance, ably, cheerfully and intelligently.

Our open and avowed enemy we dread not, because we are prepared to meet, rout and defeat him. But a "union" of the democracy against itself in the recent "fillibustering" movement is as unexpected as it is uncalled for, and will receive attention elsewhere in to-day's paper, as we have no desire to link an extended notice of it in connexion with the regular nominations. Stand by the regular ticket—make no compromises with whiggery in any shape; and on Monday next, the ballot-box will tell the story of a triumphant victory of the democracy.

Union Nominations.

Pursuant to previous notice the citizens of Thurston county met without distinction of party at the house of B. F. Yantis, on gravelly prairie, on Saturday the 21st inst.

On motion, S. S. Ford, Sen., was called to the chair and A. W. Moore was chosen secretary.

The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, when J. W. Goodell was called upon to address the meeting, which call was complied with, after which the meeting proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the legislature.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of three to district the county, viz: B. L. Henness, David Chambers and T. W. Glasgow.

After mature deliberation the committee reported, which report was accepted.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of three for each district to make nominations; after due deliberation each committee made their report, which was accepted, and taken up in course by the meeting with the following result.

For the Council—D. R. Bigelow and B. F. Yantis.

For Representatives—A. W. Moore, T. W. Glasgow, S. S. Ford, Sen. and James H. Roundtree.

On motion, these proceedings were ordered to be presented to the Washington Pioneer for publication.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

S. S. FORD, SEN., Chm'n.
A. W. MOORE, Sec'y.

We beg pardon of our readers for having attached so much importance to the "Union" movement against the regular democratic legislative nominees, referred to last week, and nothing but a sense of duty to our party, and to truth could induce us to comment upon the reported proceedings, in connection with the still-born operations of Saturday last. Had the above transcript set forth all the facts in reference to the proceedings, it would not only have exhibited more fairness, but relieved us from the task and trouble of presenting matters as they were, and as they occurred, taken from personal observation, which none who were present, we know, will presume to dispute.

Well, let us see how far the above proceedings tally with the facts in the premises.

It is assumed in the outset that the citizens of Thurston county, met, without distinction of party, at the house of B. F. Yantis, &c. Now, if twenty-three persons, residents and voters, comprise "the citizens of Thurston county," then they were all there; but if not, those who were not there, according to the reported proceedings, are not citizens of Thurston county. Ergo—those who were not at the "union" convention are of no consequence, and cannot be looked upon as citizens! Hold ground to assume in a county whose census returns foot up near four hundred voters! But without following the "proceedings" through we will take the matter up in conformity with what occurred and leave the "proceedings" to be compared therewith and speak for themselves.

In the first place, then, there were not over a dozen, or fifteen at most, who actively participated in the affairs of the meeting, and certainly not more than five or six whigs amongst them. The borders of the Sound boasted one representative—the Gebalino, and the balance were all confined, comparatively, to one neighborhood which ten miles would circumscribe. Well, now let us see how far the meeting succeeded in effecting a reform in a proper distribution of the legislative offices throughout the county, so loudly talked of, and which was one of the ostensible objects of the assemblage.

And let it be born in mind that as Thurston is allowed six councilmen and representatives, it was proposed to divide the county into six districts, and allow a committee from each district to select a candidate to suit themselves. The result demonstrates, that so far from there being three persons present from each district, as per apportionment by a committee, there were not enough present, all told, to fill the respective committees, and the consequence is, that the most miserable system of dictation was pursued in the selection of candidates, which the county is now called upon to support. And let us look at the JUSTICE done the county in the above nominations. The regular candidate of the democracy for councilman, in Olympia precinct has been endorsed by the meeting, leaving the next largest, (Chambers' prairie,) without a representative at all! For representative S. S. Ford, Sen., has been designated to supplant Mr. L. D. Durgin, in the southern portion of the county—Mr. A. W. Moore to supply the place of D. Shelton, Esq., on the north—Mr. T. W. Glasgow to represent all the Chambers prairie, the Yelm, the Tenalquot and the mouth of the Nisqually; Judge Yantis, the Whig nominee for the council, was looked upon as available, and transferred to their ticket, and Dr. Roundtree of Gray's Harbor, was selected to put on the "finishing touch" to the farcical performance.

According to the proceedings, "Mr. J.

W. Goodell was called upon to address the meeting, which call was complied with," but in a manner not at all satisfactory, inasmuch as he assured the meeting that he had pledged his word to support the whig nominees; and it might have been added that after the nominations were made, Judge Yantis was likewise called upon for an address which proved equally unfortunate in meeting the approbation of the convention and had a tendency to cool the ardor of those who called upon him.

The fact of the matter is, the demonstration was a complete and unqualified failure in every essential particular, and in the most favorable light in which it can be viewed, it could but be designated as a very respectable and intelligent little caucus, assembled to defeat the regular nominees and dictate candidates for the support of the people, with that object in view.

The representative ticket has been arranged with considerable shrewdness—heaviest in the centre—Messrs. Moore and Roundtree serving as ballast. But all the sharp-sighted cuteness displayed will fail to steady the already sinking craft, or rescue the fated parties from that shipwreck which on Monday next will be proclaimed from the ballot-box.

But the most unfortunate feature in the whole affair, is, that the nominations, (except those on the regular tickets), have been productive of more general dissatisfaction than either those of the whig or democratic parties. Six months hence, and those who have been foremost in seeking a disorganization of the democratic party will seriously regret the course they have pursued, and will refer to the matter but with shame and reluctance.

The prospect of the complete success of the democracy in this county, is infinitely more favorable now than at any time since the nominations were made, and if the party will but stand firmly by the side of the regular nominees, and vote the whole ticket, all coalitions and unnatural alliances with whiggery will be scattered to the four winds on Monday next.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—We have the pleasure this week of informing our readers that Mr. R. L. DOYLE has returned from San Francisco with a new press and excellent materials, with which it was contemplated to establish a new democratic press bearing the name of the "NORTH-WEST DEMOCRAT," and that it will be merged with the PIONEER, in its future publication, which will hereafter wear the name of "PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT"—the firm to be known as Berry, Doyle & Co.,—the editorial management to remain as heretofore.

The arrangement is permanent, and we trust will prove satisfactory to the democratic party of the Territory, and the people generally. We hope to be able next week, to present the paper in a new dress, enlarged and improved, and will hereafter be prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, all orders for book work and jobbing in all branches of the business. As the first political contest in the Territory will have terminated before our next issue, we hope to be able in the future to devote more time and attention to chronicling the development of the resources of the Territory, and faithfully and truthfully to assist in forwarding the interests of the whole people—town and country. The proceedings of the approaching legislature will be carefully compiled and given to the public, and in short, no time or attention will be spared to make the "Pioneer and Democrat" a welcome visitor, and fearless supporter of the party, and faithful exponent of the interests of the people of the Territory of Washington.

COL. WALLACE.—We are informed on whig authority that Col. Wallace, whig nominee for Congress in this Territory was elctoneering with a perfect "whereas" at the latest accounts, over in Portland, Oregon. If he could only succeed in uniting the "tender feet" with the whig party in that territory, and secure Judge Skinner's unbounded influence with the miners in the Rogue river district, it is thought that there might be some evidence left on record for history, to determine that he was once a candidate for delegate to congress—somewhere. This bold and "fillibustering" movement of Col. Wallace to secure his election "out of the record" throws the "one horse council" entirely into the shade, and is certainly taking an undue advantage of circumstances. The "committee" should see after him.

The Hudson Bay Company's steamer "Beaver" arrived at Olympia on Thursday of this week, three days from Victoria. She entered for Nisqually for a lot of cat-

OLYMPIA, Jan. 26, 1854.

MR. EDITOR.—It is thought necessary by some of my friends that I should reply through the medium of your paper to the charges that are in circulation in Olympia and elsewhere in the county in regard to myself. The charges are, so far as I have been able to ascertain, as follows: 1st. That I have through clandestine means procured a nomination on the union ticket, (being at the same time a regular democratic nominee.) 2d. That I am opposed to Olympia. 3d. That I voted for Columbia Lancaster in the Territorial convention. 4th. That I was in the whig convention held at Olympia, and heard Judge Strong assert that he did not fine a juror, and I did not contradict him. This last charge I am informed is extensively circulated in the county. But if it was my duty to have contradicted him, I presume I shall be pardoned for not having done so, when it is taken into consideration that I was at the Cowlitz Landing at the time, sixty miles distant. The third charge, that I voted for Columbia Lancaster, I have already publicly acknowledged, and in so doing I thought at the time, and still think, that I was doing the best I could for the party and Territory. In regard to the second charge, that I am opposed to Olympia, I am at a loss to conjecture upon what it is founded. From the best information I can get it seems to be founded on the inference of certain individuals that I am opposed to Olympia because I do not take the same means to build it up that they do. I have always endeavored to promote the prosperity of the town, and if any act of my life has had a different tendency or result, it has resulted differently from my wishes and intentions. The first charge, namely, that I sought the nomination on the union ticket, or used any means or efforts to get it, I utterly and wholly deny. I had no understanding with any man in the union convention of any kind whatever, and my nomination was without my connivance, request or expectation; and no man who was in the union convention, or elsewhere, will or can contradict me in this statement. D. R. BIGELOW.

GOV. STEVENS has just returned from an excursion down the Sound, and appears to be favorably impressed with the improvements and "go-aheadiveness" of the people belonging to our northern portion of the Territory. He has visited Vancouver's Island, and the Islands in the Canal de Arro, with a view of taking American ground, if necessary, in reference to the northern boundary of the United States dominions on the Pacific. A census of the numerical strength of the various Indian tribes along the Sound he thinks can be obtained with but little trouble, and with very considerable accurateness. A proposition for the purchase of their lands and the total extinguishment of the Indian title will be proposed to the government in due season, as it is confidently expected with a satisfactory result, and with an amicable and equitable understanding.

With regard to his reconnaissance in connection with fixing upon some favorable point for the depot of the Northern Pacific Railway, he is favorably impressed with the harbors presented by Steilacoom, Seattle and Bellingham Bay—either of which would secure every purpose for the object contemplated.

THE DEMOCRACY GENERALLY.—From every county in the Territory except Clark, (from which, for the past few weeks we have been isolated by an icy barrier,) the democracy have nominated regular tickets, and appear determined to elect the nominees. Lewis, Pierce, King, Island and Jefferson—all have thrown on the democratic harness, and will make a strong and we trust successful pull against the common enemy of the party. Jefferson has nominated Mr. W. T. Sayward for the council, and Island has confirmed the nomination and nominated the genuine old Col. Walter Crockett for representative. "Now by St. Paul the work goes bravely on."

SOMETHING NEW AND COMMENDABLE.—One of the most striking evidences of the improvement in the moral atmosphere of our salubrious town, is the organization of a "Sewing Circle" by the energetic ladies of the place. Unwilling that an embryo city, and a community so prosperous and flourishing in other respects, should any longer be destitute of a suitable building in which public worship might be conducted, we understand that the ladies have determined to take the matter in hand, and intend with the proceeds of their own work, (and such "material aid" as the "sterner sex" see fit to bestow,) to build a neat, and commodious church, for the accommodation of all who think proper to attend. A more commendable undertaking has not marked the annals of Olympia's vigorous growth and, like all other laudable enterprises having for their object the amelioration of the condition of mankind generally, this takes its rise in the warm and philanthropic bosoms of "the Fair." May complete success crown all their labors.

The Future of Turkey.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times has the following remarks on the French mission to the East:

For reasons not necessary to allude to more particularly, I am disposed to believe that the mission entrusted to General Baraguay d'Hilliers is not without a view to some more general object than is generally supposed. How he may conduct himself in it time only can tell; and, though his was not precisely the name that would have suggested itself to the public, yet I find that most people seem to have confidence in the judgment of Louis Napoleon, and his knowledge of men—at least, of his countrymen and they begin to believe that Baraguay d'Hilliers is the best man that could be chosen, simply because he has been chosen. Perhaps the most important part of the General's mission will begin when the quarrel with Russia shall have been arranged. If that arrangement be as all expect the revolutionary party desire, the mission of the new ambassador will be a noble one. Should he prove himself possessed of the prudence, and resolution requisite in the conduct of protracted and difficult negotiations, he will enter on a task which has reference to the future state of the Ottoman empire, rather than to its actual position. It is admitted by all who give themselves the trouble of thinking seriously on the anomalous condition of the Turkish empire, that matters cannot go on as they have hitherto done. The Western Governments cannot be called, on every occasion, to intervene for the protection of an unwieldy empire, which is unable to protect itself efficaciously from aggression. It is no more compatible with the dignity of Turkey as a power, that it should be so, than it is with the tranquility of Europe. Such a state of things has long called for a remedy, and the Western Governments think that the moment has arrived to apply it. Russia is a dangerous neighbor for Turkey; but it is only that the elements of danger exist in Turkey itself. If the Emperor of Russia puts forward pretensions for the protection of the Greek subjects of the Sultan, it is because there have existed wrongs which require to be redressed. The oppression and persecution of the Christian population may be exaggerated, as, no doubt, the tolerance of the Mussulman rulers, their meanness, and their equity, have also been. Reforms and improvements have unquestionably been effected, but they were mostly under the pressure of circumstances like the present; or they emanated from the greatness of character of a particular Sovereign, like the present Sultan, or the enlightenment of a few individuals raised to power by force of circumstances, like Mustapha Pacha and his colleagues, rather than from the nature of Turkish system of administration. They are more to be attributed to the persons who may bear the head of affairs, than as forming part and parcel of Turkish polity in its application to the Christians. The rule of the Sultan is not probably more oppressive to the Turks than that of the Czar to the Russians; but whatever benefits are derived from despotism must be shared alike by the Christian as well as the Mussulman subjects of the Porte. In order to keep a place among the nations of Europe, the social and political system of Turkey must be modified, and this modification is the essential condition of its political existence. The Koran must be gradually closed, and the harem gradually opened, so as to fit it for association with more civilized nations; it is the price that must be paid, the sacrifice that must be made, to place it on equality with Europe. But, such as Turkey is at present, all inequality between its population must be made to cease. Whatever yet exists oppressive or degrading to any denomination or class of its population must disappear. The Christian must be placed on the same footing as the Mussulman. No tax must be imposed on him, which his fellow subject, whose belief is in the Koran does not pay, and the amount must be regulated by his position as a subject of the Porte, and not solely by that of a follower of the Cross. Equal justice must be administered to all, and equal rights and privileges accorded; and it may be taken as pretty certain that, when no reasonable ground for complaint exists with the Greeks, it will be very difficult for the Emperor of Russia or any one else to assume the role of their protector; the occupation of redress of wrongs, hitherto so profitable to Russia, will have passed away.

The substantial reforms in the condition of the Christians of Turkey, which cannot be longer delayed without danger, will materially diminish the power of mischief of Russia, and will compel her, if she still entertain views of aggrandizement, to turn those views some other way. I believe that the mission of Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers is not foreign to the subject to which I have alluded. There is reason to believe that it forms the more important part of that mission, and that, whether war or peace be the result of the present crisis, it will not be lost sight of, but will be urged and insisted upon by him.

OPENING OF A FREE MASONS' HALL IN HONGKONG.—MASONS, which is an institution of very recent growth in China, has, after some difficulties, succeeded in planting itself firmly in the Celestial soil, and has reared a handsome temple, specially dedicated to the mysteries, rites, and open-handed and open-hearted hospitalities of the order. The completion of this most auspicious omen of the firm establishment of the Craft in Eastern land, was duly celebrated by a banquet of the brethren in Hongkong on the 13th October last.

There are three things you should never take—a cold, a lady's character, or your neighbor's umbrella.

DROWNED.—By a letter received from Mr. Wm. B. Wilton, of Steilacoom, we learn that there is but little doubt but that Capt. Wm. Rowland, who formerly resided about five miles below this place, was drowned about six miles below Steilacoom, some two weeks ago by the upsetting of a whale boat, in which himself and an Indian had started from Bellingham Bay for this place. The Indian escaped by swimming ashore, but Capt. R. clung to the boat in the hope of saving it, and perished before aid could reach him, after his perilous situation was made known. Every effort was made by Mr. Wilton, and others, to relieve Capt. R., but without avail.

CAPT. McCLELLAN returned to Olympia during the present week, from a reconnaissance of the Snoqualmie Pass in the Cascade mountains. We have not ascertained whether or not the excursion and examination was attended with a satisfactory result.

THE MAILS!—All communication with Oregon has been closed by the ice in the Columbia and Cowlitz rivers. No mail at all last week, and the beautiful, sweet-scented Steamship Company brought no mail on the last trip of the Columbia, but more on that subject next week.

COAL ON THE PACIFIC.—Mr. Bonham, of San Francisco, has been over in Washington Territory examining the coal mines. To him we are indebted for the information contained below. In Bellingham bay, Mr. Bonham informed us, there is a mine of six to ten feet in depth, with a dip of forty-five degrees. The vein is of solid coal, with the exception of two strata of clay, one of four, the other of five inches. These, it is thought, will disappear as the mines are sunk below. The vein juts upon the lay, running off from the shore in a north-easterly direction. The bed of the coal is forty feet above high water mark. Preparation is being made to develop these mines at once. Over one hundred tons of this coal has been placed in the San Francisco market, and it commanded within \$1 of the highest market price.

This mine is situated within one-fourth of a mile of deep water, and a day and a half's sail of the outward mouth of the straits.—Oregon Spectator.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

W. & C. E. WILLIAMS.
Olympia, Jan. 28, 1853.

A well supplied market, made accessible by good winter roads, has induced a fair amount of business during the week and, in addition to the growing local requirements of our improving town, we notice a satisfactory amount of goods being forwarded to the interior, and for dispersion along the shores the Sound.

We should perhaps qualify our observation in reference to a fully supplied market by particularizing a few articles in which it is deficient.—Boots and shoes of seasonable styles we must order scarce, though in view of the large orders which have gone forward, we look soon for renewed supplies. The lateness and severity of the season has made it difficult for our markets to maintain their usual supply of vegetables and fresh provisions, and we hear of extensive injury to potatoes having been done by the late severe frosts.

Butt. fresh pr lb.	14 1/2	Sugar, bro. pr lb.	14
Mutton, "	25 3/4	" white crush. "	25
Pork, fresh & salt 20x25	Coffee, per lb.	25	
New Park, pr lb.	87	Tea, "	75 1/2
Clear "	80	Beans, Chile, per lb.	40
" Bacon, pr lb.	30	" white amer. "	12 1/2
" "	30	" Rice, Carolina, "	12 1/2
" Shoulders, "	25	" Dried Apples, "	18
" Fatback, "	12 1/2	" Peaches, "	18
" Coddish, "	12 1/2	" Soap, per lb.	14
" Mackerel, per hf bbl	215	" Starch, "	37 1/2
" Butter, "	75	" Candles, mould, "	none
" Lard, "	80	" Admen, "	75
" Cheese, "	23 3/4	" Spices, "	none
" Flour, per 100 lbs	4 90	" Sperm, per lb.	50 7/8
" " "	10 00	" Saleratus, "	25
" Corn Meal, per lb	9	" Pepper, "	37 1/2
" Salt, per lb.	5	" Molasses, per gal	62
" " coarse "	5	" Syrup, "	75 1/2
" Potatoes, per bush.	2 00	" Vinegar, "	75
" Onions, "	4 00	" Brandy, "	2 50
" Beets, "	3 00	" Whiskey, "	1 50
" Eggs, per doz	1 00	" Gin, "	none
" Yellow, per lb.	15	" Port Wine, "	2 50
" Lined oil, per gal.	2 00	" Blankets, per pr	7 50
" Sperm oil, "	2 50	" Sheetg., 4-4 pr yd	14 1/2
" Turpentine, "	5 00	" Drillings, per yd	14 1/2
" White Lead, pr lb	16	" Hickory Shirts, "	1 00
" Malt, per keg.	12 00	" Axes, "	1 50
" Win. Glass, per bx	7 00	" Hewing axes, "	6 00

Store at Tumwater.
J. & C. E. WILLIAMS have just opened at the 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, 41.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM the subscriber whilst on a visit to Olympia, about the 25th December last, a large white horse with grey mane and tail, six or seven years of age—the tail rather short, and a very hard trotter. No brands or marks at the time said horse was lost. Any person giving any information, if strayed, where he 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.

PARKER & COLTER,
—ON THE CASH SYSTEM—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

"Fillibuster" Ticket.
FOR THURSTON COUNTY.
FOR COUNCILMEN,
D. R. BIGELOW,
B. F. YANTIS.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
A. W. MOORE,
T. W. GLASGOW,
S. S. FORD, Sr.,
JAS. H. ROUNDTREE.

NOTICE is hereby given not to trespass upon the claim formerly occupied as a MISSIONARY STATION, on Whiby's Island adjoining Ma Eley's claim.
Nov. 29th '53.

NEW ARRIVAL!
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
Cheap as the Cheapest!

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. RUFFLEDGE.
Olympia, Jan. 21st 1853.

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 houses on said lands, I take this method to notify all whom it may concern of the boundaries of the tract of land claimed by said Company, to wit:

The boundary line commences at the N. W. corner of the claim, from a stake in the ground near high water mark, on the shore of Puget's Sound, and within ascertained distances and bearings of certain fir trees in its neighborhood, said stake is about one and a third miles N. by E. of the entrance of Steilacoom creek, and about half a mile S. of W. B. Bolton's house. The boundary line runs thence in an easterly direction, although zigzag more or less as all the lines do, about four miles to a stake at the N. W. corner of Paleiah swamp, including the round plain N. of Steilacoom creek, as well as Paleiah prairie, and swamp; thence about S. E. by E. one and a quarter miles; thence in a general course of S. E. four 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 Nisqually river, fourteen and a half miles; thence in a north westerly direction following for most of the course, the meanderings 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, as its farms, lands or otherwise as property, on the fifteenth day of June, 1846, and for a long time previously, of the tract of land comprised within the above described boundary lines. I hereby give notice that all persons who settle within said boundaries are trespassers under the following clause of the fourth article of the Treaty made and concluded between Great Britain and the United States, June 15th, 1846, to wit: "The 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. F. TOLMIE,
19 3t Ag't Puget's Sound Agricultural Co., Nisqually.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
ALL persons interested will take notice that WILLIAM B. BOLTON and PETER S. WILSON, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1853, sued out a writ of attachment from the United States District Court in and for Pierce county, in the Territory of Washington, against H. H. McCLELLAN for the sum of two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty cents, together with interest and costs of suit; which writ has been served and returned.
J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.
Dated at office, this 20th January, 1854-6w.

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—150 quarter sacks, sweet and good, Clear Bacon—the very best.
S. I Sugar No. 1—crush'd and powder'd sugars
Adamantine Candles.
Syrup in kegs, genuine Sugar House, Molasses in half bbls—Chili beans.
Corn Meal—fine and coarse rock salt.
Horn and shoulders, sugar cured, Canned Beef and Mess pork in bbls.
Mackerel No 1 in half bbls.
Butter, Raisins, Dried Currants, Soap, English and American, Saleratus, Pickles, Sardines, Liqueurs, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. &c.
J. & C. E. WILLIAMS.
Olympia Jan 6. 4t

Store at Tumwater.
J. & C. E. WILLIAMS have just opened at the 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, 41.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM the subscriber whilst on a visit to Olympia, about the 25th December last, a large white horse with grey mane and tail, six or seven years of age—the tail rather short, and a very hard trotter. No brands or marks at the time said horse was lost. Any person giving any information, if strayed, where he 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.

PARKER & COLTER,
—ON THE CASH SYSTEM—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

"Fillibuster" Ticket.
FOR THURSTON COUNTY.
FOR COUNCILMEN,
D. R. BIGELOW,
B. F. YANTIS.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
A. W. MOORE,
T. W. GLASGOW,
S. S. FORD, Sr.,
JAS. H. ROUNDTREE.

NOTICE is hereby given not to trespass upon the claim formerly occupied as a MISSIONARY STATION, on Whiby's Island adjoining Ma Eley's claim.
Nov. 29th '53.

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.
DRY GOODS
Of every variety and quality, in cases and snags Dry Goods and Clothing.
Heavy beaver and broadcloth overcoats, frock and sack dresses—fancy casimere and business coats monkey jackets—cloth, casimere, silk and satin vests—satin, 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, linseys, alpacaes, mus de laines, shirting and sheeting, ticking, red and white flannel, casimere, velvets, mouslins, tape, lace, linen and cotton thread, silk, twist, &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
for gents, ladies, boys and misses, children and babies, heavy and fine.
Hats and Caps.
Moleskin, 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 hard ware, 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 Steilacoom City.
Steilacoom 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. 14f

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 survey. He is also prepared with blanks from the Surveyor's or General's office, and will fill out the settler's notifications in accordance with the act of last Congress.
J. W. GOODELL,
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.

Philip Keach, 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 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.

Frederic Rabjohns, District Court, Pierce County.
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.

Resolution!
THE co-partnership existing under the name and style of Parker, Colter & Co. expires this day by limitation. All those indebted to the above firm will please call and settle their accounts as soon as possible. All persons having claims on the above firm, must present them for payment before the first of February, 1854.
The business of the above firm will be settled by
PARKER & COLTER.
Olympia, January 3d, 1854.

Co-partnership.
THE undersigned have entered into partnership, and will continue the business under the name of Parker & Colter.
HENRY V. COLTER. JOHN G. PARKER, JR.
January 13th, 1854.

600 BUSHELS POTATOES.—For sale by G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Jan. 12, '54. 19 2m

Watches! Watches!!
C. TURNER would inform the public that he has opened a shop in Olympia, and is now prepared to REPAIR WATCHES & JEWELRY in a neat and workmanlike manner, and on short notice. All work warranted.
November 12, '53. 10-1f

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."
October 1, 1853. LEWIS ENSIGN, 41f.

MANSION HOUSE.
MR. F. KENNEDY having located himself in the large and commodious frame house on Fourth street, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His table will be loaded at all times with the best 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. 17, 1853. F. KENNEDY.
Also, a first rate TWO HORSE WAGON for sale at the Mansion House.

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

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

MEDICINE.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office at present over the Store of Bettman & Brand.
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 25th, 1853. 42 1y

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

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 benches shown on hand. Turning done with neatness and dispatch, by
D. C. BEATY.
Olympia, July 23, 1853. 1y

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

SAYWARD'S LINE
OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship "Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman," and schooner "William" will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco.—All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.
July 30, 1853. 471y

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
Architects and Builders,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method of informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish material for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "any time."
Terms—Cash.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 101f

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!
JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquin, a large and splendid assortment of PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, HARD WARE, HOLLOW WARE, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, PLOWS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.
Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japanned Tin-ware.
We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business.
GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Olympia, Nov. 3, 1853. 91f

NEW STORE.
LATELY received and for sale cheap, a large assortment of Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery Ware, DRY GOODS, LADIES "FIXINGS," Ready-Made Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES, and a large assortment of things too tedious to mention.
M. LOUISON & COS.
M. LOUISON, I. LIGHTNER, S. ROSENAU.
Olympia, Nov. 26, 1853. 121f

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 M, to be paid in lumber at \$29 per thousand. Application to be made immediately at his mill on the Puyallup Dr.
N. DELIN.
Jan. 20, 1853.

LOOK HERE!
FOR BARGAINS!

JUST RECEIVED Ex Brig Cyrus and bark Leonora, a large supply of choice Goods, consisting in part of
GROCERIES,
Such as Flour, Pork, Coffee, Tea, Sugar; Beans, ice, Dried Apples, Molasses; No. 1 Syrup, Butter, Lard, &c. &c.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING!
Cloth frock and over Coats, Monkey Jackets; Cloth and Satin Vests; Sateen and Cassimer Pants; Red, Gray and Blue Flannel Shirts; White, Calico, Hickory and Jenny Lind Shirts; Flannel and Cotton Drawers; Calicoes and Fancy Prints, Linsey, Alpacaes; Red Flannel, Shirting, Drilling and Ticking; A good assortment of
BOOTS AND LADIES' SHOES,
Brush and Kosuth Hats; Volins; Harness, Leather; Chopping and Broad Axes; Knives and Forks; Carpenter's Tools; Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention, constantly kept on hand and for sale in Olympia at the store of
BETTMAN & BRAND.
Nov. 12, '53. 101f

JUST ARRIVED
EX "LEONORA" a full and desirable assortment of merchandise, consisting of
Flour, Pork, Hams, Goshen Butter, Cheese, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Starch, Malaga Raisins, Corn-meal, Pilot Bread, Layer Muscatel Raisins, &c.
WINES & LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS,
Champagne Cider, London Ale and Porter Tobacco and Pipes—Powder Shot, and Lead Single and double barreled Guns,—Clothing,—Boots & Shoes—Ladies clothing, boots, shoes and hosiery,—Hickory, fancy colored and fine white shirts.
House doors, in and outside—Window Shades, and Glass, assorted sizes, from 8 by 10 to 10 by 14.—Door locks and latches, butts and screws, Padlocks, Lamps, Nails, cooking stoves and utensils, camp kettles.
Glass ware Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Persian and Wood Hats, caps,—Paints, oils and Turpentine, Paint brushes and tools, &c. &c., the whole of which will be sold wholesale or retail cheaper than can be obtained in Washington Territory, at the store of the Leonora Co.
CHAS. C. TERRY, Agent.
Alki, Nov. 2, 1853. 21f

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
No. 64, Battery Street, corner of Halleck, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Gas Mills, SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE, Horse-Powers; Carpenters' Tools; Tinman's Tools and Machines; Together with a full and well assorted stock of Goods in the hardware line.
On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Pater, Plattsville, Illinois.
San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 511f

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and Parties furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
HURD & KISER.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

THE PUGET MILL CO.,
At Port Gamble, Hood's Canal, W. T., AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
ARE now erecting, at Port Gamble, a steam gang and single saw mill, and will soon be prepared to manufacture lumber of every description, including planed and grooved boards, to order; will contract for dimension framing timber of any kind.
Their boilers and machinery have just arrived from Boston direct, in their schooner L. P. Foster, the first of a line of packets to run between Port Gamble and San Francisco, via Port Townsend, which will include the fast sailing schooners Kaluna, J. B. Brown, Cynosure, and Julius Pringle. Their clipper brig Boston will run to the Sandwich Islands.
For freight, passage or other business, apply to J. P. KELLER, Agent, Port Gamble, or A. J. POPE, California Street Wharf, San Francisco, California.
Sept. 17, 1853. 21f

CARTER & PAGETT,
DEALERS IN
Produce, Merchandise,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
COWLITZ LANDING, W. T.
Also, proprietors of the
Cowlitz Hotel,
where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.
Dec. 3d, 1853. 10.

BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
Washington Territory.
Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order.
Olympia, December 17th, 1853. 15

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

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

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to REPAIR ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's. Third Door below the Columbian Hotel.
April 23, 1853. 3 1y

Bounty Land & General Agency
CHAS. C. TUCKER, Washington, D. C.
WILL give prompt attention to **Bounty Land Claims** for service in all the wars in which the United States have been engaged, and in the Texas Revolution of 1836; also to claims for Pensions, Supplies, Lost property, arrears of pay, extra pay, and to any business requiring an Agent or Attorney at Washington City.
Extra pay obtained for services in the Mexican War, also for services in the Pacific Squadron or Revenue service on the coast of California, from 1846 to 1850. Ad dress
CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

LAW NOTICE.
E. HAMILTON and BENJ. STARK have formed a partnership in the practice of Law, in Oregon and Washington Territories. Their acquaintance and correspondence with San Francisco, New York and Washington, enable them to attend to any professional business requiring a distant agency.
Contested land claims, will be attended to, before the Surveyor General; the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Courts. The residences of one of the District Judges being at Portland, cases in admiralty will be insured prompt and convenient proceedings.
Portland, Dec. 3, 53. 51f

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

Attention!
ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned are requested to call at Johnson's Point forthwith and settle with Mr. Chas. E. Weed, who is my only and sole authorized agent.
JAMES R. JOHNSON.
November 2, '53. 01f

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 5, 1 53. 91f

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE public are cautioned against trading or negotiating with J. 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.

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whose business location is in Boston, Mass., holds a donation of six hundred and forty acres of land at each of its several mission stations in Washington and Oregon territories, viz: one in the Cayuse country, one in the Nez Perces country, and one in the Spokane country, under the law organizing the Territory of Oregon, and referred 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. F. M.
19 3w

J. B. WEIR,
PROVISION MERCHANT,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
FIRKINS Choice Orange County BUTTER.
300 cases refined LARD in 10 and 50 lb. tins.
100 Bbls Leaf Lard, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c.
J. B. WEIR,
19 1m 48 Front street, San Francisco.

SIMPSON P. MOSES, ELWOOD EVANS,
MOSES & EVANS,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
AND
Doctors in Surgery,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
August 13, 1853. 40 4t

Columbian Hotel.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE travelling public will find at this house tables as well furnished and as good accommodations as any in the country.
N. J. OWEN, Proprietor.
December 3, 1853. 181f

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP,
First Street, opposite the California House, PORTLAND, OREGON.
Turnbul, Monastros Davis,
ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description.
Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to.
April 9, 1853.—311f

POLITICAL.

Being entirely blind hand in the presentation of political intelligence, we present the following synopsis of the result of the elections of last fall as a matter which may be important for future reference.

Owing to the division in the Democratic party, New York has gone for the Whigs. The Senate stands 22 Whigs, 6 hard, 2 soft, 2 doubtful. The House stands 82 Whigs, 22 hard, 22 soft, 2 Free Soil.

MASSACHUSETTS has followed suit, the result for Governor being as follows: Washburn, Whig, 57,682; Bishop, Democrat, 32,676; Wilson, Free Soil, 28,459; Wales, Democrat, 5,166.

VERMONT.—After nine ballottings in the Legislature of this State, Judge Kellogg, Dem., is the successful candidate for the United States Senate.

OHIO.—Col. Wm. Medill is elected Governor of Ohio, almost by acclamation. The corrected list of the Legislature shows the following: SENATE.—Democrats, 26; Whigs, 7; Free Soil, 2.

HOUSE.—Democrats, 70; Whigs, 17; Fusionists and free soil, 9. All the State officers have been elected by tremendous majorities.

NEW JERSEY.—The following is the result for Governor. (R. M. Price was formerly of California.) GOVERNOR.—Price, Dem., 38,312; Haywood, Whig, 34,530.

LOUISIANA.—At the recent election in Louisiana, Dunbar, Dem., was elected from the 1st Congressional District, by 1864 majority; T. G. Hunt, Whig, from the 2d District, by 1199 majority.

MISSISSIPPI.—The whole democratic State ticket is elected by over 6,000 majority. All the democratic Congressmen are also elected. The anti-Foot majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, will be over twenty-five.

ALABAMA SENATORS.—A dispatch received on Saturday, by a gentleman in Washington, states that Gov. Benjamin Fitzpatrick and C. C. Clay, Jr., Esq., have been elected Senators to congress from Alabama. They are both Democrats.

THE Isthmus of Suez. We find in one of the French newspapers the following details on this part of Africa, which is now so ambitiously looked for by the English Government:

From Cairo to Suez there is about thirty hours of travel: camels take from two to three days to travel it; merchandise wagons one day, and the horse post a little less.

Cairo and Suez communicate by a high road kept in good order. The India mail takes this route; sixteen stations have been established for it, to change horses. These stations are all square buildings, of a single story, with a courtyard in the center.

The desert begins at the gates of Cairo. After once entering it, no verdure is met except a miserable herb, which serves as pasture to the camels as they pass, and two or three solitary trees. One of the latter, an old and large sycamore, at about midway, is the object of great veneration among the Bedouins.

All the pilgrims of Mecca suspend these some portions of their wardrobe to obtain a prosperous voyage. In Egypt a number of these trees is met, to which the people attribute a marvellous virtue. It is the tree under whose shade it is said Joseph and Mary reposed: it is the same as that of the Island of Rhodes, not far from Cairo, which has the property of removing barrenness from women.

watches in the gloom the tired camels. When one traverses this sea of sand, the imagination, excited by the heat of the day and the profound calm of the night, is pleased in evoking strange forms; thus, to me, a chateau appeared to rise from the midst of the sand, its windows resplendent with fantastic light.

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

OREGON TERRITORY: 12700 From Astoria, by Cathlamet, Oak Point, Rainier, St. Helen's, Columbia City, and Saville's Island, to Portland, 120 miles and back, once a week.

12701 From Astoria, by Hillsboro', Tualatin North Yamhill, Hampton's, NeSmith's Mills, King's Valley, Calapoia, and Yoncalla, to Shasta, (Cal.), 650 miles and back once in two weeks.

12702 From Rainier, by mouth of Cowlitz, Monticello, and Cowlitz Farm, to Olympia, 75 miles and back, once a week.

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

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

12705 From Columbia City, by Washougal, to Cascade, 50 miles and back, once a week. Leave Columbia City every Tuesday at 7 a m. Arrive at Cascade next day by 11 a m. Leave Cascade every Thursday at 7 a m. Arrive at Columbia City by 11 a m next day.

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

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

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, Rickel's, and Lafayette's Store, to Marysville, 100 miles and back, once a week. Leave Portland every Tuesday at 9 a m. Arrive at Marysville Thursday by 4 p m. Leave Marysville every Friday at 7 a m. Arrive at Portland Monday by 3 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. 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 other Wednesday at 3 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, 150 miles and back, once a week. Leave Oregon City every Monday at 6 a m. Arrive at Marysville next Wednesday by 6 p m. Leave Marysville every Monday at 6 a m. Arrive at Oregon City next Wednesday by 12 m.

12714 From Linn City, by Mountylvania, to Hillsboro', 22 miles and back, once a week. Leave Linn City every Saturday at 6 a m. Arrive at Hillsboro' by 12 m. Leave Hillsboro' every Saturday at 2 p m. Arrive at Linn City by 8 p m.

12715 From Lafayette, by Dayton, Spring Valley, Rickel's, and Luckemute, to Marysville, 55 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 Santiam City Central, Washington, Calapoia, Lot Shaw's Mills, Eugene, Willamette Forks, Skinner's, and Spencer's Butte, to Pleasant Hill, 100 miles and back, once a week. Leave Salem every Wednesday at 6 a m. Arrive at Pleasant Hill next Saturday by 6 p m. Leave Pleasant Hill every Wednesday at 6 a m. Arrive at Salem next Saturday by 6 p m.

12717 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 by 6 p m. Arrive at Marysville next day by 6 p m.

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

12722 From Yoncalla, by Elkton, Mouth of Umpqua, 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 every other Monday at 6 a m. Arrive at Umpqua City every other Monday at 6 a m. Arrive at Yoncalla by 6 p m next day.

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 respective terms: Chenook, from Astoria, 6 miles, once a week; Clackamas, from Oregon City, 9 miles, once a week; Lexington, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week; Pacific City, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week; Parkersville, from Fairfield, 8 miles, once a week; Port Townsend, from Olympia, — miles, once a week; Port Townsend, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week; Salk 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) (here write the name or names in full) hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. —, from — to —, as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals for the same, dated October 13, 1853, requires, in the time stated in the schedules contained in said advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: (Here state how it is to be conveyed,) for the annual sum of (here write out the sum in words at full length.) Dated (Signed)

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS. Embracing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper. 1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office when not otherwise specified, for sorting 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 unavailability 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 steamboat on a route.

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

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

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

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

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

11. A bid received after time, viz. 9 a. m. of the 3d April, 1854, or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

12. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for by the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an inaccessible office, or one not on the stage or railroad, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different times of arrival and departure, provided no more running time is asked, and no mail connexion prejudiced. He may ask additional running time for the trip, during a specified number of days, in seasons of very bad roads, but beyond those 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, whose 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, superintending "Mail Proposals" in the State of —. It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guaranty certified (see form) 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 mode of transportation than may be necessary for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation. "The lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance inadequate to the due celerity, certainty, and security of the mails, it will not be accepted."

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contract 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 at the Department must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or a judge, or clerk of a court of record. JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General. Post Office Department, Oct. 18, 1853.

STORY & REDINGTON, DROGGETS. DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, O. T., Dec. 3, 1859. 13 6m.

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

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

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

I. N. EBEL, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office at the CUSTOM HOUSE. September 30 '53. n4if.

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

H. C. MOSELEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Steilacoom, Pierce county, Washington Territory. July 2, 1853. 1f

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH, MERCHANT, STEILACOON, Washington Territory. October, 1853. n5 if.

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

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, 1852. 3if

ALLAN, LOWE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 132 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Allan, McKinty & 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 Sansone, San Francisco, California. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

G. H. GERRISH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PICKLED FISH, SQUARE TIMBER, FILES, &c., New Dungeness, Washington Territory. Emigrants intending to locate at New Dungeness will do well to call at their store where every information will be given them. May 14, 1852. 30if

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 Washington Hotel. A. J. BALDWIN. Olympia, Oct. 22, 1853. 1f

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

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

H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c. Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods. July 23, 1853—46ly

PUGET MILL CO., AT PORT GAMBLE, HOOD'S CANAL, HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from Boston, by their packet Sch. "L. P. Foster," Flour, Pork, Corn Meal, Beef, Hams, sugar, Pickles, Tea, coffee, Canned Goods, Ship chandlery, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Wooden-ware, Brooms, Tin-ware, Nails, Glass, Doors, Windows, &c., Agricultural Implements, Carpenters' Tools, Ready-made clothing. One new Surf Boat, and small anchors. Port Gamble, Se pt. 4, 1853. 2if

Steilacoom Ship Yard BOLTON & WILSON, SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS, STEILACOON, PUGET SOUND. VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery, &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be dispatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited. Steilacoom, Aug. 6, 1853. 3m45

CHEAP STORE! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL! THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c. All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest." Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases. "A word to the wise is sufficient." G. A. BARNES, Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852 1y1

"Time is Money!" I HAVE made arrangements with Parker Colter & Co's Express to forward watches and jewelry to be repaired. Persons in Washington Territory desirous of having their watches and jewelry repaired, can now have their watches repaired by leaving them at P. C. & Co's Express office. They will be returned as early as possible. G. COLLIER ROBBINS, Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1853. 1f

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

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F. A. CARLKE. Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 45if

Lightering DONE BY THE SUBSCRIBER at Steilacoom, upon the most reasonable terms. Always on hand to execute orders with promptness and dispatch. LEMUEL BILLS, Steilacoom, Aug. 11, 1853. 50if

New Blacksmith Shop. THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Steilacoom city and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in the Blacksmithing line lower than at any other establishment on Puget Sound. All orders from a distance executed with neatness and dispatch. Plows, Mill Irons, &c., of a superior quality may be obtained upon short notice and at a very reasonable rate. Shop, corner of Second and Columbia streets, S. F. LAKENS, Steilacoom city, Sept. 5, 1853. 2if

W. T. SAYWARD HAS ESTABLISHED himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, AND DRY GOODS, to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices possible. And having a very large Launch, clipped built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound. Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47ly

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL! H. L. YESLER & Co. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber. H. L. YESLER & Co. Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1if

E. D. WARBASS, DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, COWLITZ FARM, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 1f