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For the Washington Pioneer.

Education—No. 7.

MORAL EDUCATION takes place during the age of infancy and childhood, before the business of the professional teacher begins. Many persons will at first be inclined to deny this, or endeavor to escape from admitting its necessary consequences; but we believe that no truth within the range of probable science can be more conclusively established, and if so, it is worse than folly to shut our eyes to the vitally important deductions which flow from it.

In speaking of the moral education of infants we mean simply the formation of habits and character, excluding all notions of responsibility.

Morality, strictly speaking, implies intelligent relation with other beings, and consequently is not attribute of infancy. The habits of infants result partly from their original physical and mental constitution; and partly from the influence of external circumstances.

It is a question that has been debated by many writers, whether the peculiarities of character which distinguish each individual man from all other men, are not wholly the creatures of circumstances considered in the widest sense; but as might have been expected from the nature of the subject, no decisive conclusion has yet been, or probably ever will be arrived at. Nor is it at all necessary for practical purposes that we should range ourselves on either side in this debate; it is sufficient for us that by universal consent the power of education is admitted to be almost unbounded. Whether or no there are some intrinsic or essential qualities of the soul which remain beyond the sphere of such influence, is a point that we may safely leave undetermined until our means for forming a judgment respecting it become somewhat more adequate than they are at present.

We assume then, that at least the human being possesses certain powers and propensities, to the development and direction of which the effect of education is confined. It cannot be denied, however, that during infancy these qualities are feeble, and therefore easily take their tone and character from external circumstances: for in what other manner can we account for the wide diversities of NATIONAL habits which are manifested in the earliest years of existence? We will not adduce the diversities observable among individuals of the same nation, which being of a less marked and striking kind, may to some extent be referred to the supposed original idiosyncrasy of each individual, although we are far from thinking that this affords a sufficient explanation of the phenomenon. But in confirmation of the position which we are here principally concerned in establishing—namely: that whatever influence education exerts on character is exerted and produced its chief effects during infancy. We may appeal to the experience of parents, and ask them whether the character of children is not soon formed; whether their will does not quickly take a determinate direction; and all their subsequent efforts do not merely repress and modify their characters without essentially changing them.

It follows, therefore, that the moral education of the young belongs chiefly to parents, and is the result of domestic training. What that training ought to be it is no part of our present purpose to consider; but it is obvious how great an error is committed by those parents (unfortunately too numerous), who neglect the formation of the habits of their children, seeming to think it quite unimportant how they are reared, provided their health be good, and they "thrive well," and trusting to the teacher afterwards to correct whatever bad habits may thus be referred to grow up, overlook this part of their duty, or abandon it to the ignorance and carelessness of hirelings. Nor is the injustice of this course to the teacher of less magnitude; he is expected, with his slender opportunities and public means, to undo what has been the work of years—the result of innumerable agencies acting upon the impressible infant during every moment of every day of its existence; but in the majority of cases the teacher and the child are brought into contact during a limited time only, and for specific purposes, so that opportunities for the display to the teacher of the child's real moral nature rarely occur, and when they do, what means are at his command for correcting them? Simply the expression of his opinion that it is wrong, which offends the pupil's love of approbation, and may thus, in some cases, act as a temporary check upon the habit; and perhaps the infliction of some punishment, the tendency of which is, generally, not to eradicate the habit, but to make the child endeavor to conceal it more carefully.

We believe that the experience of most persons will bear us out in asserting that it is comparatively seldom that the efforts of teachers to correct the bad habits of their pupils are really successful; nor do we see how it can be otherwise. He may do much, no doubt, to confirm good habits, and it is, of course, his duty to overlook no instance of contrary ones that come to his knowledge; and even the abstract inculcation of morality, though we fear it rarely has much abiding influence on children, should not be neglected by him; here and there a seed may fall upon good ground, and bring forth abundantly. How important then is it that the mother herself be well educated and prepared for her duty.—The present artificial system of female education unfits rather than prepares them for the task which nature has so clearly assigned to them. Gentleness, placid firmness, evenness of temper, watchfulness, tenderness, and that kind discretion, which is usually called good sense, are the characteristics of an educated and educating mother. And surely these are the qualifications which are best adapted to check the feverish and violent, to encourage the idle and timid, and above all, to give an example of what is virtuous and rational to those little beings, whose future happiness depends so much on a mother's care and discretion.—The first six years in the lives of children demand as much or more watchfulness on the part of their guardians, as any other period of their youth, yet it is generally believed that if they be carefully fed, clothed, washed, and taught to read, or rather made to stammer over a book, the duties towards them are perfectly fulfilled. If they should become wild and unmanageable—and this is a general case—they are sent to school to be corrected, because little master or miss cannot longer be controlled at home. At school, as elsewhere, the influence of a bad example is as powerful as that of a good one; and unless unremitting vigilance be exercised, the innocent minded will be corrupted by their associates.

Fears of personal chastisement or severe punishment produces habits of deceit, and those are the most honored who are most successful in deceiving their teachers. What will be their struggles, when at a ripe age they perceive and would correct their errors? How much more severe are the pangs they will then suffer than the rational preventions and restraints of childhood would have inflicted?

The evil above alluded to—the danger of corrupt association—is difficult to remedy in large and mixed schools; the duty of the educator clearly is, to struggle, in a friendly spirit with the bad, and snatch, if possible, one brand from the burning. But we have great faith in the power and efficacy of good example in well conducted schools, in which

the masters are such as we attempted to describe in the early part of these communications, and where they are in sufficient number, all animated by the same spirit—not one to a hundred pupils, as in some of our common schools. These should be the companions and guardians of the pupils at all times, in the class rooms and the playground, and thus by the prevention of evil, and the pre-eminence of good, the danger will disappear.

There is an old adage—"evil communications corrupt good morals,"—but there is a wiser and a better one—"good communications correct bad morals."

To return to our subject. Mothers must learn that their parental duties have not ceased when the personal comforts of their children are provided for; that it is on their example, their attention, their firmness that much of the moral worth of their offspring depends.

The nursery, the school room, the world, are alike the scenes of evil passions, restrained or encouraged, corrected or triumphant; but in the first there is a presiding power, which will retain or lose its influence in the subsequent scenes, according as it is well or ill employed in the first and opening stage—a power which will be silently but deeply acknowledged, remembered and revered in after years, when its worth can be appreciated, and its effects manifested. This power is possessed by every sensible, judicious and affectionate mother, and let her deem it as one of her highest privileges that to her is confided the happiness of implanting those seeds of virtue and morality, upon the culture and growth of which will depend the future welfare of her children. The educator who receives under his charge the children of such a mother undertakes, indeed, a "delightful task."

BERNARD CORNELIUS.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, 1853.

The Practical Preacher.

A number of years ago, PARSON B—preached in a town in the interior of this State. A sound theologian was PARSON B., as a published volume of his sermons evinces, but like many other clergymen of the past generation, he was too much given to preaching "doctrinal sermons," to the exclusion of practical themes, at least so thought one of his parishioners, MR. C.

"MR. B." said he, one day, to the clergymen, "we know all about the doctrines by this time. Why don't you sometimes preach us a real practical discourse?"

"Oh, very well. If you wish it, I will do so. Next Sunday I will preach a practical sermon."

Sunday morning came; and an unusually large audience, attracted by the report of the promised novelty, were in attendance. The preliminary services were performed, and the parson announced his text. After "opening his subject," he said he should make a practical application to his hearers. He then commenced at the head of the aisle, calling each member of the congregation by name, and pointing out his special faults. One was a little inclined to indulge in creature comfort; another was a terrible man at a bargain, and so on.

While in mid-volley, the door of the church opened, and doctor S. entered.

"There," went on the parson, "there is doctor S. coming in the middle of the service, just as usual, and disturbing the congregation. He does it just to make people believe that he has so large a practice that he can't get time to come to church in season, but it is not so—he hasn't been called to visit a patient on Sunday morning for three months."

Thus went on the worthy clergyman.—At last he came to MR. C. who had requested a practical sermon.

"And now," said he, "there's MR. C., he's a merchant, and what does he do?"

"—Why, he stays at home on Sunday afternoon, and writes business letters. If he gets a lot of goods up from New York on Saturday night, he goes to his store, and marks them on Sunday, so as to have them for sale on Monday morning. That's how he keeps the Sabbath; and he isn't satisfied with doctrinal sermons, he wants practical ones."

At the conclusion of the service, the parson walked up to MR. C., asked him how he liked the "practical sermon?"

"MR. B.—" was the reply, preach just what you please after this. I'll never attempt to direct you again."

Navigation of the Pacific Ocean.

From the San Francisco Commercial Advertiser.

The settlement of the California coast and its attendant effects upon the commerce of the whole Pacific, has set at work all the great scientific societies of the world in devising means for securing to each maritime nation some share of the vast commerce thus thrown open to mankind. In Berlin, London, Paris, and among the famous Northmen, whose ancient navigators have formed themes for the historian and the poet, all have bent their energies in some measure to the importance of sharing in the great trade of the Pacific. The United States have not been behind in this movement, and we have already an Exploring Expedition sent by Government to make surveys and form charts of the North Pacific, for the benefit of our increasing whaling interests, and the secure sailing of the steam lines about being established between the Asiatic coast and California. The French, too, have a fleet in the Pacific waters, furnished of course with savans and a scientific corps; and the Russians, as well as the Dutch and English, are each awakening to the importance of obtaining all information relative to navigating the North Pacific. Our own whalers, however, are the best navigators or explorers. Nearly all the valuable information existing relative to the Arctic regions has been procured from the journals and observations of these intrepid mariners.—Lieutenant Maury, in his book on Navigation, bases many of his calculations on information furnished him by the American whaling captains. The visit of Maury to Europe has created the greatest enthusiasm among the English, and repeated honors have been publicly done one who is justly termed after Bowditch the greatest navigator of the age. A great meeting has recently been held in Hull, England, where the Rev. C. G. Nicolay discoursed in the geographical and ethnological section, upon the importance of certain places in the Pacific with reference to great circle routes across that ocean. The general want of appreciation of great circle sailing is evidenced by the routes selected by steam packet companies, both to the east and to the west. This has arisen from the habitual use of Mercator's projection. To facilitate the consideration of the subject, a stereographic chart of the Pacific, showing the linear concentricity of its shores, has been constructed; great circles have been laid down on a Mercator's chart between many of the most important places in the world, and tables of distances have been completely calculated. The lecturer makes the distance from England to Sydney via Panama 12,049 miles—a difference of 819 miles.—MR. Nicolay advocates the Panama route from the reason that the Gallapagos Islands, where the existence of coal is reported, afford a refuge from the horrible climate of the Isthmus, and they offer every advantage for a depot. The steam company formed for the purpose of effecting communication by this route proposes Tahiti as the intermediate depot, but Tahiti lies far out of the shortest track and is dangerous of access from the east. Easter Island lies nearest the direct line, and, if its harbor be sufficient, is well suited in other respects. The Sandwich Islands present themselves as the most important insular position in the North Pacific. They are distant respectively from Vancouver's Island; 2,293 miles; San Francisco, 2,083; Central America, 4,023; Callao, 5,000; Valparaiso, 5,903; Japan, 3,853; Chusan, 4,301; Singapore, 5,832; Sidney, 4,500; Auckland, 3,817. The conclusions come to by MR. Nicolay, are, that what is now called the overland route to China ought to be the most rapid until one is opened across North America. That by the Cape has the next preference, while the advantages of that by Panama are almost exclusively confined to the Southern States of the Union and the West Indies; and with respect to them, it will be superseded by the overland route. British North-west America, MR. Nicolay considers more favorably situated than any other part of the coast in the Pacific for commanding the trade of that ocean, and the establishment of rapid communication with it, and the development of its resources are therefore objects of the first importance. It is evident from the exertions in improving the art of ship and steamship building in England, and the urgent inquiry being made as to the speediest and safest means of navigating the Pacific, that the English are put on their mettle to compete with the race-horse speed of their American brethren in these matters. The latest advices from Europe give accounts of the organization of steamship companies with gigantic capitals for communication between England and the mighty colonies springing up in Australia. These will connect at the Isthmus of Panama until the Tehuantepec route shall have been completed, which will probably be in another year, if we may put any credence in the Sloc contracts. The many lines of steamships whose tracks will cross each other at all points, in a few years will forever dispel the reputed loneliness of sailing on the Pacific. There ten years since a ship might go weeks without seeing a sail, except some whaler, joggling lazily along. But the ocean traveller, plowing his course in any of the gallant steamships of the day,

will frequently deary the smoke of some of the many steamers whose courses pass through every parallel of latitude. The age is marked by a revolution in all maritime affairs, and the field for the future display of the improvements in the art of ship-building will be the Pacific Ocean.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—It is worth while to note where the declaration of independence was written; where adopted; where and when first read, and by whom.

There is a small, old-fashioned two story building, with an upper gallery, of rude workmanship, at the corner of Fifth street and Crockett lane. It is now used as a grocery. Tradition says that the document of freedom was drawn up in the back parlor of this tenement, on the first floor. It is a very small apartment. The adoption of it took place in the celebrated hall in the state house; and, as the patriots were not fastidious, a deal board table was used when they affixed their signatures, which pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to the work in hand.

As to the where and when of the first public reading, and by whom, and the signing also, it is a fact that the declaration was not actually signed on the 4th of July. On the 1st of July, the question of independence was taken in committee of the whole; seven representatives of Pennsylvania, voted against it; and Delaware, which had but two members present, divided. These were the only two States which demurred. The Delaware delegation was brought round by the influence of Caesar Rodney. But on the 4th of July, the five representatives from Pennsylvania, (Dickinson and Morris, who voted against it, being absent), gave their votes, 3 to 2, Messrs. Humphries and Willing voting in the negative.

No person actually signed on the 4th of July.—MR. Read, whose name appears among the list of subscribers, was, in reality, against it; and Morris, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor, and Ross, whose names also appear, were not members on that day, but were appointed subsequently. The declaration was only ordered to be engraved on parchment on the 4th of July, and it was not until many days after that all the names were affixed.

Hancock headed the list; and writing with a bold and manly defiance, said: "There! John Bull can read that without spectacles, and may double the reward of £500 he has offered for my head."

The declaration was read, for the first time publicly, on the 8th of July, by Capt. Hopkins, of the navy, to an assembly of citizens in the State House yard. It was received with shouts of enthusiasm.—[New York Times.

CATCHING ALLIGATORS.

Mr. Morgan gives us the following description of an alligator hunt in the swamps of Red River:

"Having lost my first alligator in Joliet, I proceeded to Louisiana to catch another. Accordingly, on the 4th of July, I prevailed upon two of the natives to join in the hunt. The first man went ahead with a big club to kill the snakes, the second with a rifle, and myself in the rear, with two or three ropes to catch alligators. During the day we surrounded "Bird Nest Lake," sometimes in the water to our middle, and sometimes on dry land. The ridges are covered with palmetto about as high as a man's head, and so thick that it is almost impossible to get through them. While under the broad fan-shaped leaves, the rattlesnake, the moccasin, and cotton mouth snakes are found just when you don't want to find them—but our snaker was an old hand at the business, and in the course of the day killed forty-seven. I thought it was a pretty good day's work, but he said it was a bad day for snakes.

We killed eight or ten alligators, and destroyed some twenty nests, getting from forty to fifty eggs out of each, and returned to the house about sun down, wet to our necks and hungry as bears."

SALE OF ROBESPIERRE'S GUILLOTINE.

The late foreign arrivals of news brought news of the sale of the identical Guillotine of the horrible Reign of Terror, and the basket belonging to it, into which the heads of its victims, from ten to a hundred per day, dropped under the system of Robespierre, including the head of that heartless butcher himself. The whole machine, frame-work, sliding knife, and basket erected by the government officer, were sold at auction before an immense crowd of spectators, for fifty francs, and was immediately after committed to the flames amid the cheers of the people. The New York Herald deplors the absence of Barnum on the occasion. "What a loss," it says, "to Barnum!" Sold for fifty francs, basket included! Only think of it!

☞ Captain West of the Atlantic, has quite a character on board his ship in the person of Pat.—On a recent voyage the following colloquy took place: "Which way does she head, Patrick?" "West south west, half west, a little westerly." "If you will improve on that, I'll order a bottle of wine for you." "Be-dod, I'll do it—west south-west, half west, a little westerly Captain West." The captain immediately ordered up a bottle, with tumbler and cork-secure.

STELLACOOM, NOV. 13, 1853.

MR. EDITOR: I am one of those who most religiously believe that information should be forwarded to the "Pioneer," for publication of all improvements made in our new territory, that have for their object the benefit of this community, at the same time that they develop the latent energies of our citizens. My object in sending you this article, to fill up a space in the columns of the paper of Washington Territory, is to inform you and your many readers, that a beautiful saw-mill has just been completed and put in operation, upon Stellacoom river one mile from Fort Steilacoom, by Messrs. Slaughter and Bird. Said mill is under the management of Mr. Bird which is a sure guarantee of its success. In the immediate neighborhood of the mill there are extensive forests of fine fir, and groves of beautiful oak, that insure to the owners of the mill any quantity of saw-logs, for years to come.

By the way, I had like to have forgotten to mention, that within a stone's throw almost of the building are some of the finest cedars that can be found in this or any other country. Of water to carry the machinery there never can be a lack, and consequently, when I tell you that there is a beautiful and almost perfectly even road, to the house of every settler upon the extensive and fertile plains of Pierce county, as well as the shores of the Sound, you cannot but agree with me, that the proprietors of this improvement, have located admirably, and invested profitably. As soon as practicable it is the purpose of Messrs. Slaughter and Bird, to connect a fine flouring mill with the establishment, which, (as this is emphatically a grain-growing country) will prove a source of great pecuniary benefit to themselves as well as of convenience to the neighboring farmers.

For their enterprise, in carrying out this work, the proprietors richly deserve, as they will have, eminent success.

And now, after saying so much of the mill and its owners you will bear with me whilst I say a few words in commendation of the architect or builder, W. C. T. Townsley, esq. It is not my fashion, to bestow undeserved praise upon any man, for the chance of winning his favor, and would not in this case, say a single word, did I not honestly believe that the above named gentleman, (who, by the way is a real 'yankee,' all the way from the old Bay State) richly merits the rewards that he is sure to reap, when more widely and better known.—Now, to prove that our friend Townsley deserves to be widely known, and that many of our citizens will eventually be profited by his acquaintance, I will state two or three facts, as connected with the above named mill, that cannot fail to have their influence upon candid minds. In the first place, then, the entire cost of the building, machinery and dam, was but \$2,350, which any man of ordinary judgment in such matters, will at once pronounce a very small sum, particularly if he takes the trouble to examine the establishment. In the second place, the frame is a beautiful and substantial one, and put together in a truly workmanlike manner; and thirdly, the time that was consumed in its construction, including that spent by the architect in going to San Francisco for iron, &c., (the moulds for which being made by himself) was remarkably short, not exceeding, if I remember rightly, three months. Now, just take these simple facts into a moment's consideration, kind reader, and I am sure that you will perfectly agree with me in saying that the architect of the mill above spoken of merits much praise for the economy and workmanship he has shown in its erection.

There is no portion of our country probably, that is not represented in our territory by skillful and honest mechanics, and I shall do no one injustice, I presume, by saying that any gentleman who may need the services of a good and faithful workman will do well to employ one, "born and bred" "away down east." B.

TABLE MOVING.—A correspondent of the Manchester (N. H.) Guardian, in describing some experiments he recently witnessed, says:

"The table being put in rapid motion, a Bible, folded in paper, was placed upon it, when the table stopped instantly, and could not be made to go again so long as the precious volume remained upon it. The Bible was removed, and a copy of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress placed in its stead, when the table revolved as before. A prayer book was tried with like results; and the whole service of the Church of England failed to arrest its rotary motion. Whilst it was still revolving with considerable velocity, the Bible was again and again substituted, but with unvarying results. After repeating these experiments several times, one of the party suggested that the Bible should be unfolded and opened, to try if some portions of it were more powerful than others. This was done; when lo! and behold! what had been believed to be the Bible, proved to be a copy of Gulliver's Travels! Fancy the consternation of the operators at this discovery, (the hoax only being known to one of the party.) I may add the experiment was again tried, but Gulliver exposed had lost its power."

THE PIONEER

Olympia, Washington Territory,
Saturday, December 21, 1852.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

THURSTON COUNTY Democratic Nominations.

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

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

PIERCE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNCILMEN,
W. P. DOUGHERTY.

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

About the Cascade Road—Cost of Construction—Probable Satisfactory Adjustment.

The history of the past year contains a chapter of events and accidents combining in every respect to point out this portion of what was Oregon territory as the future great commercial mart of the Pacific. The timely establishment of our Territory, and the fortunate exploration of the Northern railway route by Gov. Stevens, terminating at the Sound—a harbor in which the combined navies of the world might safely ride at anchor, casts forward the shadow of coming events too plainly to be mistaken for a moment. The favorable action for our Territory by the legislative assembly of last winter, brought about by our industrious representative, and through the indefatigable exertions of Gen. Lane in Congress, in our behalf, we have advanced at once to a position not only desirable but enviable in the highest degree. Through the recommendation of our legislature and the instrumentality of Gen. Lane, an appropriation was attained at the hands of Congress of \$20,000 for the survey of a military road leading from Fort Walla-walla to Fort Steilacoom, which duty has just been ably, and as is believed will be considered satisfactorily performed by Capt. McClellan, and the intention of Government fully and successfully carried out.

In consequence of a desire on the part of the people of this Territory to cooperate with Government, to the end that a road might be constructed across the Cascade mountains for the ingress of the immigration into our borders the present year, public meetings were called and the project at once conceived of making an independent survey from this to the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains, and immediately thereafter, of placing parties on the route for the construction of an immigrant road, hoping that Government might adopt the same as the ground-work of the military road referred to, or at all events, that those engaged at work thereon, would, from some source, or in some event, be suitably rewarded for the labor expended. Messrs. E. J. Allen and Whitfield Kirtley were selected as chiefs of parties for the consummation of the object contemplated, and immediately enlisted the service of persons for the performance of the task, to be divided between the eastern and western portions thereof. That these gentlemen, and the parties under them, are entitled to the gratitude of the people of the Territory for the manner in which they have discharged their duties in the making of a valuable public improvement, none, we presume, will pretend to deny, any more than they would withhold from them the just reward for their services.

A few persons of Olympia and surrounding country, possessing, to some extent, the elements which direct public spirit and enterprise, put their shoulders to the wheel, and determined that the parties engaged in the work should be provisioned at least, and let them trust to the future (if they were willing), for full payment for their services. They have met the full expectations of the people of the Territory, but how are they to meet with their reward?

As a matter of statistical information we would observe, that Mr. E. J. Allen has furnished us with data, from which we arrive at the following facts and conclusions: That the whole Territory has felt a deep interest in the completion of the road to give for the immigration of the present

year, none will deny, and that our Governor, the United States' Congress, and heads of Departments were equally solicitous for its completion, all thoroughly understanding the facts in the case, will readily admit. That on the good faith of future provisions, there have been about fifty persons induced to become laborers thereon, on the guarantee of satisfactory adjustment of about 150 persons—interested by private subscription, and at a cost for labor, provisions, &c., of about \$7,000. That on the last section of the road, Capt. McClellan guaranteed payment to the chief of the party working on the western slope, the ordinary wages of the country, which, upon investigation, has been ascertained to amount to about \$1300, and will recommend to the Secretary of War, that the deficit (some \$5,700) be assumed for payment by the Government of the United States; which recommendation, we have every reason to believe, under the circumstances, as a matter of Territorial benefit and almost absolute necessity, will meet with not only the approbation of a majority of the federal and legislative officers, but of our entire community.

That the pass in the Cascades, through which the road has been located, known as the Narchoz, is one of the two which Capt. McClellan would cheerfully recommend as the proper one for the entrance into the Territory of the Northern Pacific railway, and that it has been clearly demonstrated as eminently practicable for a military road, his own good judgment, and more than 300 persons, accompanying wagons and pack trains can bear testimony. The additional expense attending an entrance into Washington via Oregon would at least have paid for the road, and the only question involved (as all will admit the laborers should be rewarded), is the manner,—whether from the Government at Washington—by legislative enactment, levying a direct tax, or whether private subscription should liquidate the debt. If the pass referred to, instead of Snoqualmie, or any other, is recognized by Government as being the most practicable for a military road, the question will be decided at once, otherwise doubts of expediency may arise. Fifty persons are justly entitled to \$150 after the payment of the \$1300 assumed as per contract of Capt. McClellan, and the question now arises, where is the balance (\$5,700) to come from? We will resume this subject again soon.

Island County.—The Democracy of this county have held a meeting, and nominated delegates to the Cowitz convention. We believe everything is now arranged for a full and thorough expression of the voice of the Sound on the 21 of January. King county will hold its convention to-day, and we have full assurance that the delegates selected in Pierce and Thurston will give a prompt attendance. The waters between this place and the Landing have fallen to a point that will present no obstacle to the crossing of them, and we would now say to one and all—MOVE ON!

Col. I. N. EBY, Dr. R. H. LANSDALE and Mr. Smith, we understand, have been selected as delegates from the Island.

Huzza for Pierce!
We cheerfully respond to the "nine rousing cheers" given by the democracy of Pierce county at the close of their recent county conventions, (the proceedings of which will be found in another column) and feel perfectly satisfied that their entire ticket will be elected. No "bolting" there, we opine.

☞ We cheerfully allot a large space in our editorial columns this week, to make room for the able and matter-of-fact address of Gov. STEVENS, and to give place to the public meetings, &c. The speech of the Governor, we are aware, would be read with ten fold more interest than anything we might have to say, and we hope it will meet with an attentive perusal both at home and abroad.

To Correspondents.
Correspondents cannot fail to observe the crowded state of our columns on the inside of to days paper, and must bide their time patiently. "AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT" will appear next week.

ARRIVAL.—Capt. McClellan, Lieut. Donaldson, Lieut. Duncan, and Messrs. Minter, Moffitt, Bixby, Giddings and Dr. Suckley, attached in various capacities with the exploration under Gov. Stevens, arrived here during the week.

☞ PARKER COLTER & Co.'s Express, (connecting with Adams & Co.) closed on Monday evening, and Tuesday morning, Mr. Parker started for a through trip to San Francisco, this time. Mr. P. is one of the "UNTERMINED,"—disregarding either mud or high water.

☞ Capt. McCLELLAN, we are informed, started on Friday morning to make a survey of that portion of the Cascade mountains in the neighborhood of the Snoqualmie Pass. Dispatch of business with energy characterizes the actions of all engaged in the Pacific Railway survey.

THE CONVENTION!—THE RESULT!— THURSTON COUNTY "RIGHT SIDE UP"—VICTORY "A FIXED FACT!"

We have barely room this week to announce to the democracy of the territory generally, the cheering intelligence, that our convention on Saturday last selected a full delegation to attend the Cowitz convention, and also a strong team—one which we feel confident whiggery with its disaffected allies will be unable successfully to pull against, for Councilmen and Representatives, and we will cheerfully lend our influence to elect "THE TICKET, THE WHOLE TICKET, AND NOTHING BUT THE TICKET." In the cause of democracy, we can never give a wavering or divided support to regular nominees as opposed to whiggery, and we now put the question direct to every true member of our party—Would you suffer the election of a whig, if thereby you could succeed in defeating the election of one of our candidates for either branch of the legislative assembly? We must start right at our first election if we would maintain the supremacy and perpetuity of democratic principles in our new territory, and how can that be done if we have dissensions in our ranks? "Divide and conquer" has ever been the watchword of the opposition, and they secretly hope partially to succeed in the present instance. Remember that this very day the whig party of Thurston meet in convention at Olympia—nominate their candidates, and complete their organization. "United we stand—divided we fall"—choose ye between them. That all would not be satisfied with the result of the convention, we predicted in advance, but let us look for a moment at the justice of the distribution of the nominees throughout the county. Olympia precinct, including New Market, containing, we presume, near a third of the voting population of the county, has been allowed a councilman and representative, in the persons of Messrs. Bigelow and Gallagher. Chambers' precinct, and the plains in that direction have been provided with old democratic Steve D. Ruddell and A. J. Chambers; Mr. Leonard Durgin would represent the prairies south to Skookum Chuck—to the mouth of the Gehalis, Shoal Water Bay, &c., and Mr. David Shelton from Skookum Bay, the northern portion along the Sound. We trust that all good democrats will view this subject in the light we do, and give to the nominees a hearty and undivided support.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Thurston county, held in Olympia, on Saturday the 17th December, 1852, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held at the Cowitz Landing, on the 21 day of January, 1853, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, and also to nominate Democratic candidates for the council and house of representatives of Washington territory, S. D. Ruddell was appointed chairman, and Edward Furste, Secretary.

The chairman, in a brief manner, stated the object of the meeting, and forcibly represented the necessity of a thorough organization and union of the party, to insure success in electing the candidates to be chosen at the convention in the coming election.

On motion of W. Kirtley, it was moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to nominate eight delegates (subject to the approval of the meeting, to attend the convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress, and also to nominate Democratic candidates for the council and house of representatives of Washington territory, S. D. Ruddell was appointed chairman, and Edward Furste, Secretary.

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ance, and with the exception of George Gallagher likewise declared unanimously nominated: For the Council—Daniel R. Bigelow and S. D. Ruddell. For Representatives—Leonard Durgin, George Gallagher, David Shelton, and Andrew Chambers.

Mr. Gallagher not having been accepted by the meeting in a viva voce vote was again separately ballotted for. D. R. Welden, being placed in opposition.

Mr. W. Plumb moved that whigs be excluded from voting at this ballot, and that it be immediately entered into by this meeting and two tellers be appointed by the chair. The chair appointed Mr. White and Joseph Broshers as tellers.

Mr. Gallagher having received a majority of all the votes cast at this ballot, [was declared duly nominated.] Moved by Mr. Bigelow and seconded that in case of inability in any of the delegates to attend the said convention at the Cowitz Landing, they be empowered to appoint contingents.

Mr. Bigelow moved that the Chair next appoint a Democratic County Central Committee of three for the ensuing year, and the chair appointed David Chambers, George L. Blankenship, and Lewis Ensign as said committee.

Mr. Wiley moved that the former County Central Committee continue to act as such, until the next regular democratic county convention, stating that their term of office had not expired, and requested Mr. Bigelow to withdraw his motion, which, on motion, was carried.

Ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the "Washington Pioneer."

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
S. D. RUDELL, Chairman.
EDWARD FURSTE, Sec'y.

At the close of the proceedings of the convention, in conformity with previous understanding, and the desire of all present, Governor STEVENS was called upon, and substantially furnished the views contained in the annexed address. He was followed successively by Secretary CLENDIN, Marshal ANDERSON and Judge LANDER, in able and eloquent addresses, which were listened to with "CHEERING" satisfaction. A report of the speech of Col. ANDERSON has been kindly furnished us, but we are compelled to defer its publication until next week, when we hope to be able to procure for the same object, a report of the speeches of the other gentlemen, as anything connected with the subject of the Pacific railway, will be read with interest by all.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF THURSTON:—Before proceeding to the consideration of the principal subject of my remarks, I will briefly allude to the general national policy on which this territory, and, indeed, this whole Western coast must rest for its full development, and the questions of special interest to us, requiring a sagacious and firm hand on the part of the national administration. I congratulate you, my democratic fellow citizens, I congratulate you all, fellow citizens of the territory of Washington, whether whigs or democrats, that we have a national administration which will take on all questions, and especially on those relating to our foreign affairs, a just, bold and truly American stand. The declaration of the Inaugural that the American flag shall be the panoply of American citizenship, in whatever quarter of the world it may be found in legitimate pursuit, will be literally fulfilled. I congratulate myself that the duty of organizing this territory has been assigned to me by a democratic administration. I avow my abiding faith in the government being administered according to democratic principles. How is it that we have a territory of Washington? How is it, even, that we have an empire at all on this Western coast, except in consequence of the inflexible policy of the Democratic Fathers from the foundation of the government to the present time? And has not this policy been as inflexibly resisted by the great statesmen on the other side? I say not this in discourtesy to or depreciation of any party, for I believe the spirit of patriotism equally pervades all ranks and that no party has been organized on any other basis, than the advancement of the honor and renown of our common country. It is fortunate, too, that in many administrative measures, we can all unite without reference to any political bias, and as friends and patriots labor in their furtherance. Such is emphatically the case in our new territories, and whilst each man should stand firmly on his principles, I trust this fraternal policy may here be manifested for all time to come, in developing our great resources and in establishing those great institutions which lie at the foundation of our civilization. But these are questions here which, for their proper settlement, require an inflexible course of action and especially such a course as we have reason to expect from the administration now in power. I speak advisedly when I say the present administration has its eye upon us, and is determined to settle our questions on a just basis. By solemn treaty we have guaranteed to respect the temporary rights of the Hudson Bay Company. Their rights are to be construed strictly, and you may rely upon it, that the emigrant who has come here to carve out a home by the very invitation of the government will find no feeble and vacillating policy to mar his hopes and impede the settlement of the country. The government will stand on its obligations, but those obligations will be wisely, dispassionately and firmly scrutinized. The Indian Title must be extinguished throughout the length and breadth of the territory; for, under the donation law the settler can, in my judgment locate his claim east as well as west of the Cascade mountains. This territory must be settled and developed as a grand element of national strength, and you may rely upon it that this fact is well understood at home. This magnificent coast and its fisheries and the fisheries of the Sound, will be the nursery of hardy seamen who will not only take the cod and salmon but chase the whale in the far off sea, like the veterans of Nantucket and Cape Cod. It will become

the emporium of a vast commerce, thanks to the liberal commercial policy that has been handed down to us by democratic hands and which will by democratic hands be transmitted to future generations.

With these prefatory remarks, I will now pass to the consideration of the railroad question. This question of uniting the East and the West with an iron road, and of actually bringing into contact the shores of the two great oceans, has now occupied the public mind for the last two years. Congress at its last session appropriated money to survey all the routes and I was assigned to the duty of surveying the northern route. This duty I have endeavored to discharge in the most complete and thorough manner, and as a portion of a vast and comprehensive system of surveys, which, taken together, would enable the government and people of the country to decide as to the best routes. My plan has, therefore, been adjusted to the general system and I have proposed to connect my own field with those lying to the South, and to extend it to our Northern parallel. Thanks to the indefatigable zeal and hearty co-operation of my associates, this field has been occupied far beyond our most sanguine expectations, and results have been gained not only in determining practicable railroad and wagon routes, but in developing the geography of that whole region, in making known regions adapted to settlement, in collecting information which will materially aid the government in its land surveys, and in intercourse with the Indian tribes. Before spreading before you this field, let us first just look on a map of the United States and see standing out the great facts of the general question.

We see a grand compact territory stretching east and west some three thousand miles between the two oceans. On the north a vast chain of lakes and a noble river, extending over one half the distance. On the south the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean sea of ours, entering into, and filling the great interior of the continent, sweeping by for nearly six hundred miles the mouth of the magnificent Mississippi. We see indeed, almost an ocean-bound republic, requiring but a little help at the hands of man at the north and the south to complete the splendid chain of its intercommunication. The iron car has already crossed the Mississippi, and is now stretching its course over the vast prairies to the west. Where must be its final resting place on the Pacific shore? On this shore, extending from the 32nd to the 49th parallel, a distance in a straight line of twelve hundred miles, are two great bodies of water, entirely landlocked, sufficient for the teeming commerce of the world for all time to come. San Francisco, the great port of the southern Pacific, will demand, and is entitled to its road, and that road naturally connects with the Gulf of Mexico and the southern states. But Puget Sound at the north, and in contiguity with a vast unexplored field still further to the north, naturally connects with the Upper Mississippi, and the great chain of lakes with the states along those lakes, and with the growing and prosperous possessions of her Britannic Majesty on the north. The basin of the St. Lawrence is fifty per cent. larger in area than that of the Mississippi, and in that connection must be considered as having a common interest and common tie. Already have restrictions been taken off from the commerce of the two countries, and the two great geographical sections of the St. Lawrence basin are now joined by iron roads. Not content with roads from Portland, Boston and New York to Canada, through their joint action roads are being stretched eastward to Halifax, and westward to Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay. I say again, this system of lakes and rivers, and these great roads, look to, and naturally connect with Puget Sound; whilst the Gulf of Mexico, and the great roads which have sprung up through southern enterprise, connect with San Francisco. Recollect our people are contending for the commerce of the world, and are now carrying out the great high-ways of Asiatic trade. But may not one road with branches answer a present purpose, and can the unequalled energies of even our American nation undertake more at this time? For one, I would answer, it would rather be a question, not of one or two roads, but of two or three. Look at this other geographical fact. The Missouri settlement in the Great Salt Lake Basin, a settlement now numbering forty thousand souls, situated in the very heart of the continent, so remarkable for its thrift, its industry, and so rapidly increasing, and already stretched to the close vicinity of San Diego. I called, in Washington last winter, on Orson Pratt, one of their principal dignitaries, and, as it seemed to me, an honest and worthy man, to get some information as to the part this settlement would play in the great road. If it passed through their settlement he was of opinion they would build several hundred miles of it, and perhaps manufacture the iron for the rail. Should good roads be found, a road may be run to the Salt Lake settlement, with branches therefrom, both to the harbors of San Francisco and Puget Sound. I have long had no doubt of the entire practicability of the southern route. I can now affirm the entire practicability of the northern one. It remains, fellow citizens, for Congress to examine the reports of all the routes, to determine which are feasible, to endeavor to do justice to all portions of the country, and let us place confidence in the wisdom of its course. Let there be roads to the great ports of the Pacific—roads accommodating both the north and the south, already joined at the east by a perfect network of roads, so as to be connected by roads throughout their extent, no road purely northern, no road purely southern, but all national routes, and in which each citi-

zen of the country can take an honest pride.

With one additional remark, I will proceed to the consideration of the route explored by me. In this question of a railroad, too much stress must not be placed in government aid. I have my doubts as to its policy or expediency, except to the extent of a grant of land, with the usual restrictions as to the land becoming a monopoly, and as to tolls and fares. The conflict of interests and views may be so great, that Congress may have no other practicable course, than to pass a general rail-road law, giving aid in land to every through road. Private capital will seek out the best route, and private enterprise, with the aid of our vast rail-road experience, is abundantly able to construct them. At this time, thirteen thousand miles of railroads are in operation, twenty thousand miles under construction, and three thousand miles each year added to the list. Cannot private capital undertake two and even three roads, if practicable routes are found? Involving in round numbers some six thousand miles of rail-road construction, accomplished in eight years, it adds but seven hundred and fifty miles yearly to our roads. Is this too stupendous an effort, when the result will be not only the binding our vast empire together with chains of iron, but spreading over our country the vast wealth of the east—a wealth growing out of the labor of at least three hundred millions of souls, and causing to spring up a commerce which must amount at least to one dollar for each individual. Recollect, again, our rail-road experience, as exemplified on the fertile prairies of the west, where roads have at once become remunerative immediately on starting the cars, the roads through an hitherto unsettled country, and the settlement going on, *pari passu*, with the building of the road. Such is the case with the central rail-road in Illinois. Such is the experience of other roads in Illinois and Indiana. Such will be the experience of all the roads seeking the Pacific for many hundreds of miles on their way. In the case of the Illinois central road, the alternate sections reserved brought more into the treasury, sold at auction, than would have flowed from the sale of the whole at the government price.

I have thus presented the general question, and let us now examine our special field.

This field, as I have before observed, extends from our northern parallel to the next southern line along the Platte and through the Salt Lake region and thence to San Francisco; looks to a connection with the great lakes and the northern roads east of the Mississippi and has, for its Western terminus, Puget Sound. In it are found the two great rivers of the Missouri and the Columbia, and three mountain ranges, the Rocky, Cour d'Eleine and Cascade mountains. We endeavor to ascertain the several crossings of the Mississippi river and the navigability of the Missouri and the Columbia rivers. The Missouri river has been carefully surveyed to the Great Falls of the Missouri, and the Columbia has been explored by a small party, the chief of which, Dr. Suckley, reached Olympia to day and who has descended in a boat from the St. Mary's valley, only two hundred miles from the Falls of the Missouri, to Vancouver, except for about sixty miles, from the Ponds d'Orville mission to Colville. I have little doubt, though I cannot speak advisedly till I receive the official report, that the Missouri is navigable for steamers of light draught to the falls. From the Falls the distance to Puget Sound is only seven hundred miles. The Rocky mountains in this general region are broken down into spurs and valleys, the pass used by the main party being fifteen hundred feet lower than the South Pass. Let a determined party of ten men and a six ox wagon leave the Falls with axes, a few spades and provisions and in one month they will reach the St. Mary's valley, leaving behind them a good wagon trail which the emigrant with his loaded wagon can pass over in ten or twelve days. The St. Mary's valley and other valleys separated from it only by low dividing ridges, extends along the Western Base of the Rocky mountains for the entire width of the Territory; are from one to ten miles wide, and connected with numerous valleys in the Rocky mountains, all possessing a mild climate, rich in grass and adapted to the raising of wheat and vegetables. East of the Rocky mountains the country for nearly a hundred miles is exceedingly rich and well grassed, abounding in game and the climate almost as mild as that of the St. Mary's valley. On both sides of the mountains the cattle require no shelter in winter. At Fort Benton some twenty miles below the Falls, snow falls rarely and in small quantities, and the Fur companies take goods to their posts on the Marias and Milk rivers to wagons through the entire winter. There are several good passes in these mountains, and there are probably four passes practicable for a railroad, and all with a little work affording good wagon roads. The northernmost of these passes is densely wooded and is, in consequence, more difficult to be made practicable for wagons than either the Hell Gate, Blackfoot, or Flathead pass. In all these passes there is abundance of wood and the water is of the purest quality. There are doubtless other passes which will be made known by an exploration which one of my officers, Lieut. Mullan, has made of the country west of the mountains to Fort Hall on the line from the South Pass to Oregon, but whose report has not yet been received.

From the St. Mary's valley water flows to the ocean, giving a practicable pass in both the Cour d'Eleine and Cascade mountains, involving but one small tunnel in each range, and this simply as an alternative to some what sharp curvatures. But in the (cut

d'Elaine mountains is a shorter route by the Cœur d'Elaine mission, where distance is much abridged at the cost of a long and difficult tunnel. A route still further to the south is being examined by Mr. Tinkham, one of the civil engineers. All three of these routes are now practicable for pack animals, as much used by the Indians going to the Buffalo hunt, and the two former cast, at a comparatively small expense be made wagon roads. Put again the ten men and the six ox wagon on the route, and in three months the wagon trail is made.

Owing to the admirable survey of Capt. McClellan, the geography of the Cascade Range has been thoroughly developed, and the Snoqualmie Pass, thirty miles north of Mt. Rainier, has been found to be only about thirty-five hundred feet above the sea, will involve grades not exceeding forty feet to the mile, and will bring an excellent line to the harbor of the Sound. The question of snow and the difficulties to be encountered therefrom, will be fully investigated this winter by winter parties, but I do not anticipate any insuperable obstacles; on the contrary, all the information that has been gained leads to the conclusion that the difficulties will be insignificant, not greater than in the mountainous regions where the cars now run in the Northern States. Without pretending to speak from full information, I am satisfied the passes in these ranges are lower, the climate milder and the difficulties of all kinds less than in those further south. The Sound can be reached from the line of the Columbia river by the admirable route of the Cowlitz river, with its easy grades, its abundant timber, its coal and minerals of all descriptions; and the line of the Columbia moreover looks to a connection with California via the Willamette valley and to the roads from the States passing through the Salt Lake region, comes essentially and fundamentally into the purview of the Northern field and will not be neglected. As regards the intermediate country, the feasibility and cheapness of the route is extraordinary. Whatever passes are selected, good roads will connect them. The Columbia river can be bridged, and we have an excellent knowledge of the best crossings.

Turning now our attention to the Mississippi river, it was examined with great care for nearly two hundred miles of its length, and much attention was given to its crossings as far down as Dubuque. From St. Paul northward are several excellent crossings, that will connect with Lake Superior and the routes running to the Northwest from Chicago. Between the Mississippi and the mouth of the Yellowstone are two great landmarks, the keys of the many practicable routes which stretch westward from the Mississippi. The Plateau of the Bois des Sioux river running north to Red River and Hudson's Bay, and a great conduit of lumber and possibly of railroad iron; and the broad, open valley of Mouse river, which, so far from having its source within one mile of the Missouri as laid down on all the maps, runs in a valley of eight to twenty miles broad, at about the same elevation as the valley of the Missouri, and separated from it by a cordillera some six hundred feet high. This coteau finally turns to the North, extending into British territory, and the ascent to it is by easy grades of ten feet and we then descend into the valleys of the Missouri and its tributaries with grades not exceeding forty feet. Thence to the mountains are two good routes: the one by Milk river which, instead of running North as laid down by the latest authorities, runs nearly due west, parallel to the general course of the Missouri, and the other between the Milk and Missouri rivers. Throughout the entire distance from the Mississippi to the mountains the grass is good and for most of the distance luxuriant. In one case water was not found for some twenty miles, in some two or three others for fifteen miles, and in all the remaining distance every five or ten miles. Not a single camp was made that the animals did not fill themselves with grass, the march simply, in some cases, having to be delayed for an hour in the morning. Although there are salt water lakes on a portion of the route, there is, side by side, abundance of fresh water, and the water is excellent throughout the route. The extraordinary healthiness, both of the men and animals, could only result from pure water and a pure atmosphere. There were but two serious cases of illness, and those resulted from old chronic complaints.

So much for the route east of the Rocky mountains. Westward there will be sparse grass for some two nights, but not continuously in passing the Cœur d'Elaine mountains, though with care in selecting camps, animals can partially satisfy their hunger. With this single exception from the Mississippi to Puget Sound, water and grass are both excellent and abundant.

There will be difficulties on this route as regards wood in common with all the other routes, and although there are indications of coal in the Mouse river valley, it may prove nothing more than the Lignite of the Missouri. Between the Cœur d'Elaine mountains and the Cascades, for a distance of a hundred and fifty miles, the wood is sparse. In all the mountain ranges the timber is inexhaustible, and by a proper method of construction, adopting the principle of making the road build the road, these difficulties will be overcome.

As regards the adaptation of the country to settlement, I will state that for many hundred miles west of the Mississippi the soil is of extraordinary fertility. In the Mouse river valley and a portion of the country thence to the falls of the Missouri, good returns would be made for the labor of the husbandman. I have already dwelt upon the character of the country immediately east and west of the mountains.

The Spokane plain, for some fifty miles south of the Spokane river, is a fine farming country, and so is a portion of the Yakima river country, all on the route of the road through the Snoqualmie Pass.

On the shores of Puget Sound we have the most inexhaustible supply of coal. Puget Sound is nearer to China than any other of our Pacific ports. It is also nearer the Mississippi river, the great chain of lakes and the Northern roads.

I cannot doubt, fellow-citizens, that a road from the States to Puget Sound will be built, and that speedily. The unrivalled advantages of our route, its shortness, its connection with the Great Lakes and the treming region on their southern and their northern shores, its salubrious climate, its abundant timber in all the mountain ranges, its two great rivers, the Missouri and the Columbia, bringing supplies and shortening the time of construction, and this splendid Sound looking upon Asia, and made by nature to become the emporium of a vast trade, are considerations which cannot be disregarded either by the Government or the people in making out the National iron highways.

Pierce County Democratic Convention.
Pursuant to previous notice the democracy of Pierce county met in convention, on Saturday, the 17th inst. M. H. Frost, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. C. Mosely and J. M. Chapman were chosen secretaries.

The following persons were elected as delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention, to wit: L. F. Thompson, L. A. Smith, Thos. Tallentire, H. C. Mosely and Peter Butler.

On motion of Dr. M. P. Burns, it was voted that the delegates be instructed to support Dr. JOHN M. HADEN for Delegate to Congress upon the first ballot.

The following resolution was introduced by P. Butler, viz:
Resolved, That should either of the Delegates, from any cause, be unable to attend the Democratic Territorial Convention, that either of those in attendance be authorized to vote by proxy.

On motion, the convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for the Legislature, which balloting resulted in the election of W. P. Dougherty for councilman, and L. F. Thompson, Thos. Tallentire and J. M. Chapman for representatives. W. P. Dougherty and A. C. Lowell acting as tellers.

The following resolutions, submitted by H. C. Mosely, were unanimously adopted: Whereas, This being the first effort on the part of the democracy of Pierce county to effect a party organization, and regarding it, above all, of paramount importance, that it be clearly, understandingly and effectually based, therefore be it

Resolved, That as democrats, we pledge ourselves to be unremitting in our exertions to preserve the utmost harmony in the democratic ranks, for "in union there is strength."

Resolved, That the democracy of Pierce county will labor unceasingly and use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominee of the Democratic Territorial Convention.

Resolved, That the nonness of this convention shall receive our hearty and united support at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we believe that that class of men who profess to belong to the democratic fraternity, but are still acting in connection with, and playing into the hands of our common enemy, the whigs, should be regarded by every genuine democrat as political hypocrites and stigmatized as political traitors.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the surviving members of the so called whig party are devising every possible plan to plant the apple of discord in the field of democracy, so we, the laborers therein, will combine our efforts, and by our assiduity and fidelity, prevent that enemy to success, from planting, in a single instance, a union of their iniquity in our ranks.

Resolved, That as democrats, we hail with intense delight the cheering intelligence that the glorious sun of democracy now sheds its effulgent rays throughout the State of Vermont, and has caused that oft-repeated and "stereotyped" expression, "the star that never sets," to become a fact.

Resolved, That those in our newly organized territory, who, potous like, are ready to assume countless shapes—one thing to-day, and another thing to-morrow, like the chameleon, the color of the object lit upon, literally, "all things to all men," and advocate the erection of a "no party" platform—are, virtually, whigs.

On motion, voted that H. C. Mosely, Hugh Patterson and U. F. O'Hare constitute a democratic committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, voted that N. Dolin, A. C. Lowell, C. F. Wilson, Wm. E. Berry, Peter Butler and Hugh Patterson constitute a vigilance committee.

At this stage of the convention, a communication from King county, endorsed by twenty-five voters, and recommending Col. G. N. McConaha as the councilman from that county, was read, and on motion, the nomination was endorsed.

Voted, that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Washington Pioneer and the Oregon Statesman.

Voted, that the thanks of this convention be tendered the President and Secretaries of the same.

Nine rousing cheers were then given for the candidates, the Territorial officers and the democracy of Washington Territory.

Whereupon, the convention adjourned sine die.

N. H. FROST, President.
H. C. MOSELY, Secretary.
J. M. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

EDITOR "PIONEER"—The friends of Dr. JOHN M. HADEN are authorized to announce that he will be a candidate for Delegate to Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, (conducted on fair and honorable principles), which is to assemble at Cowlitz Landing on the 2d day of January next. This notice you will make public, and oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

MARRIED.
On the 29th November, by Jno. R. Jackson, Esq., at the house of her father, on Cutting's Prairie, Miss MARY JANE CUTTING to Mr. JOHN M. McDONALD.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "PIONEER" BY J. & C. E. WILLIAMS.

Olympia, Dec. 24, 1853.

Notwithstanding the continuance of favorable weather, the business of the last week has been light, occasioned in part by the paucity of stocks noted in our last report, which in the continued absence of further arrivals has at length become a matter of considerable inconvenience.

We are advised of extensive shipments now in expectation, the safe arrival of which will allay all uneasiness which may be occasioned by the anticipated scarcity of goods in our market, and we think the advertising columns of the "Pioneer" will not long be deficient in presenting their accustomed variety and abundance.

The demand for lumber and hewed timber for exportation continues satisfactory, and it is a subject of regret that the exigencies of the season should have checked the present production of lumber by some of our mills.

Beef, fresh pr lb.	14 1/8	Sugar, pr lb.	14
Mutton, " "	25 3/8	" white crush, " "	20
Pork, fresh & salt 20 3/8	Coffee, per lb.	25	
Mess Pork, pr lb.	\$37 Tea, " "	75 5/8	
Clear " "	\$42 Beans, white, per lb.	10	
" Bacon, pr lb.	22 1/2 " white amer. " "	12 1/2	
Hams, " "	27 Rice, Carolina, " "	10	
Shoulders, " "	25 Dried Apples, " "	16	
Salmn, " "	12 1/2 " Peaches, " "	16	
Codfish, " "	12 1/2 " Soap, per lb.	12 1/2	
Mackerel, per lb	\$10 Starch, " "	37 1/2	
Butter, " "	75 Candles, mould, none		
Lard, " "	30 " Adaman, none		
Cheese, " "	25 3/8 " Sperm, " none		
Flour, per 100 lbs	\$9 Tobacco, pr lb.	50 7/8	
" dom. " "	10 1/8 Saleratus, " "	15	
Corn Meal, hf bbl	7 2/3 Pepper, " "	37 1/2	
Salt, fine, pr lb.	5 Molasses, per gal	50	
" coarse " "	5 Syrup, " "	75 5/8	
Potatoes, per bush.	1 3/4 Vinegar, " "	7 1/2	
Onions, " "	4 00 Whisky, " "	none	
Beans, " "	3 00 Brandy, " "	none	
Eggs, per doz	1 00 Gin, " "	2 50	
Tallow, pr lb.	15 Port Wine, " "	2 50	
Lined oil, pr gal.	2 00 Blankets, per yd	7 50	
Sperm oil, " "	2 50 Sheet, 4-4 pr yd	14 1/2	
Turpentine, " "	3 00 Drillings, per yd	14 1/2	
White Lead, none	Hickory shims, 1 00		
Nails, per keg.	19 00 Axes, " "	1 75	
Win. Glass, per bx	7 00 Hoes, " "	5 00	
Sawed lumber, 6x, 2x5 per M	cedar, \$39 per M		
Shingles, \$14 25 per M	Piles, 5 to 6 cents, per foot		
square timber 12 1/4 cents per foot	Shash, 25 5/8 cents per light		
Hay, \$2 1/2 to \$3 00 per ton	Oats, \$2 23 per bushel.		

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

PORT OF STELLACOOM.

SAILED.
Dec. 19.—Ship "Rowen," Thomas, San Francisco.
Dec. 19.—"Brig "George Emery," Diggs, S. F.
Dec. 20.—Sloop Sarah Stone, Sister, Port Townsend.

ARRIVED.
Dec. 21.—Fark Ariana, Anchors, San Fran.

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 Laws in Oregon.

Olympia, Dec. 1854, 16 1/2

Notice to Tax Payers.

TAX PAYERS of Thurston county are hereby notified that if their taxes are not paid by the first of January next, I will proceed according to law to collect the same by distress and sale. All those who wish to avoid cost and trouble will find me at my office, middle room over Bettman & Brand's store, corner of Main and Second streets, Olympia. A. BENTON MOSES, Collector. Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1853. Col. Taxes.

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

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

The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.
A Livery Stable is attached to the premises.
Our motto: "Clean Beds and Warm Rooms."
LEWIS ENSIGN, 41f.
October 1, 1853.

MANSION HOUSE.
MR. F. KENNEDY has 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 of the country produce. His motto is, "Live and let live." Call and examine for yourselves. Prices reasonable. He can accommodate a few more boarders.
F. KENNEDY.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853.

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against cutting timber on the following described tract of land, situated on the claim of Edmund Sylvester, commencing at the South west corner, and running north 80 rods, thence east 60 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence west along the south line of said claim to the place of beginning, containing 30 acres. As I am about to leave the Territory for the States, I wish it understood that I will enforce the law against any persons offending in the premises, through my agent.
Olympia, Dec. 24, 1853. L. H. CALKINS.

Drugs and Medicines, PAINTS, OILS, & C.

- DOZ. Sand's Sarsaparilla: 50
- 50 do S. P. Townsend's do
- 75 do Old Dr. Jacob's do do
- 40 do Jayne's Expectorant, 20 do Alternative
- 50 do Moffat's Phenix Bitters:
- 50 do Life Pills,
- 24 do Osgood's India Cholagogue,
- 40 do Thompson's eye water:
- 24 do Nerve and Bone Liment,
- 12 do Falmstock's Vermifuge,
- 40 do British Oil,
- 25 do Harlem do
- 40 do Galfrey's Cordial,
- 40 do Hateman's Drops,
- 12 do Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
- 50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer,
- 400 gross bottle cork,
- 75 cases Sarsaparilla syrup,
- 25 do Lemon do
- 25 do Raspberry do
- 500 lbs Herbs, assorted,
- 100 ozs Quinine,
- 40 do Strichnine
- 10 lbs Iodide of Potassas,
- 500 do Saltpetre,
- 800 do Sulphur,
- 250 do Balsam copiviva,
- 75 do Sprits Nitre Dulc,
- 100 do Aqua Ammon conent:
- 500 lb Cream of Tartar:
- 350 do Tartaric Acid:
- 80 do Bicarb. Soda:
- 500 do Beeswax,
- 200 do Refined Camphor,
- 400 do Coppers,
- 500 do Glycer salt,
- 40 gals cold pressed Castor oil,
- 4 boxes castile soap,
- 3 lbss lamp tallow,
- 1 lb Race ginger,
- 50 lbs Cassia, in nuts,
- 300 do Hops,
- 100 do Rad Rhei Ind,
- 800 do Jal sod,
- 200 do Epsom salt,
- 200 do Spunge,
- 75 do Carb Ammonia,
- 50 lbs sweet oil (in baskets)
- 10 lbs Indigo Bengal,
- 30 do Opium (new crop)
- 20 do Pruss Potash,
- 2 lbss Sarsaparil bark,
- 200 lbs Emsery, ass'd sizes,
- 125 ozs Flores Benzoin,
- 100 lbs essential Oils,
- 15 lbss Dye wood,
- 1200 lbs Putty,
- 50 gals copal Varnish,
- 75 do Japan do
- 400 do spits Turpentine,
- 200 do Linseed oil,
- 2000 lbs White Lead,
- 800 do Red do
- 300 do Litharge,
- 800 do Venitian Brow,
- 400 do Spanish Brow,
- 200 do light Olive, Bronza Leaf,
- Paint Brushes, etc. etc. for sale at wholesale and retail, by STURDY, REDINGTON & CO., -Demmon's Building - Front, cor. Stark st. - Sept. 3, 1853. n13. Portland, O. T.

Paints & Oils.

- 1200 lbs Putty,
- 50 gals copal Varnish,
- 75 do Japan do
- 400 do spits Turpentine,
- 200 do Linseed oil,
- 2000 lbs White Lead,
- 800 do Red do
- 300 do Litharge,
- 800 do Venitian Brow,
- 400 do Spanish Brow,
- 200 do light Olive, Bronza Leaf,
- Paint Brushes, etc. etc. for sale at wholesale and retail, by STURDY, REDINGTON & CO., -Demmon's Building - Front, cor. Stark st. - Sept. 3, 1853. n13. Portland, O. T.

NOTICE.

THE attention of the citizens of this county is specially directed to the following "act of Congress," approved March 3d, 1795: "Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall procure, or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall conceal such soldier, knowing him to have deserted, or who shall purchase from such soldier his arms, or his uniform clothing, or any part thereof, and every officer of ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year." All offenders against this act of Congress will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. A reward of Thirty dollars will be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver any deserter from the United States army, at any military station belonging to the United States. By order of Major C. H. LARNARD, 2nd Lieut 4th Infantry, Post Adjutant. Fort Steilacoom, W. T. Nov. 11, 1853. 2m01

PUGET MILL CO.,
AT PORT GAMBLE, HOOD'S CANAL,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from Boston, by their packet Sch. "L. P. Foster,"

- Flour,
- Wheat,
- Ship chandlery,
- Cutlery,
- Crockery,
- Tin-ware,
- Doors,
- Agricultural implements, Carpenters' Tools, Ready-made clothing. One new Surf Boat, and small anchors.

Port Gamble, Sept. 14, 1853. 2if

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 "nary time."
Terms—Cash.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10if

GEORGE H. ENSIGN JOHN F. STIRLING,
ENSG & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
Office—Junetion 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. 6m1.

P. KEACH & CO.,
H A V I N G just received at their store in Steilacoom City, a large and splendid assortment of

LIQUORS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Per ship Loreas, are now prepared to sell cheaper than any other house on Puget Sound.
November 12, 53.

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Quartermaster's office at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., for the supply of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND FEET OF LUMBER, (between this time and the first day of January, 1854.) to be delivered at high water mark at Penn's Cove, at such point as the commanding officer may direct. The above is to be such lumber as called for by bills given by the commanding officer of Fort Steilacoom, which will be such as is used for ordinary building purposes; and to be at least one-fourth cedar and the remainder fir, and to be delivered, fifty thousand feet of it, or if the person contracting choose, the whole of it, by the 1st day of April, 1854, and should the whole not be delivered at this time the remaining one hundred thousand by the 1st of June, 1854. The contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder; but all bids are liable to be rejected if they are considered too high.

W. A. SLAUGHTER,
2d Lt. 4th Inf., A. A. Q. M.
Fort Steilacoom W. T., Nov. 25, 1853. 14

JUST ARRIVED

EX "LEONENA" a full and desirable assortment of merchandise, consisting of

- Flour,
- Lard,
- Tin,
- Molasses,
- Malaga Raisins,
- Corn meal,
- Pilot Bread,
- Layer Muscatel Raisins, &c.

WINE & 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 Sashes, 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, Peruvian and Wool 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 Leonena Co.

CHAS. C. TERRY, Agent.
Alki, Nov. 2, 1853. 2if

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

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

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
HURD & KISER.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1if

SURVEYING.

THE subscriber will attend to any calls which may be made for SURVEYING. Possessing a Solar Compass, he is able to run lines in perfect accordance with the government surveys. He is also prepared with blanks from the Surveyor's General's office, and will fill out the settler's notations in accordance with the act of last Congress.
September 27, '53. J. W. GOODSELL, n14f.

New Blacksmith Shop.

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

NEW STORE.

L A T E L Y received and for sale cheap, a large assortment of Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery Ware, DRY GOODS, LADIES' FIXINGS, &c.

Ready-Made Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large assortment of things too tedious to mention.

LIGHTNER, ROSENAU & CO.
Olympia, Nov. 26, 1853. 12if

FRUIT TREES; FRUIT TREES.

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

Wanted.

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BAKER, to whom good wages and employment for one year will be given. Inquire at the Olympia Bakery.
Nov. 12, 10if HURD & KISER.

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. 10if

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquina, 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. 5, 1853. 9if

NOTICE.

THE Post Office of Steilacoom Pierce county, W. T., is at the store of J. B. Weider in said town.
THOMAS M. CHAMBERS, Post Master.
Aug. 18, 1853. 11f

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 Jacket; Cloth and Satin Vests;

Satinnet and Cassimer Pants; Red, Gray and Blue Flannel Shirts; Flannel and Cotton Drawers;

Calicoes and Fancy Prints, Linsey, Alpaccas; Red Flannel, Shirting, Drilling and Ticking; A good assortment of

BOOTS AND LADIES' SHOES,
Brush and Kessuth Hats; Volsins; Harness, Leather; Chopping and Broad Axes; Knives and Forks; Carpenter's Tools;

Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention, constantly kept on hand and for sale in Olympia at the store of BETTMAN & BRAND, N. B.—All orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 12, '53. 10if

Provisions; Fresh Lot,

AT THE Provision Store of J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, received this day per bark "Sarah Warren," a large supply of choice Groceries, &c., to the very superior quality of which the subscribers would call the attention of the public:

Clear Bacon, the very best; Billings' smoked Hams and Shoulders; Corned Beef. Clear and mess Pork;

Fine and coarse Rock Salt; FLOUR—warranted; Corn-meal and Buckwheat Flour; Goschen Butter, Leaf Lard;

Soda Crackers and Pilot Bread; Dried Fruit, Carolina Rice; Raisins, Molasses, Syrup;

True Freedom—How to Gain it.

BY CHARLES MACRAY.
We want no flag, no flaunting flag,
For Liberty to fight,
We want no blaze of murderous guns
To struggle for the right.
Our spears and swords are printed words;
The mind our battle plain;
We've won such victories before,
And so we shall again.

We love no triumphs sprung of force—
They stain her brightest cause;
'Tis not in blood that Liberty
Inscribes her civil laws.
She writes them on the people's heart,
In language clear and plain;
True thoughts have moved the world before,
And so they shall again.

We yield to none in earnest love
Of Freedom's cause sublime;
We join the cry, "Fraternity!"
We keep the march of Time.
And yet we grasp no pike nor spear,
Our victories to obtain,
We've won without their aid before,
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade,
To show a front of wrong,
We have a citadel in Truth,
More durable and strong.
Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith,
Have never striven in vain;
They've won our battle many a time,
And so they shall again.

Peace, progress, knowledge, brotherhood—
The ignorant may sneer,
The bad deny, but we rely
To see their triumph near.
No widow's gown shall load our cause,
No blood of brethren slain,
We've won without their aid before,
And so we shall again.

Woman's Rights.

Samuel Smith sat at home on New Year's day in dishabille. His beard was unshaved, his hair uncombed; his long boots unblackened; he was leaning back in a picturesque attitude, with his heels against the mantle-piece smoking a cigar. Samuel thought to himself that as it was leap year, it would be glorious if the ladies would pop the question in accordance with their ancient privileges.

As he sat watching the smoke which curled so gracefully, his fancy glowed with the idea, how delightful it would be to have the dear creatures fondling him, and with their tender glances endeavoring to do the agreeable.

As he meditated his heart softened, and he began to feel a squeamish, womanish sensibility difused over his feelings, and he thought he would faint with propriety the first time a lady squeezed his hand.

Rap, rap, rap, sounded the door. Samuel peeped through the Venetian blinds.

"Mercy!" exclaimed he, "if there isn't Miss Jones—and I in dishabille, and looking like a fright—good gracious! I must go and fix myself."

He left the room: Miss Jones entered, and with composed air intimated that she could wait. She was a firm believer in woman's right, and now that the season was propitious, she determined to take the advantage of it, and do a little courting on her own book. It was one of woman's privileges which had been usurped by the tyrant man, and she determined to assert her rights in spite of the hollow formalities of the false system of society.

On Sam's return to the room, she exclaimed: "Dearest, how beautiful you look," accompanying her words with a glance of undisguised admiration.

"Spare the blushes of a modest young man," said Sam, applying the oambic to his face to hide his confusion.

"Nay, my love, why so coy? I said Susan, 'turn not away those beautiful eyes, dark as jet, but sparkling like the diamond. Listen to the vows of affection. Here let us rest,' said she, drawing him to a sofa; 'here, with my hand around thee, will I profess my true affection.'"

"Leave me, oh, leave me!" murmured Samuel; "think of my youth and inexperience—spare my palpitating heart."

"Leave thee?" said Susan, pressing him closer to her: "never! until the story of restless nights of unquiet aspiration, fond emotions and undying love is laid before thee. Know that for years I have suffered for thee a secret passion. Need I tell thee how much manly beauty moved me? how I worshipped like a sun-flower in the lurid light of these raven tresses? how my fond heart was entrapped in the meshes of those magnificent whiskers? how I would yield to the government of that imperial: thy manners so modest so delicate, enchanted me—joy to me—for thy joy was my joy. My heart is ever thine—take it—but first let me snatch one kiss from those ruby lips!"

The overwhelming feelings of the delicate youth were too strong, and he fainted from excess of joy. Meanwhile the enamored maiden hung fondly over him, and—

Slowly the eyes of Samuel Smith opened he gazed wildly about him—then meeting the ardent gaze of his lover, he blushed deeply, and from behind his handkerchief faintly faltered out—"Ask my ma."

HISTORICAL INCIDENT.

The Rev. John Marsh, in an address before the Green County Temperance Society, introduced the following pleasing historical incident:

"A beautiful story has been told of a little boy who was placed at the door of the Hall in Philadelphia, to give notice to the old bell-man in the temple when the Declaration of Independence should be signed."

The old bell-man waited long at his post saying, "They will never do it," when he heard a shout below. He gazed on the pavement, and there stood the little boy, clapping his tiny hands, and shouting,—

"Ring! Ring!" Grasping the iron tongue of the bell, backwards and forwards he hurled it an hundred times, 'proclaiming Liberty to the land and the inhabitants thereof?' That sound crossed the Atlantic, pierced the dungeons of Europe, the workshops of England, the vassal field of France.

That sound spoke to the slave, bade him look from his toil and know himself a man. Yes, and the voice of that boy lifting himself upon tiptoe and shouting 'Ring!' has come to us; and let us ring the bells, doom and proclaim liberty to our land and the world. We will shout to every philanthropist, every orator, every father and every mother, 'ring,' and we will sound it to the world, 'We will be free!'"

He who said these days were "melancholy days," said well—said touchingly and truly. Death and sorrow united. Man is not the only victim of the poisoned arrow of the Pale King. Nature is stung to the quick by the same shaft. Her color changes, her strength relaxes, her vigor departs—and though she has no voice by which to tell her anguish, her throes are none the less poignant.

"All this is full of suggestion. It is an emblem, an example. It holds a charmed picture to the eye, and strikes poisonous apprehension into the heart. The thoughts are subdued, like solemn rhymes, and mortal weaknesses become the more apparent. The youth whispers to himself along the highway, and the strong man is troubled in the solitude of his chamber."

"And they who turn aside the dead leaves of a former Autumn, to lay down their coveted treasures, and leave them in silence, they have another sorrow now. A year from the time, of a great woe, brings a double sorrow to the spirit. The anniversary of a grief is harder to endure than the grief itself."

"The Press," exclaims the New York Tribune, with some bitterness, and a great deal of truth, "when at public feasts the dishes are licked clean, the bread is crumbled, the nuts are dug out, the glasses are empty, overturned, or broken; the declaimer of stamperotype has finished his Clay, his Calhoun, or his Webster, the company is two thirds gone, and one third tired, with a ghastly smile and an asthmatic cheer, in which the public men who are left do not join, though the public men are indebted nineteen parts of twenty to that press, for their reputations and fortunes—to the body of educated reporters for their good taste and philanthropy in mending so freely their vulgar rhetoric and contemptible grammar."

An editor lately had his wallet abstracted by a pickpocket, at one of our State fairs; but containing nothing more than the only currency of the fraternity, it was returned by express, with the following note enclosed:—[San Register.

"You miserable skunk, hears your pocket book. I don't keep no such. Fur a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet with nothing in it but a lot of newspaper scraps, an ivory tooth comb, two noo-pap stamps, an' a pass from a railroad director, is a contemptible imposition on the public. As I hear year a editor, I return your trash. I never rob any only gentlemen."

DEFINITION OF A GENTLEMAN.—In the case of Weg v. Kelson, tried at the late Bristol assizes, Mr. Justice Talford thus defined the character of a gentleman:

"The evidence proved that the defendant, while in the theatre, had said to the plaintiff, 'Do not speak to me; I am a gentleman, and you are a tradesman.'"

"Gentleman," said the learned judge, is a term which does not apply to any station, but to the mind and feelings in every station. The man of rank who deports himself with dignity and candor, and the tradesman who discharges the duties of life with honor and integrity, are alike entitled to it; why, the humblest artisan, who fills the obligation cast upon him with virtue and with honor, is more entitled to the name of gentleman than the man who could indulge in offensive and ribald remarks, however high his station.

ICE CREAM.—"Mike, and is it yourself that can be after telling me how they make ice cream?" "In truth, I can; but they bake them in cowld ovens, to be sure."

A shopkeeper, in recommending a piece of goods to a lady, remarked, "Madam, it will wear forever, and make you a petticoat afterwards."

STORY & REDINGTON, DRUGGISTS.

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, O. T., Dec. 3, 1853. 13 fm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geo. Abernethy. Hiram Clark. J. R. Robb. **GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. MERCHANTS,** OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY. Sept. 6, 1852. 1ff

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

DAVID LOGAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY, Portland, Oregon. Will practice in the various courts of the Territory April 28, 1853. 37ff

LAFAYETTE BALCH, MERCHANT, STEILACOOM, Washington Territory. October 7, 1853. n5 ff.

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. 12, 1853. 3ff

E. D. WARBASS, DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, COWLITZ FARMS, O. T. Sept. 6, 1853. 1ff

G. H. GERRISH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, 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 stores where every information will be given them. May 14, 1853. 36ff

L. B. HASTINGS. F. W. PETTYGROVE. ALFRED A. PLUMMER. **L. B. HASTINGS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE, PORT TOWNSEND, Washington Territory. Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Sept. 25, 1853. 3ff

P. A. MARQUAM, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory. Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel. Sept. 6, 1852 1ff

ALLAN, LOWE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 132 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Allan, McKinley & Co., Oregon City O. T. June 25th '53. 42 fm

Take Notice. ALL persons having claims not already presented, against the Puget Sound Emigrant Road are requested to present the same—duly authenticated—before the 10th day of December 1853, to JAMES K. HURD, at Olympia. And those who are indebted are earnestly requested to pay in the amount due, before said date. n13

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

NOTICE To Settlers on Unsurveyed Lands. THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to survey those claims occupied by settlers which have not been surveyed by the General Government; and he will prepare the "notifications" necessary under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 14, 1853, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to make donations to the settlers of the public lands in Oregon Territory,' approved September 27th, 1850.

Failure to file such notification with the Surveyor General prior to the 23d of December, 1853, will operate as a forfeiture of the claim. H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH. Olympia, Aug. 27, 1853. 51ff

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

REFERENCES: Fr-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. 1ff

SAYWARD'S LINE OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Williamatic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to. July 30, 1853. 47y

BLACKSMITHING AT PORT LUDLOW, W. T. THE SUBSCRIBER has a large shop in connection with his steam machinery, with good workmen, and all materials in his various branches, and he holds 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 at the Store of Bettman & Brand. G. A. LATHROP, M. D. June 25th, 1853. 42-6m

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

Copartnership Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED has this day entered into Copartnership for the transaction of a general merchandise business. F. KEACH, W. C. RICHMOND, H. C. PERKINS. Steilacoom City, Nov. 1, 1853. 10ff

To the People of Washington Territory. FELLOW CITIZENS: At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends who seem deeply convinced that I can be of essential service to my Territory, I have at length consented to allow my name to be used as a candidate for Delegate to Congress at our approaching election. Being personally known to a large majority of you, I deem it unnecessary to say more at this time, than simply to state that my course of conduct hereafter, as heretofore, will be open and independent, and that if elected, my most anxious exertions shall be given to the best interests of our Territory, without regard to sections or localities. M. T. SIMMONS. Olympia, W. T., May 27, 1853.

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN General Groceries & Provisions, Olympia, W. T., and Portland, O. T. Sept. 10, 1853. 3m1

Medical Notice. DR. RISER, M. D., having permanently located in the town of Olympia, would respectfully inform the public that he is now ready to practice Medicine and Surgery in its various branches, and will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession, at any hour, by day or night. Sept. 17, 1853. 3m2

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

Winter Arrangements.

THE NEW STEAMER Lot Whitcomb, J. C. AINSWORTH, master will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going town and returning.

Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon city will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City. Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 8 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah. The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City. sept 18 11 G. ABERNETHY, Agent

Winter Arrangements. STEAMER FASHION.

THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND, twice a week, connecting with the boats and rangers on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.

Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days. J. O. VAN BERGEN, Master. December 1, 1853.

WEBBER & SLATER'S EXPRESS.

THE A 1 fast sailing sloop "Sarah Stone," running between Olympia, Port Townsend and Whilby's Island, leaves Olympia the first, tenth and twentieth of each month. Returning, leaves Port Townsend the fifth, fifteenth and twenty-fifth of each month, landing passengers and freight at all intermediate landings. For freight and passage apply on board, or to PARKER, COLTER & CO.

SCHICTWOOT!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named sloop 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. 1ff

PUYALLUP Salmon Fishery.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contracts with persons desirous of packing Salmon—delivered on the beach, from the net—in any quantity to suit. Apply to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City. August 12, 1853. 50ff

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

TAKES 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. 3ly

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, First Street, (opposite the California House.) PORTLAND, OREGON.

Turnbull, Monnastes & Davis, ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description. Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to. April 9, 1853.—31ff

IN STORE And now Receiving,

AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Wines and Liquors; among which are—nails, horse shoes, horse shoe nails, bar lead, steel and iron squares, try squares, board rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, hand saw files, mill saw files, bench planes, and a fine assortment of cutlery. Also, sugar, coffee, tea, rice, syrup, tobacco, candles, soap, salsaparilla, dried apples and peaches, starch, beans, &c. Wine glasses, tumblers and bar decanters. Wines and liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, black and red lead, raw and boiled oil, spirits turpentine, sperm oil, window glass, &c., &c. W. S. LADD & CO. Portland, June 20, 1853.—49ff

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 Judge Yant.

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F. A. CLARKE. Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43ff

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

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do. do.

Gold and Silver Trimbles; Gold Rings with sets; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains; Silver Tea and Table Spoons; Silver and Silver plated Spectacles; Gold Bracelets with sets; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purse; Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps; Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers; Beads and Fancy Head ornaments; Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks; Pocket Knives; Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at Low Prices. Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3ff

Female Education.

THE undersigned, Trustees of CLACKAMAS COUNTY FEMALE SEMINARY, are gratified that they can still commend this Institution to the patronage of the public.

The recent examination, held August 10th, evinces the faithfulness and success of the Teachers, MR. & MRS. E. D. SHATTUCK.

It is necessary for us to specify all the studies thus honorably reviewed. The general impression on our minds, and we believe on the minds of all who were present, was that our Daughters here obtain a thorough Mental Education, combined with the best Moral Training.

We rejoice to feel that the Institution is thus beginning to realize more fully the ideas of its founders, and that it promises to be a rich and permanent blessing to this community and to the Territory.

We are happy also to know that the departments of the Seminary are to be more definitely separated during the succeeding terms. The primary department will be under the care of a teacher who will devote herself entirely to it.

HEZEKIAH JOHNSON, A. L. LOVEJOY, E. HAMILTON, J. R. ROBB, GEO. H. ATKINSON. Oregon City, August 10th, 1853. 3ff

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, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatlers' 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—46y

WANT! DO YOU WANT A GOOD WATCH?

If so, you cannot do better than buy one of a man, who, in case it does not

KEEP GOOD TIME, will take it back, and give you another—and keep on so doing until you are satisfied you have a GOOD WATCH!

No man ever heard me say one thing and mean another, for I am determined to deal on the square with all mankind.

The Makers of my Watches are well known to all dealers, and embrace nearly all the celebrated manufacturers. Here are some of the names: David Taylor, Charles Taylor, M. L. Tobias, T. Cooper, French, Dent, Roskill, Mathew Brooks, together with thirteen Geneva and Paris Makers.

Chromometer Watches, BY SEVEN DIFFERENT MAKERS.

GOLD CHAINS, Weighing from Three to Nine Ounces. A few DIAMOND STUDS, and almost every article manufactured in the Gold and Silver line, can be procured cheaper than at any other respectable establishment in California. JOHN W. TUCKER. 125 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Aug. 27, '53. 3m

Piles, Square Timber.

R. BRUNN having located at Gray's Harbor, is now prepared to receive orders for piles and square timber, at reasonable rates. He is also prepared to furnish a superior article of SALMON and HERRING prepared for family use.

Orders from the interior promptly attended to. N. B. Four or five Coopers can obtain employment at the highest wages. Apply at my office in Dr. Rountrie's Establishment. R. BRUNN. Gray's Harbor, May 26th, 1853. 40 ff

Lighting

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. 50ff