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NO. 17.

THE PIONEER.

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ADDRESSES

Of Col. J. Patton Anderson, and Chief Justice Lander.

DELIVERED AT THE CLOSE OF THE THURSDAY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, HELD AT OLYMPIA, DEC. 17, 1853.

We stated last week that we would endeavor to obtain for publication, the addresses of the gentlemen referred to, and delivered as above, in connection with that of Attorney General Clendenin. We are sorry to say, however, that a press of official business has prevented that gentleman from being read as well as heard, as we know that would be the desire of all who listened to him. Mr. Clendenin was called for at the close of the address of Gov. Stevens, and after entertaining the audience for about half an hour, in a forcible manner touching the manifest destiny of the Pacific coast—the Great Pacific Railway, and matters and things in general relative to our territory, concluded amid loud cheers; and his loud calls for

Col. Anderson

followed, who arose and responded thus:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Aside from the fact that you have already been addressed in a manner more able and eloquent than I could aspire to, there are other considerations that perhaps ought to deter me from responding to the call which you have seen fit to flatter me on this occasion. The relation I occupy towards you as a subordinate federal officer, under other circumstances, would forbid me from participating actively in the local political meetings of the country, but the position which partial friends have recently thought proper to assign me, makes it a matter of right in you to call upon me for the reasons for that political faith that is in me, and a matter of duty in me to explain those reasons.

I concur most cordially with the Government in approving the move you have this day made towards organizing the Democratic party of the territory. Accomplish this, and victory is ours for the democracy of the country, like the deep and placid waters of our own magnificent Sound—never more but in a storm!

I hold it to be one of the cardinal doctrines of the democratic creed, that the people have a right to know the political sentiments of those they trust—that as, under our republican form of government, all power emanates from them, before they delegate that power to a public servant, they have a right to know whether his political sentiments in relation to the administration of governmental affairs corresponds with theirs or not; and in making a declaration of those sentiments, he is bound by every obligation of good faith and patriotism, to make that declaration in the plainest, fullest and most unequivocal terms. In accordance with these convictions, I proceed to give you what I conceive to be the main points embodied in the democratic faith:

I believe that the sovereignty of this country resides with the people, and that a majority of that people have a right to alter, amend or abolish the forms of existing laws whenever they fail to answer the ends for which they were established.

That ours is a government of limited powers, and those powers are clearly defined in the constitution;

That a latitudinous construction of that instrument is dangerous to the liberties of the people, and subversive of the interests of the country;

That under it, no national Bank can be created, nor other non-terrestrial monopoly, with

power to grind the poor and pamper the rich;

That a system of internal improvements by the general government—within the borders of a sovereign state—except for purposes specified in the constitution, is unconstitutional, and should not be encouraged;

That a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, is contrary to the spirit of that instrument;

That a high tariff for protection only, is unwise, injudicious—not such an one as General Jackson would have approved, nor been sanctioned by any of the old founders of our faith—better have "free trade and sailors' rights."

The bankrupt law which became a stench in the nostrils of the American people, ought not to be revived;

I look upon the compromise as final, and all who stand upon the Baltimore platform of 1852, as good democrats, and entitled to full communion at our board;

I consider it perfectly competent for Congress to encourage with "material aid" the construction of the Pacific rail road, and in this branch of our national legislation, I am opposed to any masterly inactivity being displayed.

These, I conceive to be the leading features in the democratic faith.

On collateral issues of minor importance, I am equally radical. I am in favor of the extension of the area of freedom, but opposed to any "fillibustering" expeditions for that purpose. In conducting our foreign affairs, as far as they relate to American territory, I believe the Monroe doctrine is the true policy, and all entangling alliances with the European powers should be strictly avoided. I admire the "old Fogies" for the bull-dog watchfulness with which they guard the public interest, but I love "young America" for his dashing go-a-headiness. Progress is the spirit of the age, and I am opposed to any system of legislation calculated to repress it; on the contrary it ought to be encouraged by the present government in the distant territories.

Let a band of iron stretch from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and then we will be bound to her, literally, as with hooks of steel; and I believe the day is not far distant when the iron horse at early morn will snuff the frosty breezes of the Cœur d'Éléine mountains—at noon will water at the great Sequoia Falls, and at eve stand panting and cooling in his commodious depot upon Puget Sound.

At the conclusion of this address, which was listened to with marked attention and evident satisfaction,

Judge Lander

was loudly called for, who took the stand and acquitted himself in the following interesting and eloquent address, the which, to appreciate properly should have been heard, as all are aware that eloquence is a property that cannot well be transferred to paper:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY:

You have called upon me to address you at this time in such a manner, that it does not seem to me that I ought to decline responding to the call. Yet you will allow me to believe, that you do not wish me to devote time to any political question. The position I occupy, such as it is, prevents it. I can only presume that it is your wish to have something more said upon a subject in which you, and each and all of you, have a common interest, an interest above all other questions irrespective of parties, common to us as citizens of Washington Territory, thrown together upon a common soil, and bound to labor together for the advancement of a common country.

In this view, I shall endeavor if possible to add a little to what has been said so ably upon the subject of a Pacific railroad, by a gentleman whose labors during the past summer have not only identified him with a northern railroad, but have also gained for him an enviable reputation. This railroad, gentlemen, that is to have the Mississippi and find its western terminus on the Pacific coast, is not to be built to connect river with river, state with state, but to unite ocean with ocean, and to land one extreme of a continent unto another.

Where is this road to end? Is it to find its way to that southern harbor, into whose bosom the golden stream has been pouring year after year, causing its commerce to spring up into vigorous life, and planting on its shores a city whose growth has been unequalled, and that now stands securely planted, to remain an enduring monument of the remarkable events that caused its origin? Or is it, as we hope, to reach our distant coast on the shores of Puget Sound, a sheet of water better known by that name than by any other—that from Olympia, where we now are, stretches north to our extreme northern boundary, 150 miles in length, and ranging in breadth from one to five miles, every where affording shelter to the mariner, with port after port opening into it—Squialatoot, Nesqually, Stellacoom, Puyallup, Alki, Seattle, Port Ludlow, Gamble, and Townsend, Penn's Cove, Bellingham's Bay, all now claiming their settlements and their names, and yet almost unknown. A salt lake, landlocked in a Territory whose agricultural resources, yet

undveloped, will when brought forward by the hand of the farmer prove the bottom lands of the Chehalis, Nesqually, Puyallup, Duwamish, Snohomish, and Lumney are worth the labor that shall make them gardens; that the vast plains that stretch southward from here to the Columbia river, are the fitting pasture grounds of thousands of sheep and of cattle, and that the north bank of the Columbia, the smiling valley of the Cowlitz, and Whidby's Island, with its fertile prairies, can render to the laborer his proper reward. A Territory, whose soil beds as yet almost untrampled, are ready to furnish fuel for railroads, and for steamers that are yet to plough the quiet waters of this Sound, and darken with their smoke the distant ports of the Asiatic coast—Whose forests, line the shores of this inland sea, down to the edge of that water that floats near to the very shore, the ships that are to bear them away; forests that scarcely show that the hand of man has been busy among them; forests whose single trees are masts for some "vast ammiral," and that will support a hardy race of lumber-men for years yet to come. Whose fisheries of salmon and of cod, now only used for the support of the wandering Indian, or swept by one seine in Puyallup bay, are banks of gold to be drawn in with no sparing hand, and ready to discount their untold wealth.

Yet these advantages are almost unknown. Newspapers have hardly mentioned Washington Territory; public attention has not been called to it. Time is needed to have these facts to which I have alluded brought prominently before the public. The organization of the Territory, the efforts of your press, the discussion of the Pacific railroad, the report of the gentleman who has addressed you to day, all will do much to awaken public attention, and when it is once fully alive to the advantages we possess, much is to be hoped for.

But now we must confess that San Francisco is before us. The wealth, the commerce, the business activity of that city, the fact of the immense emigration now flowing to it, its secured position, its business relations, and its crowning claim—the golden sands of California—all prove that to that point a railroad must and will be built. If so, it would seem that we should be neglected for the present. But are we to despair on this account? Allow me to say that I think we should not. What is it that builds railroads? Public spirit, you would say. And what is public spirit? An effervescence, that like the sparks of fire champagne when the cork is drawn, flashes and foams, and is gone, lost forever. Is there not a deeper and more potent cause that builds railroads and steamboats, advances the age, and focuses onward the march of public improvement in this land of America? There is, and this cause is public interest; and what is public interest but the aggregate of a thousand private interests, each of which has its origin, its motive, and its end in the prosperity and pocket of each individual.

Let us inquire further what capital, what interest, what locality, builds this Pacific railroad. Plainly the capital and interest of the great northern commercial cities—Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are the places from which come the money, the interest, that is to build these railroads. The commercial spirit of these great cities, looks not only to the trade, the wealth, the golden stream of the California gold mines, but it looks still further to the wealth, the commerce of the east. It glances beyond the Pacific shores of this continent, and rests with longing eye upon the distant coasts of China, of Hindostan, of Japan. Coasts which the vessels of these masts now reach by long and tedious navigation around the distant Cape of Good Hope, or bearing their cargoes first to San Francisco around Cape Horn, extend their lengthened voyage to these distant spots. Coasts which a railroad to San Francisco would bring nearer, much nearer, to these cities, and would cause, in their opinion, the wealth of the Indies to flow through them.

There is no necessity of saying much as to the importance of this trade; to secure it every effort will be made. When secured, it will raise to great opulence and prosperity those places through which it may pass.

But will this southern railroad to San Francisco secure this trade to these great northern cities? Will they enjoy without successful rivalry the golden harvest to be reaped from California mines and India silks and teas? If the road passes through New Mexico, and to the Gila or to Walker's pass, will New York, will Boston, reap all its benefits? What is to prevent its being tapped at several points, and its freights taken to the nearest point of shipment? A road through Texas can reach San Francisco on its own line, or can tap the road through New Mexico; and freight, instead of being carried far to the north, will find its way to the sea board by New Orleans, which will then ship to Europe gold dust and India goods, in addition to cotton, sugar, and western produce, and grow rich at the expense of its northern rivals.

But if New Orleans does not seize this prize, what is to prevent Memphis from building her railroad from the western bank of the Mississippi, to intersect the line through New Mexico? Is this, too, an impossi-

bility? and freight reaching the Mississippi at that point will have to be transhipped;—will it stem the current of that stream and seek an Atlantic outlet from a northern port? or will it follow its broad and sweeping current to the sea? Yet if that freight crosses the Mississippi, and again is placed upon the rail, will it then go north by longer distances to the ocean, or will it follow a due easterly course, and borne on Tennessee and Carolina, gladden the hearts and strengthen the purses of the merchants of Charleston by its presence? And if this city is not to profit by it, it need not yet go north. Norfolk is nearer, far, to Memphis; and Baltimore has railroads that connect it with southern and south western states, besides that great Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with which it aspires to drain the valley of the Ohio.

It may be said that it is not possible to build these roads, that to intersect the great Pacific railroad. It is not only possible, but probable, that these roads, or one of them, will be built. The object to be attained is too great not to be struggled for, and shortness of distance to the sea board too important an item of cost, ever to be lost sight of. These roads, too, are now spoken of; some of the routes are being examined; and the great prize, or a portion of it, may be drawn by a southern port over their northern competitors.

Would a road to St. Louis wholly secure this trade to the southern depots? At St. Louis it encounters the unbridged flood of the Mississippi, and there it must be transhipped, and when transhipped, may find water transportation down the Mississippi cheaper, than another transshipment to a railroad car on its opposite bank, thence to find its way to New York and Boston, either by way of Lake Erie and the Erie canal, or pass on continuous rail to those commercial depots.

We may safely say, then, that this great object of securing the India trade to the great centres of commerce, will meet with difficulties if it depends on a railroad to San Francisco alone.

Is there any way by which this can be rendered certain? To us out here in Washington Territory it seems that there is.—We all of us believe a railroad can be built by northern capital, through northern states and territories, by northern men, to a northern harbor on the Pacific, which shall bear the produce of China and the Indies to the northern ports of the Atlantic, with 400 miles shorter railroad travel than it can be borne to them from San Francisco.

I trust that I may not be accused of sectional feeling. I speak of this northern route as being attractive to capital in a pecuniary point of view, and without reference to sectional pride or sectional feeling. Here at least we should be free from it. I see before me men from every portion of this vast Union, from the pine forests of Maine to the fertile savannas of Louisiana; from the south west and from the west; from that portion of the west, too, where for many years it was my pleasant fortune to reside, the memory of which I shall always cherish; and may my voice be ever lost, ere it be used for aught else than to praise that section, and that people, among whom I came a stranger, unknown, unassisted, and who fostered and sustained me.

We are all citizens of the United States, all of Washington Territory, all emigrants; nay, more, all pioneers. Jealousy, distrust, sectional feeling, all should be absent, for each, all, and every one of us, is here with one object in view—the advancement and welfare of this our chosen portion of the Union.

And we all, too, agree that the true route to the Pacific, is what is called the northern route. That is a route, that starting from the borders of our western states or territories, finds its extreme western terminus on the shores of Puget Sound.

We all believe from the clear, full, deciding statement made by Governor Stevens on the day he arrived among us, in replying to an address bidding him welcome to the Territory of Washington, that as he said, the route over which he passed from the North Western Territory to the waters of the Pacific, is eminently feasible and practicable; we must rely upon this as the report of a man competent to speak on this great question, from personal examination, and as that of one not likely to be mistaken. But we are not compelled to rely on this extreme northern route alone. Should difficulties present themselves in any way, or from any cause, there are other routes yet to be found—northern or northern central—that can only find their fitting termination on Puget Sound, north of San Francisco. No harbor can compare with ours. Here rests the northern Pacific railroad, when that railroad shall be built. This is secure.

How, then, stands this northern road terminating here, and resting by connecting roads either on Lake Superior or Lake Michigan, or on both. What are the advantages of the trade of the Indies passing to southern ports in preference to northern Atlantic ports? Most certainly it does. The freight carried over this line cannot be taken to other harbors, except by a deflection from a straight course, too great to be made. Railroads through different states, from Memphis from

Charleston, New Orleans, Norfolk, and Baltimore may meet it, but the difference in distance will be too great, to cause change of direction in freight. It is from 3 to 400 miles shorter than the route to San Francisco, and on a direct line to New York and Boston. It lays down the produce of the east on the shores of Lake Michigan; there, if cheapness is an object, to be transhipped over those waters, reaching New York by way of the Erie canal, Boston by the Ogdensburg railroad. Or if speed be more important than cost, the net-work of railroads passing round the southern shore of Lake Michigan, or further south through Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, will bear it directly to those depots of trade.

With this line for cheapness of transportation, rapidity of transit, no other line across this continent can compete, nor can any other as fully subserve, the interests of those by whose capital it is likely to be built.

I did not allude to the natural connection of this line with Canadian railways, protected and finished, that would divert a portion of trade passing over it to Portland, on our extreme northern coast, thus bringing the extreme north east and the north west of the Union, into friendly communion;—nor to the fact that the St. Lawrence would afford a cheap outlet to goods shipped upon the great lakes. It is enough for me to state, as briefly as possible, the economical value of our route, and the light in which it ought to strike commercial interests.

But are the advantages of this northern route confined to shortness of railroad travel, directness of line, the certainty that New York and Boston, and the north must profit by it? The Mississippi does not, on this route, intersect continuous communication; it will be bridged at Rock Island; it can be bridged at Sauk Rapids, and other points to the north of Rock Island. Below that place, if bridged at all, it must be done at very great expense. On this route then there is no fear that that stream will carry freight southward to avoid expense of second transshipment; over it the burdened car will fly as easily as over the smallest creek and beard the father of waters in the middle of his career.

Of climate I need hardly speak, an important element in construction of railroads, it is a more important one in their usefulness. The fact that we now stand here on the 18th day of December in the open air, and that this is usual through the winter, is proof without further words that on the Pacific at least the climate is in our favor.

There is one writer that had nearly escaped me in this connection, as much will that I have desired to say, and that is with reference to the comparative distance between the Sound and Shanghai, and between San Francisco and Shanghai. I have seen a proposition made by gentlemen of standing to carry a mail by steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai, touching at the mouth of the Columbia; a proposition accompanied by the assertion that this service would occupy no further time in actual steaming than if a direct course was taken across the ocean. Paradoxical as this may seem it is nearly true. From the mouth of the Columbia to Shanghai it is about five thousand miles by the great circle. From San Francisco to Shanghai it is five thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; and it is only six hundred miles from San Francisco to the Columbia making by this calculation one hundred and seventy-five in favor of the Columbia route.

The Straits of Fuca are still nearer to Shanghai than the mouth of Columbia, and about two hundred miles north of it. The advantages of this Sound over San Francisco, in point of distance from Shanghai, would be nearly one thousand miles; and if this distance is to be performed by steamers, in a question of expense the decision would be strongly in favor of our section.

If this distance is to be performed by sailing vessels, one thousand miles is a difference not easily overcome. Besides, the trade winds are said to blow a portion of the year from a northerly, and a portion of the year from a southerly direction. Either direction affording an almost favorable wind to vessels standing in a due east or west course. In this direction of the trades I may be mistaken, if so, I trust that my nautical friends, whom I see present, will correct me.

Then by ocean and by land it is from 1400 to 1500 miles nearer to New York by a route through Puget Sound, than by one through San Francisco; and in an age when the old proverb that time is money, is fully appreciated, I think we may feel strong confidence that our time will come. When, we cannot tell. It may be that our eyes will be gladdened by the sight of a railroad in five or six years; it may be longer—it may never be built; but we will think it will, if Congress and the nation do justice to us, and believe that this territory is not to be behind in the march of improvement. A gentleman, the other day, in speaking of it said that a star was yet to appear in the west; I thank him for the comparison—that star has risen now, though clouds, though darkness obscure it, soon will they be swept away, and it will shine forth in beauty and in light—a morning star, the herald of a day of brightness not soon to be brought to close.

For this day let us wait not indulging in

vain hopes of sudden prosperity, to overwhelm us like a flood; but each striving to live and so to do in the sphere that is marked out for him here below, that he may feel that his duty has been done, and conscious of a well done present, fear not the dread and coming future.

Doing as well as we can with our present advantages our growth will be gradual and permanent, our abundant resources will be developed; our wealth will be increased and we shall soon find, that the dress of the frontiersman is too small and coarse for our expansive growth—we shall need larger and more elegant vestments.—We shall put off the territorial and assume the garments of a state, no longer confined to one poor delegate upon the floor of congress, allowed to speak his mind but not to prove his faith; by his voice, but entitled to two senators to one or perhaps more representatives; each not only a talking but a voting man. When this has happened—no, railroad or no railroad, happen it will—we can peacefully await its coming each in his own vocation; and when the glad tidings come, that the work is done—the railroad opened, let it come to the miner in his coal shaft at Bellingham bay, the farmer as he works in his potato field or harvests his wheat, to the ship builder as with adze and rule he forms his craft, to the lumberman as he cuts the long and tapering stick for masts or for the log to meet the moving saw; or to him who with "bob and sinker" fishes for cod in the Straits of Fuca or draws the seine for salmon in the bays of Admiralty Inlet, to all let it come as a source of pride that their labors have contributed to place their country in such a position that this road has come as a matter of necessity.

In this belief you may think me too sanguine; but independent of the numerous advantages we possess, which when well known will induce emigration to this territory, and partially known have already induced many to come and make their home within sound of the surf of the Pacific. There is a peculiarity in our position to which for a moment I will allude. We are the advance of the emigration, the first ripple of the wave that is to flood with a living tide the soil our feet now press upon; a ripple that breaks upon a beach beyond which it cannot pass. The shore is reached at last; here is the barrier—here the boundary.—The statue of the God Terminus, is here to be raised, and we may pour libations on his altar. All ahead is sea—wide, expanding, trackless. Westward has American enterprise, American restlessness and American endurance, followed the setting sun as day after day he has gone down upon prairie and mountain, showing that the end of their journey was not yet, until at last he has rushed to his bed in the bosom of the ocean, gilding with his expiring rays the land that is to set bounds and limits to that enterprise and that endurance.

To the west no farther—to the north there may be land we desire, but we do not possess—the tide must stop; but the reflux will begin and deepen over the spots left bare in its advance. No outlet can be found and restlessness, love of change, desire of exploration must cease. On this land the tired foot of the wanderer will rest in peace, here to find that home that long he has sought for.

This territory then must be settled and if future acquisitions should open to our countrymen new lands to occupy and to explore, they too will be settled and as long as a foot of land remains open for settlement, will settlement be made.

The continent may yet be ours. Well has poet from the land of Puritans, the first settled of our country as this our territory is the last, expressed this idea when he said:

"I see the living tide roll on
It swells with flaming towers,
The icy capes of Labrador,
The Spaniard's land of flowers,
It streams across the splintered ridge,
That parts the northern showers,
From eastern rock to sunnier wave
The continent is ours."

Hour-glasses were formerly much used in pulpits, to denote the proper length of a sermon. George Herbert says: "The parson exceeds not an hour in preaching, because all ages have thought that a competency."

All ages but ours, and we think it little more than a competency. It is said that this custom came from the ancient Greek and Roman orators, who declaimed by an hour glass. In many of the old records are charges for this useful instrument; for instance, in Christ Church St. Catharine's Aldgate, under the year 1564, this entry occurs: "Paid for an hour-glass that hangeth by the pulpit when the preacher doth make a sermon that he may know how the hour passeth away."

In 1681, a sect arose, calling themselves "The Sweet Singers of Israel," who among other things, renounced the limitation of the Lord's mind by hour-glasses. Oh that such reformers would now arise.—Ez.

Sam Slick says: "I believe every enterer in the world thinks that he's the most enterprising one in it, and there's no gettin' on any how without him. Conceit grows as natural as the hair on one's head, but is longer in coming out."

THE PIONEER.
Olympia, Washington Territory,
Saturday, December 31, 1853.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.
"Truth crushed 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 TALLENTRE,
JOHN M. CHAPMAN.
KING COUNTY
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMAN,
G. N. McCONAHA.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
WM. HEBNER.
Lewis County Nominations.
FOR COUNCILMEN,
SETH CATLIN,
H. MILES.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
H. D. HUNTINGTON,
F. A. CLARKE.

To the Democracy of Washington Territory in general, and Thurston County in particular.

The time is rapidly approaching when the people of this Territory will be called upon for the first time, to discharge a duty to themselves and to the land of their adoption—sacred in its character, and embodying in its results it may be the future weal or woe of a portion of that vast domain that we all love—that we all adore. The character of our first legislative assembly and delegate to Congress, will probably establish our future political complexion for years to come, and that men of the right cast should be respectively selected, all will agree; but how is that cast to be determined? The spirit of the age—the bold and vigorous progression of improvement and political science, renders the idea at once obsolete, that the "stand still" party should ever be elevated to a position, with power to impede the march of coming events. That party—"wearing all shapes, and bearing many names," from federal to abolition freesoilism—seldom in power, and then only to surrender it to the democracy, and be hissed from the places of trust which they have abused, by a betrayed and injured constituency; that party that has sought to foster upon our country all species of monopolies, and has left no expedient untried to commit our government in favor of granting special privileges—whose motto is, and always has been, "let the government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor;" that party that has never sought to advance our country in importance in the eyes of the world, but which has invariably relinquished its "little brief authority," (abuses and all, to be reformed by the democracy), without leaving a trace to show that we had ascended one round in the ladder of our manifest destiny. And yet a scattered remnant of that party, which has achieved nothing for our country but multiplied evils, now asks to be the first to represent us in Congress, and by a supremacy, and "stand still" policy in the legislative assembly, bear heavily upon the rising greatness of this new and Heaven favored territory. Shall its expectations be realized? With pride and satisfaction we turn to the true and tried democracy within our borders, with the assured conviction of having a universal negative response. Party lines have now been drawn, and from them there is no retreat. It were folly at this late day to talk about a "people's party," a "no-party party," an "independent party," or aught else but Democratic and Whig. All who are not democrats in the foregoing enumeration, are whigs, and will so be regarded hereafter. There is no neutral ground to occupy—those who are not for us are against us. There is no use of joining matters in this connection, and when we say that if we are defeated through out the territory for delegate or legislative

officers, it will be through the wanton neglect or treachery of those who assume to act with us, we but avow what all will readily admit, at all acquainted with the relative strength of parties. The party in nearly every county has now been organized—nominations have been made, and the precedent must now be established of sustaining the decisions of conventions; for what avails the expression of the party in convention unless backed by a willing, vigorous, and harmonious action. The party of progress cannot rationally coalesce with the "stand still" policy of the opposition, and if we wish to strengthen our federal authorities in their efforts to elevate this territory to the position it was designed to occupy, we must elect men to office who will sustain them—men whose political views are in consonance with those entertained by them—sound, unflinching democrats—or else how futile will be all efforts to advance the public good. As example, look at the past of Oregon, with its whig federal officials and democratic legislature arrayed against each other for over three years, and accomplishing comparatively but little of utility during that time. Let the several counties take warning thereby, lest a similar fate befalls this territory also. A thorough organization—legitimate nominations, and an abid by the decisions of conventions by our party, are all that is required to insure us complete success.

As far as the representative delegation of our party from this county is concerned, we can have no doubt but that all will be elected. We are largely in the majority—a good and very judicious ticket has been selected, and what should intervene to cause its defeat? We answer, nothing but a disregard of party usage, neglect, treachery or fraud. Our nominees have not been taken from within a circumscribed circle, but selected with an eye to the interest of the whole county. The convention was numerously attended—the largest, of a political character, ever assembled in Olympia, and, as we believe, the nominations were fairly made.

Democrats of Thurston! Our ticket is at our mast head, and we have undertaken to defend it against all the assaults of federal whiggery and their allies, or any opposition ticket that may be arrayed against it—with it the democracy of this county must stand or fall—with it may be blended the future welfare of this territory. If any unpleasant feelings were engendered in the convention, there was the place to bury them—to consign them at once and forever to the "tomb of the capulet." We now have a common and active service to perform against a common enemy. Whiggery is now marshaling its hosts, composed of the fog ends of all isms, to meet us at the ballot box, and they are secretly gloating over the prospect, and making preparations to give a hearty welcome to all deserters from our camp. Be assured that they would love the deed but to despise the traitor. Reflect seriously before you commit yourselves fully in this matter. "Measures, not men," is an axiom in the democratic faith which should commend itself to the attention of any who may be wavering as to the proper course to pursue in the coming election, and if viewed aright we have no misgivings as to the effect. The principles—the object we have in view should rise infinitely superior to anything like personal pique, and we ask you to read over the names of our candidates, and show us where one could be advantageously supplied.

With an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the Democracy, we submit the question—shall the Democratic or Whig ticket be elected? You, yourselves, will give the answer on the 30th day of January.

DISTRICT COURTS.—In the absence of Judge HAZLAND, the first term of Court for the 2nd Judicial District, will commence at Cowlitz Landing, the County seat of Lewis County, on Monday, the second day of January next—Judge MONROE presiding; and at Chinook City, Pacific County, on Monday, the 9th day of January.

Also, at Columbia City, Clark County, on Monday, the 16th day of January, Chief Justice LAWRENCE presiding.

Both these gentlemen, led the states with an enviable legal reputation, which we have no doubt will be fully sustained in the positions they now occupy.

The Largest Ox in the Territory was butchered on Tuesday morning last, by Messrs. Head & Kiser, measuring eight feet and one inch round the girth, and the quarters weighing eleven hundred and ninety-six pounds. He was truly a monster, and would do well to accompany our forty-two pound turkey to the agricultural fair at California.

Whig Nominations.

The Whig party of Thurston county held a convention at Olympia, on Saturday last, and nominated the following ticket for members of the legislative assembly:
For the Council—B. F. YANUS and E. J. ALLEN.
For Representatives—IRA WARD, C. H. HALE, J. L. BROWN and G. HARTSOCK.

The same convention appointed delegates to attend a Territorial convention, to meet at Olympia, on Monday next, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate for delegate to Congress.
The opposition in this part of the Territory have done credit to themselves by coming out at once, and assuming its proper name. We despise a warfare against an adversary ambuscaded behind fictitious titles, and fighting under false colors, and the Whig party here has relieved us from that embarrassment by divesting itself of all disguise, and boldly throwing down the glove for honorable combat. They have merged all names and isms into that of Whig, and we now know exactly where to find them. They have profited by the example of humbuggery furnished by their brethren in Oregon—aware that they could assume no shape but that their feebly or would place the watchful Democracy on their track, and hunt them to their native watch-fires. We trust the counties generally will follow suit.

We shall not undertake this week to canvass the claims of the Whig nominees as compared with our own party. If the opposition is satisfied with it, we are equally so—convinced that the whole ticket will be defeated. Deserving as any of their candidates may be, unfortunately for them, they are on the wrong side of politics, and can never be permitted to fill the places their friends desire to see them occupy.—The Democracy have too strong a ticket to be induced to split upon their enemy, and the 30th of January will tell the story of its triumphant election.

'Slookum's About'

Amongst the numerous recent distinguished arrivals which we have been called upon to chronicle, there has been none to whom we could give a more cordial welcome than to ex-Judge STRONG, who made his appearance here on Wednesday morning last; and, under the circumstances, we think he is deserving of a more extended notice than we have generally vouchsafed to others—particularly as we understand that it is his intention to make a tour of the territory for the purpose of endeavoring to gain permission to extend the same to Washington City. We would therefore take occasion thus publicly to introduce him to all with whom he may be unacquainted.

On his winding way he will doubtless meet with many upon whom, in days gone by, he has levied fines for contempt of court—for neglecting to attend as jurors, out of their jurisdiction, and for other apparently tyrannical and undue usurpation of authority. And some persons may have the presumption to interrogate him about jurors fees which have been accumulating, unpaid, during the last four years. But what has the Judge to do with his ex-official subordinates in the withholding of your just demands? We trust that for the present, past shortcomings and transgressions may be forgotten, to the end that the "universal whig party of Washington" may have an opportunity of clearing up the "head and front of his offending." Besides, the Judge is on business of his own, not yours—a far-off bauble allures him to your homes, and he but asks your votes to pave his way to its procurement; and in view of the fact that the naughty administration at Washington, has just put a quietus on his career of judgeship, cannot you help to rebuke the "powers that be" by foisting him alongside of old Jo Lane, as your first Delegate to Congress? Can you not accommodate him with your votes? We hope the Judge will make his tour as general as circumstances will permit, in order that he may be properly appreciated.

We have no doubt but that a "one horse" locomotive power would facilitate, most admirably, his future movements and designs, but the question is, can he being the aforesaid "one horse" power to operate in the right direction? We shall see.

In the Protestant Episcopal Convention, in session in New York, the Rev. Mr. Cox, from the committee to which was referred the subject of the admission of California to a union with the church, made a report concluding with the resolution that the House of Bishops be requested to nominate a Missionary Bishop for California and another for Oregon. The resolution was adopted.

Position of Mr. Gallagher.

It is neither our province or inclination to become the special champion of any particular nominee of the recent democratic convention, as we firmly believe the whole ticket will receive the undivided support of the democracy, yet we believe the part taken, and the position occupied by Mr. GALLAGHER, on the day the nominations were made, has been both misunderstood and misrepresented.

We are told to assume the ground, that up to the day of the convention Mr. G. was anxious that his name should not come before it as a candidate for the legislature, and that after he was declared duly nominated, he expressed a perfect willingness and anxiety to withdraw and be superseded by any other worthy member of the party. To this his friends objected, in consequence of which some unpleasant feelings were entertained, and capital is now sought to be made out of a matter over which he could exercise no control, with a hope to secure his defeat at the approaching election.

In order to place the matter in its true light, we would remark, that Mr. G. was unanimously nominated by the committee that selected the balance of the ticket—was brought regularly before the convention as a candidate, and after a ballot had been taken, was declared duly elected. The convention was emphatically a mass meeting,—every democrat present was permitted to participate in its deliberations, and unless a viva voce vote approaches somewhat towards unanimity, all are aware how difficult it is to arrive at any correct understanding of the sense of such an assemblage. Had delegates been appointed from the various precincts, the "ballot" system would no doubt have been adopted throughout, and in that event we may readily suppose the claims of the other candidates would have been contested with equal spirit—at all events we are quite sure they would not have been nominated unanimously. But Mr. Gallagher was the only selection made by the nominating committee as a candidate for the House of Representatives from Olympia and vicinity, and his friends refused to permit his resignation—not only on the ground that they were justly entitled to one member from this locality, but because he was their choice. They had, without a dissenting voice, concurred to the demands made from all portions of the county, and they thought it but just that their claims and demands should be duly respected, and as cheerfully acquiesced in. They did not wish to make a test of the question as to whether the candidate should come from any particular locality, but merely a question of right as to whether this place should be entitled to a member of the House or not. It is evident from the above statement of facts, that Mr. G. is entirely free from censure in the premises, and if any blame can possibly attach to his friends for any part they may have taken in the convention, they are responsible, and not the gentleman referred to, and we hope they will vindicate the correctness of their course both to him and themselves, by using all honorable means to secure his election.

We trust the democracy will see the advantage the whig party seek to derive from the misunderstanding to which we have alluded, and that at the proper time they will signally disappoint their cherished anticipations. Pass the word along the line to "close up," and let us move on harmoniously.

DR. GEORGE F. SACKLEY, chief of a party under Governor Stevens, in the recent northern railway exploration, proceeded from this place to Steilacoom, during last week, and relieved Dr. J. M. HADEN of his position as post surgeon, U. S. A., a place which he has filled for the last four years with honor and credit, and which he has abandoned with the esteem of all with whom he has been connected. We doubt not but that Dr. Sackley will sustain the elevated position occupied by his predecessor.

The schooner "Santiago," was wrecked off Port Orford, towards the close of November last, and righted again with the loss of her masts and part of her cargo, and is now lying in Near Bay, being repaired.

The bark "Dord Western," a British vessel commanded by Capt. Parker, went ashore at Clagnot Sound, Vancouver's Island, and has been made a perfect wreck.—Part of her cargo saved.

The bark "Fanny Major," Capt. Heward, arrived at Bellingham Bay on the 21st December.

The schooner "William Allen," Capt. Tucker, arrived at Bellingham Bay December 18th, 24 days from San Francisco, and cleared Dec. 31st, for Victoria, V. I., with 82,000 feet sawed lumber.

The schooner "Mary Dunn" arrived at Steilacoom Dec. 29th, 5 days from Port Townsend.

The ship Anson is still ashore at Point Roberts, but hopes are entertained that she will be got off without much damage.—The bark "Powhatan" was seen in the Straits on the 15th inst., also two barks, whose names were not ascertained.

Public Meeting in Clark County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Washouke precinct, Clark county, Washington Territory, held at the school house, near Maxon's mill, on the 14th of December, 1853, Mr. C. C. STILES was called to the chair, and Joel Knight appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend a county convention to be held at Columbia City on the 2nd day of January, 1854, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the legislature, and sending delegates to the Territorial convention, whose duty it shall be to nominate a suitable candidate for delegate to congress: B. F. Fanner, B. L. Gardner, C. C. Stiles, John Prebbsel, Joel Knight.

It was then resolved, that the delegates from Washouke precinct use their endeavors for Columbia Lancaster as delegate for congress.

The course of Gov. Stevens, in relation to Clark county, then being under consideration, it was resolved,

1st, That unless a change is made in the voting precincts of Clark county different from the arrangement made by Gov. Stevens, it will be useless to attempt holding an election.

2d, That there be a committee appointed to confer with Gov. Stevens on the propriety of a change in the voting precincts of Clark county, so that the voters of Lewis river and Washouke precincts can cast their votes in their several precincts as heretofore under the Oregon law, whereas, under the present arrangement, some two hundred voters are put to the inconvenience and expense of traveling twenty or thirty miles to exercise the privilege of casting their votes.

3d, That we believe it to be unjust and impolitic to disorganize the two largest precincts in the county, and that we believe it to be impossible to make a return of all the votes of Clark county in the time specified in the Governor's Proclamation, it being only five days.

The voters of Washouke precinct would suggest to the county convention the propriety of requesting the postponement of the Territorial convention till a later day, as it is not possible for the delegates from this county to reach there in time to attend it.
C. C. STILES, Chm'n.
JOEL KNIGHT, Secy.

In answer to the first and second resolutions introduced above, we would remark, we have no doubt that Gov. STEVENS feels not only mortified, but chagrined, that the information afforded him, on his arrival here, relative to the various precinct throughout the territory, was not sufficient to meet the expectations of the people in making a satisfactory distribution of the same; that it would have afforded him the utmost pleasure to have recognized, as legitimate, all the precincts established by the different county commissioners; but how was he to obtain information relative thereto without an almost unparadonable delay in the issue of his proclamation? While the Governor is willing to acknowledge the justice of the censure awarded to him by a portion of the people of Clark, yet in extension of the grievance under which it is evident they will be subjected to in the coming election, we would say, that the proclamation was issued the next day after his arrival here, and was made up after a thorough investigation of all the facts and evidence before him. As to the authority possessed by the Governor in the matter of changing the places of voting, or establishing new precincts, we would observe that the organic law is explicit on that subject, and before the first election is held, requires the Governor, by proclamation, to give sixty days notice of the time, place and manner of conducting the same. It will readily be perceived that under the law, the Governor would have no authority to establish any new precincts without setting aside the original proclamation and ordering a new election, as he could now give but thirty instead of sixty days' notice of the "time, place and manner," &c.

As to the 3d resolution, we would observe that an evident misapprehension has been entertained by the meeting as to the intent and meaning of the proclamation. It was merely intended that the judges of election should make returns under oath to the clerks, within five days, and not, as has been inferred, to the Secretary of the Territory, thus obviating that difficulty.

But speaking of political matters, how is it that Washouke precinct, with the knowledge that the Territorial convention meets at Cowlitz Landing, on the 2d of January, fixes upon that very day for the holding of a county convention to nominate, at Columbia City, delegates and legislative officers? The evidence was certainly before them, also why request the "postponement of the Territorial convention until a later day." It is true, that with a subscription list of over six hundred, we circulate but few papers in Clark county, and that consequently the people there could not expect to become very familiar with the action of the balance of the territory, and as they would seem to prefer being heard through

the "Oregon Times" rather than the "Washington Pioneer," we will reply to the suggestion of postponement by inserting the following, in which was incorporated the call for the Territorial convention:

From the Oregon Times, Dec. 17.
ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRACY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The Democracy of Thurston county have nobly come up to the occasion in view of the approaching important election to be held in Washington Territory. They propose calling county Conventions immediately, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend a Democratic Territorial Convention to be held at Cowlitz Landing on the 2d day of January next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for Delegate in Congress. This is as it should be. They have selected a central point—showing conclusively that they "know no North no South no East no West"—but that they have at heart the interests of the whole Territory, and the success of the Democracy in the election of a Delegate.

To this proposal, no one claiming to be a Democrat can object. So far as we know, the Southern portion of that Territory are willing to meet at Cowlitz Landing, and it is to be hoped and expected that a united effort will be made on the part of the Democracy in all sections, to secure a general Convention. All cause for any local feeling is at an end by this proposal of the extreme North. We think the basis of representation proposed is just; and it is the same one in substance as that which governed the Territorial Convention for Oregon last spring for the nomination of a delegate.

Democrats of Washington! be up and doing! Remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty—and he who would succeed must labor, and sacrifice. Let there be no folding of the arms—for your old adversary—the whig spirit and party, is in your midst, secretly lying in ambush to encompass your defeat. Arouse yourselves, buckle on your armor, for a contest which is worthy of your best energies, and of vast interest to your new Territory, and the Democracy in general!

And Yet Another.

Messrs. J. WILLIAMS and P. WATERMAN, merchants of this place, have broken ground, and furnished an example to the "bachelor Kingdom" worthy of imitation, by giving a Coalition Party on Monday evening last, followed by a sumptuous and tastefully arranged repast, under the supervision of the worthy host and hostess of the Washington Hotel, the first of the kind ever undertaken and successfully consummated by any of the single wretches in Olympia. Neither of the gentlemen referred to have sunk by age into the "sear and yellow leaf," and the admirable appointments, gallantry and good taste, which characterized every thing connected therewith, could not fail to have elicited the admiration of many a fair one. "The days of other years" could not fail to have obtruded themselves upon the minds of many of their numerous guests, calling up associations of the past, varied with the tint of melancholy, or the hilarity of hours when our lives were in their spring-tide—joyous, happy youth. Messrs. WILLIAMS and WATERMAN are deserving of a better fate than that to continue to linger out a miserable bachelor existence, and we have no doubt but that our suggestion might be endorsed by many whose modesty might forbid any direct advice on the subject.

EXPLANATORY.—In the hurry of getting our paper to press last week, the proceedings of our democratic convention were inserted without being revised, and we have since discovered many gross parliamentary blunders, and not in conformity with the real action of the convention. A correction at length we deem unnecessary, as the good sense of every one will at once see the same parts, and conceit how the errors occurred. Justice to Mr. Hicks, however, requires us to state, that he was chosen a delegate to the convention by a vote of—48 yeas 55, nays 23;—which fact did not appear in the proceedings.

KING AND LEWIS COUNTIES.—Under the proper head will be found the nominations of the above counties for legislative officers. The King county nominations are all right, and we trust the democracy there will see to it, that the candidates are triumphantly elected. We are pleased to see that Messrs. Seth Catlin and H. Miles are candidates for Councilmen from Lewis, but how is it that there are two whigs nominated for the House? We hope to receive some information on the subject by our next issue.

Our subscription list is increasing rapidly, but still there is any amount of room in our books for additional registry.—We hope that while the democracy are organizing the party in the several counties, they will also organize clubs of subscribers to the "Pioneer."

The proceedings of the mass meeting held at Steilacoom, Dec. 25th, seem to have been too late for insertion in our paper to-day. They will appear next week, together with the proceedings of the whig convention of this county.

From Oregon.
The fifth regular session of the legislative assembly of Oregon, met at Salem on the fifth inst., and completed an organization on the sixth. The officers for the Council are as follows:

- For President, Ralph Wilcox;
 - Chief Clerk, Samuel B. Garrett;
 - Assistant Clerk, A. B. P. Wood;
 - Enrolling Clerk, T. W. Beale;
 - Sergeant at Arms, —;
 - Door Keeper, John Gould.
- In the House, the following gentlemen have been elected to the respective offices connected with their names:
- For Speaker, Z. C. Bishop;
 - Chief Clerk, John McCracken;
 - Enrolling Clerk, C. P. Crandall;
 - Ass't Enrolling Clerk, G. D. R. Boyd;
 - Sergeant-at-arms, George S. Russell;
 - Door Keeper, Joseph Huntsucker.
- Up to our latest dates, nothing of sufficient interest had transpired, to warrant an extended notice of the deliberations of either branch.

VERMONT.—John S. Robinson, old line Democrat, has been elected Governor by the Legislature. Col. J. P. Kidder, of the same school, was elected Lieutenant Governor. The Democrats were aided in these elections by a strong body of the Free Soil members. This is the first Democratic Governor Vermont has had since 1824, we believe.

OHIO ELECTION.—The Ohio Statesman contains the official result of the recent election in that State. It is thoroughly Democratic. For Governor the vote stands as follows:

- Wm. Medill (dem.) has 147,663
 - N. Barrere (whig) 85,820
 - Sam'l Lewis (free soil) 50,316
- Medill's majority over all, 11,187.
- Wm. Trevitt is elected Secretary of State by 20,313 majority. The Democratic candidates for Supreme Judge, Attorney General, Treasurer and Lieutenant Governor, have also been elected by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority. In the Legislature the Democrats have a clear majority of sixty-one on joint ballot.
- It is thought that Col. J. W. Forney will be elected Clerk of the House in the present Congress.
- Maryland has elected a Democratic Governor by 3000 majority, and four Democrats to two Whigs as Congressmen.
- James M. Crane, Esq., who established the "California Courier," in July, 1850, but who through losses by fire and other misfortunes, was obliged to give up the enterprise for a while, has revived it again.

For the Washington Pioneer.
Answer to "Who should be our Delegate?"
"VOTERS OF THURSTON"—Fully convinced of your opinion that only a man who has resided in the country long enough to be familiar with its demands should be our Delegate to Congress, I take the liberty to bring to your attention a gentleman exactly suitable for what you all want—a Delegate to Congress, deeply interested in its welfare—well known to a great majority of you. A man of stern democratic principles, independent character, intelligence and ability, and well acquainted with Gen. Jo Lane, if that can be, in your opinion, any advantage to our Delegate. I mean M. T. SIMMONS. Not personally acquainted with Dr. John M. Haden, but democratic citizens of Thurston county, do you not feel ashamed to give your votes to an officer, who has no home, no interest in our territory, when we have just as able men in our midst? Examine yourselves before you vote, which man you would rather elevate to that office: a man whose interest is like a link in a chain, firm, connected with your own, or a man, as he may be, but who has no home here, who lives here to-day, and perhaps be ord real to-morrow to New or probably old Mexico, who only accepts your offer to have a good reason to get a furlough to visit the old States at the expense of Uncle Sam. I hope that Mr. Simmons will come out soon with his views, and I am sure they will correspond with yours.

AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.
Stellacoom Correspondence.
We received by the last mail a letter from a gentleman, who has kindly tendered his services as a regular correspondent to keep us advised on such matters of local interest, as may chance to fall under his observation. We give the following by way of introduction.
STELLACOOM, December 6th, 1853.
ACCIDENT.—To-day, a gentleman who was at work on a building in this place, was suddenly precipitated to the ground, owing to the scaffold giving way, and was seriously injured, though not fatally wounded. The wound being dressed by Dr. Webber, it is to be hoped that he will soon recover.
ANOTHER.—A short time since, a tree fell on a small frame house in this place, at night, which crushed it to the ground. There were two families in it at the time, consisting of nine persons, who escaped unhurt.
AMPUTATION.—Dr. Burns, of this place, removed a young man's leg to-day, by taking it off above the knee. He did himself great credit in the operation, both as to shortness of time and as to the manner of his performance. He was favored with the aid of Drs. Haden and Tolmie. The patient being under the influence of chloroform, was wholly unconscious at the time, and we presume that he will soon recover.

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 24th day of January next. This notice you will make public, and oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

MARRIED.
On the 24th of December, 1853, by Wm. W. Plumb, Esq., on board the ship Lucas in the port of Olympia, Mr. L. H. CALKINS to Mrs. LUCINDA S. FISHER, both of Olympia.
In their hour of joy they forgot not the printer in his hour of toil, for which we are duly grateful. May prosperous gales attend them in their journey to the States, and their return be speedy.
Near Marysville, Oregon Territory on the 8th inst by Rev. John W. York, A. G. HOVEY formerly of Marietta, Ohio, and Miss MARY ELLIOTT, eldest daughter of Luke Mulkey, Esq., all of Benton County.

DIED.
At Seattle, King Co., W. T. HENRY VOSE KEETH, merchant, aged about 40, formerly of Boston, Mass. San Francisco and Boston papers please copy.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "PIONEER" BY J. & C. E. WILLIAMS.
Olympia, Dec. 31, 1853.

A light demand during the closing week of the year, together with an unusually limited supply of the leading articles of consumption, afford us little to comment upon in the present state of our market.

- We await with considerable interest the arrival of shipments now fully due, which will enable our merchants again to fill the orders which must soon be pressing upon them.
- Beef, fresh pr lb. 14 1/2 Sugar, bro. pr lb. none
 - Mutton, " 25 30 " white crush. " 25
 - Pork, fresh & salt 20 25 Coffee, per lb. 75 87 1/2
 - Mess Pork, pr bbl. \$37 Tea, " 75 87 1/2
 - Clear " 2 24 Beans, 4-4 pr lb. 14 1/2
 - Corn Meal, h. hbl none Pepper, " 87 1/2
 - Hams, " 27 Rice, Carolina, " 12
 - Shoulders, " 22 Dried Apples, " none
 - Salmon, " 12 1/2 " Peaches, " 18
 - Codfish, " 12 1/2 Soap, per lb. a 12 1/2
 - Mackerel, per hbl \$10 Starch, " 37 1/2
 - Butter, " 75 Candles, mould, none
 - Lard, " 30 " Adamant, none
 - Cheese, " 25 30 " Sperm, " none
 - Flour, per 100 lbs. \$9 Tobacco, per lb. 50 75
 - " dom. " 10 00 Saleratus, " 15
 - Corn Meal, h. hbl none Pepper, " 87 1/2
 - Salt, fine, per lb. 5 Molasses, per gal. 50
 - " coarse " 5 Syrup, " 75 87 1/2
 - Potatoes, per bush. 1 50 Vinegar, " 75
 - Onions, " 4 00 Brandy, " none
 - Beets, " 3 00 Whisky, " none
 - Eggs, per doz 1 00 Gin, " none
 - Tallow, per lb. 15 Port Wine, " 2 50
 - Linseed oil, pr gal. 2 00 Blankets, per pr. 75 80
 - Sperm oil, " 2 24 Shirts, 4-4 pr yd 14 1/2
 - Turpentine, " 3 00 Drillings, per yd 14 1/2
 - White Lead, pr lb 1 00 Hickory Shirts, 1 00
 - Nails, per keg, 10 00 Axes, 1 50 a 300
 - Win. Glass, per bx 7 00 Hewing axes, 5 00
- Sawed lumber, fr. \$25 per M; cedar, \$30 per M. Shingles, \$4 50 per M; Piles, 5 to 6 cents per foot; square timber 12 1/2 cents per foot; Sash, 25 1/2 cents per light. Hay, \$25 a \$30 per ton; Oats, 25 1/2 per bushel.

Olympia Lodge, No. 5,
Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.
All brethren of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
T. F. McELROY, W. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the Columbian, a first volume—for subscription, advertising and job work, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
T. F. McELROY.
Olympia, Dec. 2, 1853.

SELLING OFF TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
THE subscriber offers the balance of his stock at very low prices, consisting of—Superior Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows—Comforters, Patent Bedsteads, Curtain Calico, Clover seed—"Premium" Ploughs, extra points—1 Strow cutter, Bake ovens, Chopping axes, Broad axes, Axes, extra heavy log chains—Wooden trays, axe helves, Faney Willow baskets, Bushel baskets at 50 cts each—Wall paper 16 cents a roll—Rheumatic Liniment—8 half his molasses at 40 cts per gallon—Door locks, Fry Pans, and other hardware—Groceries, &c. all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
At Simmons' old Stand.
Olympia, 31st December, 17 31

Henry C. Temple, District Court, Pierce County, Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Henry C. Temple plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 61 J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Philip Keach, District Court, Pierce County, Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of seventy eight dollars and forty-five cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 61 J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Frederic Rajohns, District Court, Pierce County, Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county on the 9th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Frederic Rajohns, plaintiff, against William B. Bolton and Peter B. Wilson, defendants, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 61 J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

William B. Bolton, and Peter B. Wilson, Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county on the 9th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Frederic Rajohns, plaintiff, against William B. Bolton and Peter B. Wilson, defendants, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 61 J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Frederic Rajohns, District Court, Pierce County, Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county on the 9th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Frederic Rajohns, plaintiff, against William B. Bolton and Peter B. Wilson, defendants, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 61 J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

William B. Bolton, and Peter B. Wilson, Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county on the 9th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Frederic Rajohns, plaintiff, against William B. Bolton and Peter B. Wilson, defendants, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
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17 61 J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Frederic Rajohns, District Court, Pierce County, Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county on the 9th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Frederic Rajohns, plaintiff, against William B. Bolton and Peter B. Wilson, defendants, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.
This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 61 J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

TAMMANY HALL!
Dry Goods, Groceries
AND
CLOTHING STORE!!
WATERMAN & GOLDMAN

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

Bounty Land & General Agency.
CHAS. C. TUCKER, Washington, D. C.
WILL give prompt attention to **Bounty Land Claims**, for services in all the wars in which the United States have been engaged, and in the Texas Revolution of 1836; also to claims for Pensions, Supplies, Lost property, arrears of pay, extra pay, and to any business requiring an Agent or Attorney at Washington city.
Extra pay obtained for services in the Mexican War, also for services in the Pacific squadron or Revenue service on the coast of California, from 1846 to 1850. Address
CHAS. C. TUCKER.
Dec. 24, 16 4w Washington, D. C.

LAW NOTICE.
HAMILTON and BENJ. STARK have formed a partnership in the practice of Law, in Oregon and Washington Territories. Their acquaintance and correspondence with San Francisco, New York and Washington, enable them to attend to any professional business requiring a distant agency.
Contested land claims, will be attended to before the Surveyor General; the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Courts.
The residence of one of the District Judges being at Portland, cases in admiralty will be insured prompt and convenient proceedings.
Portland, Dec. 3, 1853. 15f

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

Wanted,
BY the Whalcom Milling Company, at Whittier, to furnish a Bay, a man, or men, with cattle, to furnish two saws with logs during this winter, or one year.
Terms—one third of the lumber, or its equivalent when sawed.
November 5, 1853. 9f

Columbian Hotel.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE travelling public will find at this hotel accommodations as well furnished and as good accommodations as any in the county.
N. J. OWEN, Proprietor.
December 3, 1853. 13f

THE OFFICE OF
JNO. B. PRESTON,
I never PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, 1 Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.
Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16f

Notice to Tax Payers.
TAXPAYERS 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, Col. Taxes.
Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1853.

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

M. R. L. ENSIGN has purchased the above Hotel, and having thoroughly refitted it from top to bottom, is prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any house in Washington Territory.
The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.
A Livery Stable is attached to the premises.
Our motto: "Clean Beds and Warm Rooms."
LEWIS ENSIGN.
October 1, 1853. 4f.

MANSION HOUSE.
M. R. KENNEDY having located himself in the large and commodious frame house on Fourth street, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His table will be loaded at all times with the best the country affords. His motto is, "Live, and let live." Call and examine for yourselves. Prices reasonable. He can accommodate a few more boarders.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853.
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 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 person offending in the premises, through my agent.
Olympia, Dec. 24, 1853. L. H. CALKINS.

Drugs and Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS, & C.

- 50 DOZ. Sand's Sarsaparilla;
- 50 do S. P. Townsend's do
- 75 do Old Dr. Jacob's do
- 40 do Jayne's Expectant,
- 50 do " Alterative,
- 50 do Moffat's Phenic Bitters;
- 50 do " Life Pills,
- 24 do Osgood's India Cholagogue,
- 40 do Thompson's eye water;
- 21 do Nerve and Bone Lotion,
- 10 do Falmestock's Vermifuge;
- 40 do Britton's Oil,
- 25 do Godfrey's Cordial,
- 40 do Batenman's Drops,
- 12 do Ayer's cherry Pectoral,
- 50 boxes David's Pain Killer,
- 40 gross bottle corks,
- 75 cases Sarsaparilla syrup,
- 25 do Lemon do
- 25 do Raspberry do
- 500 lbs Herbs, assorted,
- 100 do Quinine,
- 20 do Strchnine
- 10 lbs Iodide of Potassa,
- 500 do Saltpetre,
- 800 do Alum,
- 250 do Balsam copaiva,
- 75 do Spris Nitre Dulc,
- 30 lbs Aqua Ammon content;
- 350 do Terebic Acid;
- 800 do Bicarb. Soda;
- 500 do Ipecacuan,
- 200 do Refined Camphor,
- 400 do Clappers,
- 500 do Glauber salts,
- 40 gals cold pressed Castor oil,
- 3 lbs castile soap,
- 3 lbs lampblack,
- 1 hbl Race ginger,
- 50 lbs Cassia, in mats,
- 300 do Hops,
- 100 do Rad Rhei Ind,
- 800 do Jal soda,
- 1200 do Epsom salts,
- 200 do Sponage,
- 75 do carb Ammonia,
- 50 doz sweet oil (in baskets)
- 30 lbs Indigo Bengal,
- 30 do Opium (new crop)
- 20 do Pruss Potash,
- 2 lbs Sassafras bark,
- 100 lbs Emera, ass'd sizes,
- 125 ozs Fluor Benzoin,
- 100 lbs essential Oils,
- 15 lbs Dyewood,
- Paints & Oils,
- 1200 lbs Putty,
- 50 gals copal Varnish,
- 75 do Japan do
- 400 do spits Turpentine,
- 200 do Linseed oil,
- 200 lbs White Lead,
- 300 do Litharge do,
- 800 do Venitian Red,
- 400 do Spanish Brown,
- 200 do light Glue, Bronse Leaf,
- Paint Brushes, etc., etc. for sale at wholesale and retail, by
STORY, REDINGTON & CO.,
-Dennison's Building - Front, cor. Stark st.-
Sept. 3, 1853. n13. Portland, O. T.

NOTICE.
THE attention of the citizens of this country 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 cause, 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. LANSARD,
W. A. SLAUGHTER,
2nd Lieut 4th Infantry,
Post Adjutant.
Fort Stellacoom, W. T. Nov. 11, 1853. 2m1f

PUGET MILL CO.,
AT PORT GAMBLE, HOOD'S CANAL,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from Boston, by their packet Sch. "H. P. Foster,"
Flour, Pork, Corn Meal, Sugar, Ham, Pickles, Tea, Coffee, Butter, Soap, Ship chandlery, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Wooden-ware, Brooms, Tin-ware, Nails, Glass, Doors, Windows, &c., &c.
Agricultural Implements, Carpenters' Tools, Ready-made clothing. One new Surf Boat, and small anchors.
Port Gamble, Sept. 14, 1853. 2f

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 materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "any time."
Terms—Cash.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10f

GEORGE B. ENSIGN JOHN F. STIRLING,
ENSIGN & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
Office—Junction Market & California St. wharves,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
WILL receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make Cash advances on the same.
San Francisco, Sept. 25th, 1853. 6m4.

P. KEACH & CO.,
HAVING just received at their store in the settlement of
LIQUORS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, &c.,
Per ship Lucas, 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 Stellacoom, 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 Stellacoom, 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. S.
Fort Stellacoom W. T., Nov. 25, 1853. 14f

JUST ARRIVED
EX "LEONESA" a full and desirable assortment of merchandise, consisting of
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lead, Gosben Butter, Cheese, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Starch, 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, Percuvian 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 Leonessa Co.
CHAS. C. TERRY, Agent.
Alki, Nov. 2, 1853. 2f

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. 1f

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 office, and will fill out the settler's notifications in accordance with the act of Congress.
September 27, '53. J. W. GOODELL.

New Blacksmith Shop.
THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Stellacoom 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. LIKENS.
Stellacoom city, Sept. 5, 1853. 2f

NEW STORE.
LATELY received and for sale cheap, a large assortment of
Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery Ware,
DRY GOODS, LADIES "FIXINGS,"
Ready-Made Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large assortment of things too tedious to mention.
LIGHTNER, ROSENAU & CO.
Olympia, Nov. 26, 1853. 12f

FRUIT TREES; FRUIT TREES.
PEACH TREES, Apple trees, and California Grape Vines, from the celebrated Grand Mound 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, 10f HURD & KISER.

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

Stores! Stores! Stores!
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. 9f

NOTICE.
THE Post Office of Stellacoom, Pierce county, T. W. T., is at the store of J. B. Webber in said town.
THOMAS M. CHAMBERS,
-Aug 18, 1853, 51f Po. Master.

LOOK HERE
FOR BARGAINS!

JUST RECEIVED Ex brig Cyrus and bark Leonora, a large supply of choice Goods, consisting in part of
GROCERIES,
Such as Flour, Pork, Coffee, Tea, Sugar; Beans, ice, Dried Apples, Molasses; No. 1 Syrup, Butter, Lard, &c. &c.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING!
Cloth frock and over Coats, Monkey Jackets; Cloth and Satin Vests;
Satinett and Cassimer Pants;
Red, Gray and Blue Flannel Shirts;
White, Calico, Hickory and Jenny Lind Shirts; Flannel and Cotton Drawers;
Calicoes and Fancy Prints, Linsey, Alpaccas; Red Flannel, Shirting, Drilling and Ticking;
A good assortment of
BOOTS AND LADIES' SHOES,
Brush and Kossuth Hats; Yellies;
Hosiery, Leather; Chopping and Broad Axes; Knives and Forks; Carpenters' 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. 10f

THE PUGET MILL CO.,
At Port Gamble, Hood's Canal, W. T., AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
ARE now erecting, at Port Gamble, a steam grang and single saw mill, and will soon be prepared to manufacture lumber of every description, including planed and grooved boards, to order; will contract for dimension framing timber of any kind.
Their boilers and machinery have just arrived from Boston direct, in their schooner L. F. Foster, the first of a line of packets to run between Port Gamble and San Francisco, via Port Townsend, which will include the fast sailing schooners Kalama, J. B. Brown, Cynosure, and Julius Pringle. Their clipper brig Boston will run to the Sanwich Islands.
For freight, passage or other business, apply to
J. P. KEELER, Agent, Port Gamble, or A. J. POPE, California Street Wharf, San Francisco, California.
Sept. 17, 1853. 2f

Attention!
ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned are requested to call at Johnson's Point fourth and settle with Mr. Chas. E. Wood, who is my only and sole authorized agent.
JAMES R. JOHNSON.
November 12, '53. 10f

MOSES & EVANS,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
AND
Proctors in Admiralty,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
August 13, 1853. 49 f.

CARTER & PAGETT,
DEALERS IN
Produce, Merchandise,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
COWLITZ LANDING, W. T.
Also, proprietors of the
Cowlitz Hotel,
where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.
Dec. 31, 1853, 13.

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

FOR SALE!
I WILL SELL the Columbian Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also my land claim, on which there is a splendid Oyster bed, and a good dry dock for shipping, situated seven miles and a half below Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money. For terms and other particulars inquire at my house on the claim.
HERBERT JEAL.
Olympia, June 4, 1853. 39f

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
No. 64, Battery Street, corner of Halle, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
Bar and shot Iron—Portable Grist Mills, SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE, Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools; Timmer's Tools and Machines; Together with a full and well assorted stock Goods in the hardware line.
On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated Steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattsburgh, Illinois.
San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51f

Stellacoom Ship Yard
BOLTON & WILSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,
STELLACOOM, PUGET SOUND.
VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery, &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be dispatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.
Stellacoom, Aug. 6, 1853. 2m48

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned, having erected a large stable in Olympia, has now and intends keeping a number of excellent saddle horses for hire. Also horses kept by the day or week. For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Washington Hotel.
A. J. BALDWIN.
Olympia, Oct. 27, 1853. 7f

Newspaperdom.

It is beyond my comprehension how Methuselah lived nine hundred and sixty nine years without a newspaper, or what the mischief Noah did, during the "forty days" shower, when he had exhausted the study of Natural History. It makes me yawn to think of it. Or what later generations did, the finished half hour before meals; or, when traveling, when the old stage-coach crept up a steep hill, some dusty hot summer noon. Shade of Franklin! how they have emulated. How did they ever know when flour had "ris" or what was the price of pork, small tooth combs, cotton wool and molasses? How did they know whether Queen Victoria had made her brother an uncle or an aunt? How could they find out whether Fanny Fiddlestick was Naphtheli Wilkin's sister? What Christianized gouty old men and snappish old ladies? What kept old maids from making mince meat of pretty young girls? What did love-sick damsels do for "sweet bits of poetry," and "touching continued stories?" Where did their papas find a solace when the coffee was muddy, the toast smoked and the beef steak raw, or done to a leather? What did cab drivers do when waiting for a tardy patron? What did draymen do when there was "a great calm" at the dry goods store of Go Alchal & Co.? What screen did husbands dodge behind, when their wives asked them for money?

Some people define happiness to be one thing, and some another. I define it to be a room "carpeted and furnished with exchanges," with a place cleared in the middle for two arm chairs, one for a clever editor, and one for yourself. I say it is to take up those papers one by one, laugh over the funny things and skip the stupid ones—to admire the ingenuity of would-be literary lights, who pilfer one half of their original (!) ideas and steal the remainder. I say it is to shudder a thanksgiving that you are not in the marriage list—to try, for the hundredth time, to solve the riddle. How can each paper that passes through your hands be "the cheapest and best periodical in the known world?"

I say it is to look round an editorial sanctum, inwardly chuckling at the forlorn appearance it makes without feminine fingers to keep it tidy; to see the looking glass veiled with cobwebs; the dust on the desk thick enough to write your name in; the wash bowl and towel mullato color, the soap liquified to a jelly, (editors like soft soap!) the table covered with a heterogeneous mass of manuscripts, and paper folders, and wafers, and stamps, and blotting paper, and envelopes, and tailors bills, and letters complimentary, beligerent and pacific.

I say it is to hear the editor complain, with a frown, of the heat and his headache; to conceal a smile while you suggest the probability of relief if a window should be opened; to see him start at your superior profundity; to hear him say, with a groan, how much "proof" he has to read, before he can leave for home; to take off your gloves and help him correct it; to hear him say, there is a book to review, which he has not time to look over; to take a folder and cut the leaves, and affix guide-boards for notice at all the fine passages; to see him kick over an innocent chair, because he cannot get hold of the right word for an editorial; to feel (while you help him to it) very much like the mouse who gnawed the lion out of the net, and then to take up his paper some days after, and find a paragraph endorsed by him, "deploring the intellectual inferiority of woman."

That's what I call happiness!
FANNY FERN.

Wise Sayings.—Sir Thomas Browne, in his Religio Medici, and his Christian Morals, has given us a treasury of thoughts well worthy to be written in letters of gold and studied by the people everywhere. Take a sample or two, as follows:
"If thou hast not mercy for others, yet be not cruel to thyself. To ruminate upon evils, to make critical notes upon injuries, and be too acute in their apprehension, is to add to our own tortures, to feather the arrows of our enemies, to lash ourselves with the scorpions of our foes, and to resolve to sleep no more, for injuries long dreamt on, take away at least all rest."
"Add one ray unto the common lustre; add, not only to the number but the note of thy generation, and prove not a cloud, but a star in thy region."
"He is like to be mistaken who makes choice of a covey man for a friend, or relies upon the reed of narrow and paltry friendship. Small and creeping things are the product of petty souls. Pitiful things are only to be found in the cottages of such souls, but bright thoughts, clear deeds, con-

stancy, fidelity, bounty and generous honesty are the gems of noble minds."

IMPEACHING A MAN'S NAME.—At a literary dinner in London, where Thackeray and August B. Reach were *ric-a-ris* at the table. Mr. Thackeray—who had never before met Mr. Reach—addressed him as Mr. Reach, pronouncing the name as its orthography would naturally indicate. "Reach, sir, Re-ack, if you please," said Mr. Reach, who is punctilious upon having his name pronounced in two syllables, as it spelled Re-ack. Thackeray of course apologized, and corrected his pronunciation; but in the course of the dessert, he took occasion to hand a plate of fine peaches across the table, saying in a tone which only he possesses, "Mr. Reack, will you take a peack?" As Mr. Jeames would say, Phansy Mr. Re-ack's phelinx!—Sunday Courier.

A QUESTION FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Mackey sow of the most magnificent proportions while in transitu (as the lawyers say) by express last week to Petersburg, Va., astonished the "common carriers" with a beautiful litter of eleven pigs. The fact raised a question in the mind of the expressman in charge. Bunsby ought to have come to his relief.
"We received," said he to his assistant, "for one sow," the pigs of course we keep, and we have only to deliver the sow as agreed."
"Beg pardon, sir," said the assistant, "she is already delivered."
"Then," rejoined the expressman, "the contract is fulfilled, and the sow is clearly ours." "Is this law, my masters?"

BENEVOLENCE.—There cannot be a more glorious object in creation than a human being, replete with benevolence, meditating in what manner he might render himself most acceptable to his Creator, by doing most good to his creatures.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NORTH-WEST DEMOCRAT.

A WEEKLY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

To be published at Olympia, Washington Territory, at \$5 per annum in advance.

The undersigned have completed arrangements for the publication of a Weekly Newspaper, to be called the "North-West Democrat," at Olympia, in Washington Territory, and will issue the first number of the same about the first of January next.

The politics of the paper will be what its title indicates—democratic. It will zealously and steadfastly labor to promote democratic organization, disseminate sound principles, and secure the success of sound democratic measures and men. It will at all times rigidly observe the usages upon which the democratic organization is based, and through which the party has risen to the proud and powerful position it occupies before the American People.
The Democrat will not, however, be exclusively political in its character. It will contain the customary amount of Literary and Miscellaneous selections, News, general discussions, and whatever else shall tend to make it a Family Newspaper and welcome visitor to all classes of our citizens.
Especially will the Democrat be devoted to the advancement of Washington—the development of her rich resources, the dissemination of knowledge concerning its advantages, and the promotion of its every interest. But, while the welfare of the Territory shall be kept constantly in view, and in view, we shall know no section or locality, but shall labor for "Washington Territory," and not for the North, South, East or West, or for any portion of it to the neglect or detriment of another.
The Democrat will be published once a week, on a sheet of Double Medium size, for five dollars per annum in advance.
DOYLE & CO.
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 15, 1853.

"Time is Money!"

I HAVE made arrangements with Parker, Collier & Co's Express to forward watches and jewelry to be repaired. Persons in Washington Territory desiring of having their watches and jewelry repaired, can now have their wishes complied with by leaving them at P. C. & Co's Express office. They will be returned as early as possible.
G. COLLIER ROBBINS.
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1853. if

W. T. SAYWARD

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

New Store!

WE, the undersigned, having taken the store of A. J. Moses, are desirous of establishing ourselves permanently in Olympia. We confide in the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to favor our customers as much as we are capable. As we receive our Goods from San Francisco at low prices as any firm here, we will dispose of them accordingly.
Our stock at present consists of a well selected assortment of Dry Goods Clothing, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Carpenters Tools.
WATERMAN & GOLDMAN.
Olympia, July 16, 1853. if

WANTED!

TWENTY COAL MINERS, at "Marmosa," Bellingham Bay, wanted immediately. Wages from Sixty to Seventy dollars per month, or one dollar per ton and found.
W. A. HOWARD,
Oct. 7, '53. Supl. P. M. Association

STORY & REDINGTON, DRUGGISTS.

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

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

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. 9if

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

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

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

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. MERCHANTS, OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY. Sept. 6, 1852. 1if

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

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. 37if

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

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. 13, 1852. 3if

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

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 Dunsmuir, Washington Territory. Emigrants intending to locate at New Dunsmuir will do well to call at their store where every information will be given them. May 14, 1852. 36if

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

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. 1if

ALLAN, LOWE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 132 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Allan, McKinry & Co., Oregon City O. T. June 25th, '53. 42 6m

Take Notice. All persons having claims not already presented, against the Puget Sound Emigrant Road are requested to present the same—July 1853, to JAMES K. HURD at Olympia. And those who are indebted are earnestly requested to pay in the amounts 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, 1853. 1y

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 23rd of December, 1853, will operate as a forfeiture of the claim. H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH. Olympia, Aug. 27, 1852. 51if

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

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

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 for mill and ship work, and every thing in that line; and will guarantee all work to give satisfaction. Cast steel plows made to order. W. T. SAYWARD. Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47y

MEDICINE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted. Office at present 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, STANDS, BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, &c. A few bench screws on hand. Turning done with neatness and dispatch, by D. C. BEATY. Olympia, July 23, 1853. 1y

Copartnership Notice.

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

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 our 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 untiring 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.

D. KISER, 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 sawed lumber. H. L. YESLER & Co., Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1if

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 down 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 3 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 canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.

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

WEBBER & SLATER'S EXPRESS.

THE A fast sailing sloop "Sarah Stone," running between Olympia, Port Townsend and Whidbey 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.

SCHICHTWOOT!

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

PUYALLUP Salmon Fishery.

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

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.—31if

IN STORE And now Receiving,

AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Wines and Liquors; among which are—nails, horse shoes, horse shoe nails, bar lead, steel and iron squares, try squares, board rules, Collins and Simmons' axes, hand saws, buck saws, draw knives, spirit levels, hand saw files, mill saw files, bench planes, and a fine assortment of cutlery. Also, sugar, coffee, tea, rice, syrup, tobacco, candles, soap, saleratus, dried apples and peaches, starch, beans, &c. Wine glasses, tumblers and bar decanters. Wines and liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, black and red lead, raw and boiled oil, spirits turpentine, sperm oil, window glass, sash, &c. W. S. LADD & CO. Portland, June 20, 1853.—43if

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

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 Thimbles; 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. 31f

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. They seem to have gained the love and confidence of the pupils generally, while their strict discipline secures that order and regularity, in the exercises of the school which are so essential to educate and train the youthful mind. We were pleased with the readiness with which the little girls of six and eight years answered their questions in geography and mental arithmetic.—The exercises of the higher classes on the Blackboard, in grammar and physiology, were highly creditable, both to themselves and to the teachers. It is unnecessary 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 may 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 idea 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. LOYEJOY, E. HAMILTON, J. R. ROBB, GEO. H. ATKINSON. Oregon City, August 10th, 1853. 8if

Henry Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Druggists,

146, Washington Street, next Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. OFFER for sale, for cash, at a low and well selected assortment of a large 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, Sandoz's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c. &c. Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods. July 23, 1853—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. F. Cooper, French, Dent, Roskill, Mathers Bros., together with thirteen Geneva and Paris Makers. ALSO, Chronometer Watches, BY SEVEN DIFFERENT MAKERS. GOLD CHAINS, Weighing from Three to Nine Ounces. Also, 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 *in-cio* promptly attended to. N. B. Four or five Coopers can obtain employment at the highest wages. Apply at my office in Dr. Rounsdree's Establishment, R. BRUNN, Gray's Harbor, May 28th, 1853. 40 if

Lighting

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