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POETRY.

The Merry Heart.

'Tis well to have a merry heart,
If we have short to stay;
There's wisdom in a merry heart,
What e'er the world may say.
Philosophy may lift its head
And find out many a flaw,
But give me the philosopher
That's happy with a straw.

If life but brings us happiness,
It brings us what we're told,
What's hard to buy, tho' rich ones try
With all their heaps of gold.
Then laugh away, let others say
What e'er they will of mirth,
Who laughs the most may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth.

There's beauty in the merry heart,
A moral beauty, too;
It shows the earth's honest heart,
And paid each man his due;
And lent a share of what's to spare,
Despite of wisdom's fears,
And makes the cheek less sorrow speak,
'The eye weep fewer tears.

The sun may shroud itself in cloud,
The tempest wrath begin;
It finds a spark to cheer the dark,
Its sunlight is within;
Then laugh away, let others say
What e'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth.

THE BRITISH MOVEMENT AGAINST PERSIA.

Our readers have noticed, doubtless, that the British have declared war against the Shah of Persia. The pretence is that the Shah has been guaranteed to Dost Mahomed by the East India Company, though there is no certainty whether that province forms a part of Cabul or Persia. This war movement attracts the attention of the French press. The Paris *Patrie* says, in plain terms, England should be no longer allowed to persevere in her East India spoliation. *Le Nord*, the Russian organ in Belgium, says she will not be allowed in the future. The same paper gives a full account of the present quarrel, in an official article, translated from the Persian. It had a still more disgraceful origin than the "enlistment difficulty" with the United States, which had not England quietly submitted to be snubbed in the face of all Europe, might have led to war.

It appears that a Mr. Murray, while British Charge d'Affairs at Teheran, not only had carried on improper relations with a Princess of the blood-royal of Persia, who had previously lost her character on account of other reasons, although a married woman, but assumed the right of bullying the authorities for placing the lady in question under restraint. He thus became so insolent and insulting in the course of a few months, that finally the Shah demanded his recall, and this not having been complied with, he was ordered to withdraw *a la Crampton*.

A man killing hogs became vexed, and venting his spleen, wished they were in—
"Oh, dear me, what can I do?"
"Mean?" exclaimed a little girl who overheard him. "Mean? I suppose the awful wretch wants his provisions sent on beforehand."

ERRATA.—The late Sternhold Oakes was rather eccentric, and offered a reward for the best epitaph for his grave. Several tried for the prize, but they flattered him too much he thought. At last he tried for himself, and the following was the result:
"Here lies the body of Sternhold Oakes,
Who lived and died like other folks."

That was satisfactory, and the old gentleman claimed the reward, which, as he had the paying of it himself was of course allowed.

Mr. A. C. Stoddard, of Boston, has presented to Williams College two Egyptian mummies, of the time of the Pharaohs, in an excellent state of preservation. Also, a mummy crocodile, an animal which the ancient Egyptians worshipped, and two columns from the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.

ALPHABETS.—The Phœnician alphabet, invented by Cadmus, had originally only fifteen letters, but the English has twenty six, the Spanish twenty-seven, the Arabic twenty-eight, the Persian thirty-two, the Turkish thirty-three, the Russian forty-one, the Sanscrit thirty-five and the Chinese two hundred and fourteen.

Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtues.

Sayings of the Mormon Prophets.

From the San Francisco Herald.
It will be recollected that the Prophet Brigham in one of his recent tirades against the poor unfortunate women, who dared to lament the degradation which they are obliged to suffer in Utah, and to murmur at their hard lot, stated he would set all the women in the Territory free on that day two weeks, if their *whining*, as he elegantly and feelingly termed it, had not ceased. We have read the files received yesterday, running from the 15th of October, (the day on which the women were to be set at liberty), to the 5th of November, but not one single allusion in relation to the promised manumission could we find. Of course, at the time we knew that there was not the slightest sincerity in this passionate declaration of the prophet, and we alluded to it then, and now refer to it simply as a proof of the degraded condition to which the women of Utah are reduced. They are regarded as very little better than slaves; scarcely a sermon is delivered which does not contain some savage slight upon them. Here is a specimen of the manner in which the most trivial indiscretion is reproved. It is an extract from a recent sermon of the Prophet Brigham:

"I will say in regard to the sisters who bring children here to make a noise, they have never yet sufficiently thought, nor sufficiently considered their own place in this world, nor the place of others, to know that there is any other person living on the earth but themselves; and they think, when they hear people talk, that it is a noise through a dark veil. I cannot say much for the education, based on good feelings, that such persons have. Were I to describe it in a plain way, I should say that they are people of no breeding, that they were never bred but come up; that is about as good a character as I can afford to give to any mother that will keep a squalling child in a meeting. I have never said to the congregation, look and see who they are, for you may distinguish by your ears, without looking, the mothers that have had good teaching and been brought up in civilized society."

MORMON MORALITY ILLUSTRATED.

The following extract from a recent sermon of Jedediah M. Grant, one of the high moral conceptions of the Saints:
"I want the women to understand, when they have a good husband, one that does his duty, that he is president over them, and that they have made covenants to abide the law of that husband. Talk about women leaving their husbands! I would be far from taking a woman that would leave a good man. A woman that wants to climb up to Jesus Christ, and pass by the authorities between her and him, is a stink in my nostrils. I have large nostrils, and I often talk about smelling, for my olfactory nerves are very sensitive. I want women to know their places and do their duty; but there is a low, stinking pride in a woman that wants to leave a good husband to go to another. What does it matter where you are, if you do your duty? Being in one man's family or the other man's family is not going to save you, but doing your duty before your God is what will save you."

It will be seen from the above paragraph that the saintly Jedediah censures the habit, albeit in very mild language, of women leaving their husbands, and solemnly announces that "he would be far from taking a woman that would leave a good (the capitals are not ours) husband;" thereby allowing the inference to be drawn that if the husband was bad there would be very little difficulty about the matter. Jedediah, like all the other prophets, is sound upon the question of enforcing obedience among the women. In fact all the Mormon sermons, or at least all of them that we have read, consist of three ingredients: Obedience against the women for want of obedience; anathemas against the men for a lack of promptness in paying their tithes, and general and intemperate railing against the outside, or Gentile world, as they are pleased to term it. "I want women," he says, "to know their places and do their duty; but there is a low, stinking pride in a woman that wants to leave a good husband and go to another. What does it matter where you are if you do your duty?" Anything to exceed the low scurrility of this language, particularly as applied to the weaker sex, we have never yet seen in print, and yet the drivelling, licentious dotard by whom it was uttered calls himself an Apostle! It is positively astounding to think that in this age of enlightenment any considerable number of persons could be found willing to give in their adhesion to such doctrines preached by such divines. Yet the population of Utah is increasing—hundreds of men, women and children seek it on foot over the plains, dragging behind them in carts the necessaries for the journey. It is a sad commentary on the times. Here is another extract from the sermon of the meek and lowly Jedediah:

"It is the greatest piece of nonsense that was ever placed in a Gentile breast, for a man to tie himself down to be at home day and night with his women. Where would this kingdom go, if Brother Brigham and his Council were to do so? It would go to hell, across lots, in double quick time. Do not let your wives bind you up with green withes and strong cords

as Delilah did Sampson, and make you powerless. Break asunder the cords, and

forth, ye old men, out of your shells, and break your lariats and your stakes, and begin to drink of the fountain of life with God and his servants."

MORE ABOUT POLYGAMY.

To those who have endeavored to throw doubt upon the statement as to the extent to which polygamy prevails in Utah, published in the *Herald* some days ago, we would commend the perusal of the following extract from a sermon of another of the Twelve Apostles, Heber C. Kimball:

"I had rather have one woman that is humble, than twenty that are not; and she is more honor and glory and happiness and heaven to a man, than twenty dissolute ones. You that have but one wife know this pretty well, but we who have scores, know it better; we are farther advanced in the experience of this life."

It will be seen that Heber is not by any means to be regarded as a modest man. He does not mince matters much. He acknowledges that he has "scores of wives," and the structure of the sentence admits of the supposition that there are many more whose households are just as much extended. But we must leave the subject for the present. Our space does not admit of further extracts.

SNOWY MOUNTAIN.—There has been some question as to the existence of a mountain in Africa almost directly under the equator, whose height is enveloped in snow. The facts respecting it are given by Rev. Mr. Rebmann, to the Church Missionary Intelligencer. He says, that having attained Kilema, the farthest point to which he had advanced on a previous journey, he and his party proceeded in the direction of Madjame. For six or eight miles the path lay in a northwest direction, over a country gradually rising during the distance of ten miles, which intervened from the base of the Jagga mountains mass to Kilema. They then reached the northern limit of inhabited land, about eighteen miles distant from the foot of the Jagga mountain. Here the severity of the cold was as great as in Europe in November; nor was this a matter of surprise, for so near was he to the mountain that even by the light of the moon he could easily distinguish it. On the next day they proceeded several miles in the same direction until they entered a mountain forest, when the path became due west. This portion of the route consisted of an uninterupted series of ascents and descents. Having completed about twelve miles, they entered Uru, a province of Jagga, which they found to be intersected by valleys from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet in depth, through which ran perennial streams, supplied from the abundant snow stores which covered the head of the mountain. In a day and a half the party crossed, between Kilema and Jagga, about twelve rivers, with pretty large volumes of water, on an average five inches deep and five yards broad. As it was in the middle of the dry season, they must have dried up had not their source been from the perpetual snow. As they approached Madjame, they arrived at the fine river Warivier, crossing which they were some four miles from the foot of the mountain, which is described by him as having two summits, rising to the limits of the snow out of the common mountain-mass. The eastern is the lower, and terminates in several peaks, which in the rainy season are covered far down with snow, but in the dry season it sometimes melts entirely away, while at other a few spots will remain. The western summit is the proper perpetual snow mountain, which, rising considerably above its neighbor, affords also much more room for snow, it being formed like an immense dome. It is ten or twelve miles distant from the eastern summit, the intervening space presenting a saddle, which, so far as Rebman could ascertain, was never covered with snow.

RELIGION MADE EASY.—A London Journal has the following hit at the practice of disposing of church livings in England: *Church Livings for Sale*.—The dull season for the sale of church livings is passing away, and yesterday's Times contains a few advertisements from patrons eager to effect a ready sale. There is a living in Somersetshire, beautifully situated, with an income of £400 a year, the present incumbent is ninety years of age. Interest is to be allowed on the purchase money until possession of the living is obtained. The next is a living in Suffolk, beautifully situated, with £600 a year, population 100, and early possession. Then there is a living in Norfolk, also beautifully situated, near a railway station, with £500 year, population small, and a prospect of immediate possession. Another is in a good county, and "in the midst of good society," population small, duty light, and an income of £300 a year. The last that may be mentioned is in a beautiful part of the south of England, income about £400 per annum, with an old-fashioned roomy house, and the present incumbent nearly ninety years of age. At present these desirable benefices are somewhat scarce, but by Christmas the market will no doubt be well stocked.

Lord Brougham once facetiously defined a lawyer thus: "a learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemies, and keeps it himself."

Valuable Coal Mines on the Pacific.

(From the National Intelligencer of Nov. 1)

By recent despatches to the Navy Department from Commander Swartwout, of the United States steamer Massachusetts, the important fact is communicated of a discovery of valuable coal on the Straits of Juan de Fuca. This discovery was made by Captain J. K. Thorndike. About four tons of it was dug by the Indians and tested on board the Massachusetts, though the test, Commander Swartwout remarks—

"Cannot be considered as a fair one, because, as miners call it, it was the first crop of coal, taken about three feet below the surface, and which is always regarded as refuse. Doubtless when they get deeper into the mine, the specific gravity and other valuable properties will prove to be greatly enhanced."

The situation of this mine is on Foca Straits, nearly equidistant between Pillar Bay and Clalam Bay, and about twenty three miles from Cape Plattery. In reporting on the local position and circumstances of this mine, Capt. Thorndike says:—

"The height of the mountain is from ten to twelve hundred feet; the formation is sandstone; six leads of coal ranging in thickness from one to three feet, dip 10 degrees distance between coal leads ranging from twelve to one hundred feet. From high water mark thirty feet; to low water mark 150 feet. From coal leads to five fathoms' water about 600 feet."

Capt. Thorndike has commenced working the mine with some experienced English miners, who report very favorably of the qualities of the coal. The mine is admirably situated as respects facility of drainage and shipment. Assistant Engineer Patterson, of the Massachusetts, reports of this coal, after the test, in the following terms:—

"I find it superior to any coal I have seen on this coast, with one exception; that is, its rapidity of combustion. It leaves about five per cent of clinker, which with proper tools can be easily removed from the grates. The weight is forty seven lbs. per cubic foot, and deposits, including clinker, about thirty per cent by measure. It compares with Cumberland coal for weight against equal bulk as eight to ten, evaporative efficiency six to ten."

"Without pretending to a precise analysis, Mr. Patterson estimates this coal to consist of about seventy parts of carbon, twenty of bitumen, with the remaining ten parts of silica and earthy matter."

The ultimate composition, as determined by experiment, shows that in 100 parts of the coal, there are 69 parts carbon, 22 parts hydrogen, sulphur, &c. and 9 parts ash, which is greyish-red.

PRESSURE OF FIRED GUNPOWDER.—It is well understood that the pressure of the explosion in a gun is greatest at the beginning, and gradually dies away as the ball moves forward; but this depends much on the combustibility of the powder. The pressure at the instant the powder is fired is immense; but until recently no one has been able to measure it. Dr. W. F. Woodbridge and Major Alfred Mordecai have been recently making some experiments, at the expense of the United States Ordnance Department, for testing this point, at the arsenal in Washington. With a ball weighing about 6½ pounds, and a charge of 1½ pounds of Dupont's cannon powder, the greatest pressure at any instant on the interior of the gun at one inch from the breech varied between 19,000 and 21,000 pounds per square inch. At one foot from the breech the greatest pressure was only about 8,000 pounds; at two feet, about the same; at three feet, about 6,000; and at four feet, about 5,900 pounds. The pressure of a small quantity of Hazzard's rifle powder, fired in a cavity from which there was absolutely no escape, was not sufficient to burst the box, the strength of which was estimated sufficient to sustain an internal pressure of about 93,000 pounds per square inch. These facts are interesting, as they serve to show how the metal should be distributed in casting cannons, and also to remove the belief which exists among practical men that one grain of powder absolutely confined would exert an infinite force.

Mr. Warren Clark, of Gosport, writes to the *Lockport Journal* that the laborers on the canal enlargement, near his residence, a few days since, came upon a large deposit of human skeletons, numbering probably six hundred. It is supposed that this assemblage of human remains is due to the occurrence—perhaps centuries since—of a terrific Indian conflict, the dead of which were all interred in the pit now first opened to the white man's inspection.

At the stables of Garaton's Hotel, in Liverpool, are a male and female dromedary, together with four beautiful Arabian horses, the property of an American gentleman, intended for breeding. The owner of these animals has been upwards of twelve months on a sojourn in Arabia, Egypt and Asia Minor. He has brought with him an Arab well accustomed to the management of horses. The horses are the admiration of the grooms in the neighborhood.

A San Francisco Auctioneer.

The reporter of the San Francisco News furnishes that paper with the following report of a speech made by a California auctioneer:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have now the honor of putting up a fine pocket handkerchief; a yard wide, a yard long, and almost a yard thick; one-half cotton, and t'other half cotton too; beautifully printed with stars and stripes on one side, and the stripes and stars on t'other. It will wipe dust from the eyes so completely as to be death to demagogues, and do politics as bad a business as printing papers. Its great length, breadth, and thickness, together with its dark color, will enable it to hide dirt, and never need washing. Going at one dollar?—seventy-five cents?—fifty cents?—twenty-five cents?—one bit? Nobody wants it!—Oh! thank you, sir!"

"Next, gentlemen—for the ladies won't be permitted to bid on this article—is a real, simon-pure tempered, highly polished, keen-edged razor; bran spankin new; never opened before to sun-light, moon-light, star-light, day-light, or gas-light; sharp enough to shave a lawyer or cut a disagreeable acquaintance or poor relation; handle of buck-horn; with all the rivets but the two at the ends of pure gold. Who will give two dollars? one dollar? half a dollar? Why, ye long-bearded, dirty-faced reprobates, with not room on your phizzes for a Chinese woman to kiss, I'm offering you a bargain at half a dollar! Well, I will throw in this stroop at half a dollar!—razor and stroop—a recent patent; two rubs upon it will sharpen the city attorney; all for four bits; and a piece of soap—sweeter than roses, lathers better than a schoolmaster, and strong enough to wash out all the stains from a California politician's countenance, all for four bits! Why you have only to put the razor-stroop and soap under your pillow at night to wake up in the morning clean shaved. Won't anybody give two bits, then for the lot? I knew I would sell 'em."

"Next, ladies and gentlemen, I offer three pairs of socks, hose, stockings, or half-hose, just as you're a mind to call them, knit by a machine made on purpose out of cotton wool. The man that buys these will be enabled to walk till he gets tired; and provided his boots are high enough, needn't have any corns; and the legs are as long as bills against the corporation, and as thick as the heads of the members of the legislature. Who wants 'em at one half dollar? Thank-ee, madam, the money."

"Next, I offer you a pair of boots; made especially for San Francisco, with heels long enough to raise a man up to Headley grades, and nails to insure against being carried over by a land slide; legs wide enough to carry two revolvers and a bowie-knife, and the uppers of the very best horse leather. A man in these boots can move about as easy as the state capitol. Who says twenty dollars? All the taxpayers ought to buy a pair to kick the council with; everybody ought to have a pair to kick the legislature with; and they will be found of assistance in kicking the bucket, especially if somebody should kick at being kicked. Ten dollars for legs, uppers, and soles; while souls, and miserable souls at that, are bringing twenty thousand dollars in Sacramento! Ten dollars! ten dollars! Going, gone at ten dollars!"

"Next is something that you ought to have, gentlemen—a lot of gallowases, sometimes called suspenders. I know that some of you will after awhile be furnished at the state's expense, but you can't tell which one, so buy where they're cheap. All that deserve hanging are not supplied with a gallowas; if so, there would be nobody to make laws, condemn criminals, or hang culprits until a new election. Made of pure gum-elastic—stretch like a judge's conscience and last as long as a California officeholder; with steel buckles of pure iron, and warranted to hold so tight that no man's wife can rob him of the breeches—are, in short, as strong, as good, as perfect, as effectual, and as *bona fide* as the ordinance against Chinese shops or Dupont street—gone at twenty-five cents."

It is very rare to find ground which produce nothing; if it is not covered with flowers, with fruit trees and grains, it produces briars and pines. It is the same with man; if he is not virtuous, he becomes vicious. [La Bruyere.]

What animal has the greatest quantity of brains? The hog, of course, for he has a hoghead full.

Polygamy in Utah.

FILLMORE CITY, Utah, Sept. 15th, 1856.

EDITOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO HERALD:—Dear Sir:—As it may be a matter of interest to the gentle world to know how fast our people are in Utah Territory, I will give you briefly a list of the standing among the women of the members of the last Legislature, that is their names and the number of wives, to-wit:

Of the Members of the Council, 13 persons:
Heber C. Kimball, President of Council 57
Daniel H. Wells, Councilman, (cross-eyed), 19
Albert Carleton, (cripple and near-sighted) 21
Orson Pratt, (cripple and near-sighted) Willford Woodruff, (cripple and near-sighted) 7
John Stoker, (cripple and near-sighted) 12
Lorin Farr, (cripple and near-sighted) 8
Lorenzo Snow, (cripple and near-sighted) 25
Leonard E. Harrington, (cripple and near-sighted) 3
Benjamin F. Johnson, (cripple and near-sighted) 4
Isaac Moorley, (72 years old) 5
John A. Ray, (from Texas) 2
George A. Smith, (cripple and near-sighted) 5

Grand total, men 13, women 171
House of Representatives, 26 members:
J. M. Grant, Speaker, has 6
W. W. Phelps, (printer of Morgan's book) 7
A. P. Rockwood, (an old man) 8
Edwin D. Woolley, (a small man) 5
J. W. Cummings, (cripple) 10
Hosea Stout, (lawyer, from Kentucky—3 dead) 1
S. W. Richards, (young and handsome lawyer) 15
Jessie C. Little, (lawyer, of Boston, Mass.) 3
Wm. Snow, (Vermont laborer) 3
P. H. Young, (older brother of Brigham—tailor) 5
C. V. Spencer, (of Mass., quite small,) has but 2
Ezra S. Benson, (old and homely,) 15
James C. Snow, (quite poor,) 3
Aaron Johnson, (has three sisters, and altogether) 6
Lorenzo H. Hatch, (wagon maker,) 2
Jacob G. Bigler, (farmer,) 10
George Peacock, (farmer,) 10
John Eldridge, (phrenologist—two dead,) 1
Isaac C. Haight, (coal digger,) 12
Jesse N. Smith, (lawyer,) 3
John D. Parker, (old and deaf,) 3
Jesse Hobson, (ox teamster,) 10
J. C. Wright, (hotel keeper,) 5
James Brown, (dairyman,) 7
Enoch Reese, (farmer, etc.,) 2
W. A. Hickman, (one of the Danites,) 3

Total 157
To which add officers of the House, to-wit:
Thomas Bullock, (Clerk and an Englishman,) 4
J. Grimshaw (Assistant Clerk, and an Englishman,) 5
Chandler Holbrook, (Foreman, and deaf,) 4
Jacob F. Hutchinson, (Messenger,) 2
Joel H. Johnson, (Chaplain,) 7

Total 22
To which add 63 for the number then living of Governor Young's wives, and you have the whole number of females thus represented by the members of the Legislature, officers of same, and his Excellency, amounting to 420; or, in other words, 40 men have 420 wives. These, Mr. Editor, are sober truths, and in what they will end is for the dark and doleful future.

AMICUS CURIAE.
POPULAR DELUSIONS.—It takes a keen observer to detect all the popular fallacies that are rife in the country. *We en passant*, note a few of them:

It is a popular delusion to believe that an editor is a public bellows, bound to puff every thing and every body that wants to use him.

That the most certain road to fortune is through the turnpike of politics.

That a man's intellect is in ratio with his assurance.

That a poor, hungry player, though he does wear a tinsel crown, can feel as happy as a king.

That the most Christian like course which a clergyman can follow is to slander and vilify those who differ with him in the doctrinal points of faith.

That powder on a lady's face has the same effect as in the pan of a musket—assists her to go off.

That Nature, when she made "lovely woman," meant, but omitted, to have finished her off with a bustle.

That the music of a consumptive piano is fully equal to that of the spheres.

That a formidable moustache inspires a politron with the courage of a brave soldier.

That one's country owes him a living, and will discharge the debts without any effort on his part for its recovery.

That an ignorant and vulgar man, by being smuggled into one of the learned professions, is a scholar and gentleman.

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

Northern Pacific Rail Road.

Below will be found the act passed at the late session of our Legislature, incorporating a company for the construction of a rail road of the above name. We publish it merely to show the increasing interest now beginning to be manifested in the matter of a rail road to connect us with the States, and to show that our Territory, weak as she may be, is ready to take the lead and initiative step towards the accomplishment of one of the most gigantic and magnificent projects of the age—a rail road across the American continent.

In our advertising columns will be found a "notice" convening the members of this company for the purpose of organizing, opening books for the subscription of stock, &c. As the act prescribes the mode of procedure and other preliminaries subsequent to a permanent organization, is given as another reason for its publication at this time:

AN ACT to incorporate the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That Isaac I. Stevens, Charles H. Mason, Edward Lander, George Gibbs, B. F. Kendall, Wm. Cook, R. M. Walker, Wm. W. Miller, Wm. H. Wallace, Lafayette Balch, M. T. Simmons, Edward Evans, Arthur A. Denny, David Phillips, Alexander Abernethy, J. P. Keller, James Tilton, E. H. Fowler, Samuel D. Howe, Edward C. Fitzhugh, Walter Crockett, Sen., Lewis H. Davis, C. C. Pagett, John R. Jackson, Seth Catlin, William Strong, William Dillon, Sumner Barker, Wm. Kelley, Ira Patterson, Harry D. Huntington, N. Ostrander, B. B. Bishop, of the territory of Washington, and James O'Neal, W. S. Ladd, G. W. Vaughn, Thos. Carter, F. A. Savier, and Thomas Pritchard, of Oregon; Alexander Ramsey, Henry M. Rice and James Shields of Minnesota, John Fitzgerald, Julius White, E. W. Pelton and James Duane Doty of Wisconsin; H. H. Geer, John B. Turner and Ira Minard of Illinois, Alvin Sanders, Enoch Hill and Bernhart Hern, of Iowa; A. J. Pope, W. C. Talbot, of California; Charles Foster, Stephen C. Foster and Jeremiah O'Brien, of Maine; and Thomas M. Mayhew, of New York; and all such persons as shall hereafter become stockholders in said company hereby incorporated, shall be a body corporate and politic by the name and style of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with perpetual succession, and under the name and style shall be capable of suing and being sued, impleading and being impleaded, defending and being defended against in law and equity, in all courts and places whatsoever in like manner and as fully as natural persons. May make and use a common seal, and alter or renew the same at pleasure, and by their said corporate name and style shall be capable in law of contracting and being contracted with; shall be and are hereby invested with all the power, privileges, immunities and franchises, and conveying real and personal estate which may be useful to carry into effect fully the purposes and objects of this act.

Sec. 2. The said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to survey, locate, construct, complete, alter, maintain and operate a railroad with one or more tracks or lines of rails, commencing at one of the passes in the Rocky mountains between the territories of Washington and Nebraska, and connecting with such road passing through the territories of Minnesota and Nebraska as the company may elect; thence extending westwardly through the territory of Washington by the Bitter Root valley, crossing the Coeur d'Alene mountains by the most practicable route; thence across the great plain of the Columbia with two branches, one down the Columbia to Vancouver, the other over the Cascade mountains to the Sound, with a connection from the river to the Sound.

Sec. 3. The capital stock of said company shall consist of fifteen millions of dollars and may be increased to thirty millions of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The immediate government and direction of said company shall be vested in thirteen directors, who shall be chosen by the stockholders of said company in the manner hereinafter provided, who shall hold their office one year after their election, and until others shall be duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors; and the said directors, a majority of whom, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, shall elect one of the members to be the president of the company. The said board of directors shall have power to appoint all necessary clerks of business of said company.

Sec. 4. The said company is hereby authorized, by their agents, surveyor, or engineers, to cause such examinations and surveys to be made of the ground and country between all the points mentioned in the second section of this act as shall be necessary to determine the most advantageous route for the proper line or course whereon to construct the said rail road; and it shall be lawful for

the said company to enter upon and take possession of and use all such lands and real estate as may be necessary to the construction of and maintenance of the said rail road, its depots, water stations, side tracks, machine shops, engine houses and buildings, all appendages necessary to the construction and working of the said railroad: Provided, that all lands or real estate entered upon, taken possession of and used by said company for the purpose and accommodation of said rail road, or upon which the aforesaid rail road shall have been located or determined by the said corporation, shall be paid for by said company in damages, if any be sustained by the owner or owners thereof by the use of the same for the purposes of said rail road, and all lands entered upon and taken for the use of said corporation which are not devoted to said corporation, at such prices as may be mutually agreed upon by said corporation and the owners of said lands or real estate; and in case of disagreement, the price shall be estimated, fixed, and recovered in the manner provided for taking lands for the construction of public roads, canals or other public works.

Sec. 5. The time of holding the annual meeting of said company for the election of directors shall be fixed and determined by the by-laws of said company, and at all meetings such stockholders shall be entitled to vote, in person or lawful proxy, one vote for each share of stock he, she, or they may hold bona fide, in said company, upon which all installments called have been paid.

Sec. 6. The persons named in the first section of this act are hereby appointed commissioners, who, or a majority of whom, after a meeting duly called by thirty days notice in a newspaper published at Olympia are hereby authorized to open subscription books for said stock, at such places as they may deem proper, and shall keep such books open until one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said capital stock shall be taken. Said commissioners shall require each subscriber to pay five dollars on each share subscribed at the time of subscribing. Said commissioners shall immediately thereafter call a meeting of the stockholders, by giving thirty days notice in such newspapers as may be deemed necessary, and at such meeting it shall be lawful to elect the directors of said company, and when the directors of said company are chosen, the said commissioners shall deliver said subscription books, with the sums of money received by them as commissioners, to said directors. No person shall be a director in said company unless he shall own at least one share of the capital stock.

Sec. 7. That the right of and the real estate purchased for the right of way by said company, whether by mutual agreement or otherwise, or shall become the property of the company by operation of law, as in this act provided, shall, upon the payment of the amount of money belonging to the owner or owners of said lands as a compensation of the same, become the property of said company in fee simple.

Sec. 8. The corporation may take and transport on said rail road any person or persons, merchandise or other property, by the force and power of steam or animals, or any combination of them; may fix and establish, and receive such rates of toll for all passengers and property transported upon the same as the said directors shall establish. The directors are hereby authorized and empowered to make all necessary rules and by-laws, regulations or ordinances that they may deem necessary and expedient to accomplish into effect the provisions of this act, and further transfer assignments of the stock, which is hereby declared personal property, and transferable in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of the said company.

Sec. 9. The directors of said company, after the same is organized, shall have power to open books in the manner prescribed in the sixth section of this act, to fill up the additional capital stock, or any part thereof, at such times as they may deem it for the interest of the said company; and all installments required to be paid on the stock originally to be taken, and what may be taken to increase the said capital, shall be paid at such times and in such sums as the directors may prescribe.

Sec. 10. In case of the death or resignation of the president or vice president, or any director, at any time between the annual election, such vacancies may be filled for the remainder of the year, whenever they may happen, by the board of directors; and in case of absence of the president and vice president, the board of directors shall have power to appoint a president, or vice president pro tem, who shall have and execute such powers and functions as the by-laws of said corporation may provide. In case it should at any time happen that an election shall not be made on any day, in pursuance of this act, it shall not invalidate such election, and the corporation for that cause shall not be deemed dissolved, but such election shall be held at any other time, as directed by the by-laws of said corporation.

Sec. 11. Said company shall have power to unite its rail road with any other rail road now constructed or which may hereafter be constructed at either termini, or at any point at which it may cross the same within this Territory, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon between said rail road corporations so connecting; and for that purpose full power is hereby given to said company to make and execute such contract with any other company that may secure the objects of such connection: Provided, that no cars shall run upon the line or track of the road constructed by the company hereby incorporated, except at the points of crossing or intersecting the same.

Sec. 12. Said company is hereby authorized, from time to time, to borrow such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for completing and furnishing and operating the said rail road, and to assume and dispose of the bonds in denominations of not less than five hundred dollars, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, for any amount so borrowed, and mortgage the corporation property and franchises, or convey the same by deed of trust to secure the payment of any debt contracted by said company for the purposes aforesaid; and the directors of said company may con-

fer on any bondholder of any bond issued for money borrowed as aforesaid the right to convert the principal due or owing thereon into stock of said company at any time not exceeding ten years from the date of the bond, under such regulations as the directors of said company see fit to adopt; and all sales of stock bonds that may be made at less than par value shall be good and valid and binding upon said corporation as if such bonds had been sold for the full amount thereof.

Sec. 13. This act shall be deemed a public act and shall be favorably construed for all purposes therein expressed and declared in all courts and places whatsoever, and shall be in force from and after its passage: Provided, said rail road shall be commenced within three years, and completed within ten years from the passage of this act.

We learn from a reliable source that Messrs. GREENAN & CRENSY have commenced a good and substantial steamer, to run to all the principal places on the Sound. It has sufficient power to tow vessels against the winds and tides of the Sound, and will be in operation by the first of May next.

We understand that the remains of the Puget Sound Courier are to be resurrected and converted into a paper to advocate the cause of Republicanism, and the doctrines of Giddings, Sumner, Wilson, Phillips and Bennett, of that persuasion in the Atlantic States, as well as of Col. W. H. Wallace, Messrs. Denny and Abernethy, &c. of the same faith on the Pacific coast. The paper is to make its appearance about the first of April next, and is designed as a campaign paper during the coming election for delegate to Congress. After which, should the business of publishing a paper (which, of course, is to be derived from advertising and subscription patronage) be found a lucrative business, it is to be continued. The latter we learn from the gentleman designated as the editor, Mr. Frank Balch, late the assistant clerk in the Council of this Territory. Of the probable period of its existence, brother editors and publishers are therefore fully as competent to judge as ourselves. Yet, pecuniarily, we wish it abundant success; further than this we have no love for the principles it most likely will advocate and disseminate.

We have been promised a copy of the prospectus for publication in our next issue, from which, by reading, the public will be enabled to learn its objects and end.

The bark Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B. Govr, arrived at the Kendall Co's wharf on Thursday last, 36 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of merchandise for our merchants generally.

The S. W. experienced heavy gales on her passage up, both at sea, in the Straits, and in Bellingham Bay, at which latter point she lost both her anchors, and sustained other slight damages. Hence the cause of her lengthy voyage.

On Monday evening, the 26th ult., a meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of completing the organization of the Agricultural Society of Washington Territory. Quite a number of persons were present, but not as many as was desirable. The paucity of numbers may be accounted for, in part, by the unpleasantness of the evening, and from a misunderstanding as to the time at which the meeting was to be held.

The committee heretofore appointed to draft and report a constitution presented one, which, with some amendments, was adopted, a copy of which will be furnished for publication. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—Chief Justice Lander; Vice President—1st Judicial district—Hon. Seth Catlin; in 2d, Hon. B. F. Yantis, and in the 3d, Walter Crockett, Esq.; Secretary—Geo. F. Whitworth; Treasurer—G. A. Barnes; Executive committee—C. H. Hale, R. M. Walker, A. J. Chambers, James K. Hurd, and W. N. Ayers.

It is the duty of the Executive committee to provide for the delivery of an address at the annual meeting on the first Monday in January next, and also to arrange for the holding of an Agricultural Fair, so soon as they may deem it expedient.

The constitution provides that any citizen or resident of the Territory may become a member of the society by simply informing the secretary in writing of his wish to connect himself therewith, and paying to the treasurer the initiating fee of three dollars. It is hoped that individuals living in different parts of the Territory will use their influence to secure additional members, so that the desired efficiency of the society, which is so intimately connected with the best interests of the Territory, may be fully secured.

When is charity like a top? When it begins to hum.

The fellow who damned up the Mississippi with a chip, has been sent for to cure the cancer at the tropic.

There is a shop kept by a lady in New York, in the window of which appears these words: "No reasonable offer refused."

Territorial Legislature.

IN THE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Jan. 26.—Council had before them to-day considerable business, and among other proceedings passed the following bills:

An act to amend an act entitled an act to increase county revenue. This is an amendment of the license law, and fixes the license for the sale of intoxicating liquors at \$300 per annum instead of leaving the county commissioners to fix the rate.

A bill relative to notaries public, making the jurisdiction of notaries co-extensive with the judicial district and making valid their official acts in all the counties in the district, in which the county from which they may be appointed, is located.

Mr. Wiley from the Select committee to whom was referred the slanderous and malignant attacks of the Cincinnati Weekly Times and other newspapers, made a lengthy report, in which these articles were reviewed at length, and the character of our authorities, people, and especially the brave and efficient volunteer forces of our territory were fully vindicated. This report closed with a preamble and resolutions, and is too lengthy for insertion here. The report was laid upon the table, and the resolutions passed to their 2d reading, when on motion of Mr. Denny, they were laid upon the table. Said resolutions were subsequently called up on Wednesday, and after two test votes, by which the introducer became satisfied they could not pass, Mr. Wiley asked and obtained unanimous leave to withdraw said report, preamble and resolutions.

Much of Monday's session was spent in an attempt to reconsider the vote whereby the Council indefinitely postponed House resolution approving the Kansas-Nebraska act. A warm and exciting discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Wiley, Van Vleet and Pagett advocated the motion to reconsider, and substantially brought into discussion the merits of the resolution which they severally advocated. Messrs. Wallace, Denny, Abernethy and Poe opposed the motion to reconsider. On the question of reconsideration, Mr. Poe called the ayes and noes. The following is the vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Cook, Huff, Pagett, Van Vleet and Wiley—5.

Noes.—Messrs. Abernethy, Denny, Poe and the President—4.

So the resolution was reconsidered. The question then recurring on the indefinite postponement, Mr. Denny called the ayes and noes, and the Council refused to indefinitely postpone, by the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Abernethy, Denny, Poe and the President—4.

Noes.—Messrs. Cook, Huff, Pagett, Van Vleet and Wiley—5.

Mr. Poe moved to refer to committee on Memorials, which motion was lost by a vote of 4 to 5.

Pending a motion made by Mr. Denny to refer to a Select committee, on motion of Mr. Huff, the resolution was laid upon the table.

On Wednesday, Mr. Poe moved to take up said resolution, and on his motion called the ayes and noes. The following is the vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Cook and Poe—2.

Noes.—Messrs. Abernethy, Denny, Huff, Pagett, Van Vleet, Wiley and the President—7.

So the resolution was not further taken up and considered.

TUESDAY.—The first business in the Council was a message from the House of Representatives, inviting the Council to go at once into convention to elect territorial officers. Council fixed the time at six o'clock, this p. m.

The Council had under consideration, the law revising the road laws. This is a very long law of over forty sections, and re-enacts, revises and codifies all the laws heretofore passed in regard to roads. The legislature having by a law passed this day authorized the immediate printing and distribution of this and the school laws, antecedent to the appearance of the volume of laws of the session, we are excused from any lengthy notice of the contents of this bill.

Council had before them a bill regulating joint conventions of the legislative assembly, and fixing the time for the annual session thereof, occupied considerable attention and was finally referred to the committee on Elections. That committee reported back said bill on Wednesday with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed; which report was adopted.

Memorial from the House praying the ratification of the treaties with the Indian tribes of Washington territory, was before the Council this morning. It received but one reading. On Wednesday it was read a second time and referred to the committee on Indian Affairs, with instructions to report Thursday. On Thursday, the memorial was reported back without amendment, and Mr. Wiley moved to assign now for the time of third reading, pending which

Mr. Denny moved to lay upon the table; upon which motion, Mr. Huff called the ayes and noes. The memorial was tabled by the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Abernethy, Cook, Denny, Poe and the President—5.

Noes.—Messrs. Huff, Pagett, Van Vleet and Wiley—4.

The Council passed the following bills—An act declaring the line surveyed by Messrs. Goodell, Axtell and D. F. Byles, in Thurston county, a territorial road.

A general law relating to cemeteries and burying grounds.

An act to legalize the assessment of Chelalis and other counties, providing that where an assessment made after the time fixed by law, though otherwise legal, shall be valid.

An act to incorporate Steilacoom Lodge No. 8, of Free and Accepted Masons

An act re-enacting and amending the bill authorizing Washington Hall to establish a ferry on the Columbia river. Under the old law he had failed to procure the necessary boats—this extends the time and cures the forfeiture.

Bill authorizing volunteers in service to open a poll and vote for territorial and county officers, though not in the county at the time of election—making commissioned officers judges, &c. This bill was referred to committee on Elections, by them reported back for consideration of Council, and laid upon the table without any definite action thereon.

A bill from the House cutting down the receipts for office rent, &c., of territorial treasurer to twenty-five dollars per annum, was rejected on first reading.

A bill to increase the county school fund authorizing the impounding and selling of hogs running at large in towns of over seventy-five white inhabitants, for the benefit of the school fund, was taken up, referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Poe, Van Vleet and Denny—by them reported back and again referred to committee of the Whole, therein amended, and subsequently indefinitely postponed.

An act to incorporate the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, received two several readings and was referred to committee on Corporations—by them reported back next day without amendments and unanimously passed. The object of the bill is clearly shown by its title, the carrying into effect of the charter—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The passage of the series of bills constituting the revised practice of the territory, was reported in the last issue of the paper.

Council took up and passed the memorial again earnestly calling the attention of congress to the urgent necessity of extinguishing the rights of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural companies to lands in Washington territory.

Mr. Wiley of the minority of the committee on Judiciary, submitted a report on the proclamation and enforcement of martial law over the counties of Pierce and Thurston. The report laid upon the table and 300 copies ordered to be printed together with the correspondence accompanying said report, consisting of the letters and documents furnished by the governor, in response to a resolution of the Council calling for said documents. The report does not argue the legal view of the case, but assumes that the state of the country, and the benefits derived from its proclamation and enforcement in restoring peace, are the "criteria" by which the governor should be judged. It closed with a preamble and resolutions, asserting there was a necessity for Gov. Stevens to pursue the course he did; which preamble and resolutions were read twice, and now fixed as the time for the third reading. The resolutions having been read a third time, and the question being on their passage Council refused to pass said resolutions by the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Huff, Pagett, Van Vleet and Wiley—4.

Noes.—Messrs. Abernethy, Cook, Denny, Poe and the President—5.

In the evening the joint convention was held, and the following gentlemen were elected territorial officers for the ensuing year:

Territorial Librarian—HENRY R. CROSBIE.

Territorial Treasurer—WM. COCK.

Printer—EDWARD FURST.

Brigadier General—H. J. G. MAXON.

Adjutant General—ISAAC N. EREY.

Quartermaster General—WILLIAM W. MILLER.

Commissary General—H. K. STEVENS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

Among the orders of the day, was the re-consideration of the vote whereby Council passed H. B. No. 51, An act to apportion the representation of Washington Territory—Council refused to re-consider said vote. The features of this bill have before been fully reported. The Council had before them a bill conferring civil jurisdiction on judges of pro-

bate, and authorizing suits before said court at their monthly criminal terms, in matters of controversy not exceeding five hundred dollars. This bill passed the Council Thursday.

The bill, amending the laws relating to executors and administrators, and to the distribution of personal and real estate, was up, and passed on Thursday.

A bill, consolidating Pacific and Chelalis counties, from the House, was rejected on first reading, by a vote of seven to two—the following being the ayes and noes on the motion to reject—

Ayes.—Messrs. Abernethy, Cook, Denny, Huff, Pagett, Poe and the President—7.

Noes.—Messrs. Van Vleet and Wiley—2.

The Council took up and passed H. B. No. 75—An act to incorporate the Geographical and Statistical society of Washington Territory—a full notice having been given of the objects of this society, renders it unnecessary to notice the articles of its incorporation.

On leave, Mr. Abernethy introduced a Joint Resolution, tendering thanks to the volunteer service of the Territory of Washington. This resolution is general in its character, and is as follows:

"C. J. R. No. 13—Tendering thanks to the volunteer service of the territory of Washington.

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and all others, connected with the volunteer service in the late Indian war in this territory, are deserving of the heartfelt thanks of the people of this territory for the cheerfulness with which they volunteered to defend our settlements and homes, from the depredations of the hostile Indians. For the persevering energy with which they overcame all the obstacles and difficulties incident to the newness of the country, and the character of the service, and for the bravery they displayed whenever brought in contact with the foe. And we therefore, as the representatives of the people of this territory, do hereby, in the name of the people we represent, tender them our sincere thanks for the valuable service they have rendered to the territory.

Mr. Wiley was not opposed to the resolution, but it did not go far enough. The Council by their course on this report and resolutions had refused to pass what is deemed proper resolutions, and he must oppose this, because it was evident that the Council would not amend so as to place the service, and the heads of departments in a proper light. He did not desire to praise anybody, but as the heads of the departments were the subjects of obliquity and reproach, justice and policy to the people of the Territory required a different course at our hands. He was, with his views, compelled to vote against so imperfect a resolution, which he thought indirectly and implicitly a resolution of censure, and an endorsement of Gen. Wool. The resolution was passed by the Council and sent to the House, where it was amended; the Council refused to concur—the House refused to recede, and by their disagreement the resolution failed.

THURSDAY.—The closing of the session. The signing of bills by the presiding officers, and the perfection of legislation heretofore reported, kept the two Houses in session till a very late hour. The Council was occupied much of the day in the consideration of joint resolution relative to Gen. Wool ordering citizens out of the Walla-walla country. Council amended by striking out three resolutions—adopted the preamble and the first resolution, complimenting in high terms our volunteer service, and also the last, censuring the act of Gen. Wool in wiping out the county of Walla-walla, by his late order banishing therefrom our citizens who, in good faith, settled therein under inducements held out by the donation laws. These resolutions failed for the same reasons that the Council resolution failed—the disagreement between the two Houses.

Mr. Poe introduced a memorial praying that Congress create the offices of enrolling and engraving clerks. A measure so useful, so absolutely necessary, was passed unanimously.

On leave, Mr. Poe introduced the following resolution:

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the officers, privates, and all persons connected with the volunteer service in this Territory during the late Indian difficulties in our Territory, are deserving of the heartfelt thanks of the people of this Territory for the prompt manner in which they volunteered to defend our settlements and homes from the depredations of the hostile Indians; for the persevering energy with which they encountered and overcame all the obstacles and difficulties incident to the newness of the country and the character of the service, and for the bravery displayed wherever brought in contact with the enemy, and we therefore, as the representatives of the people of this Territory, do in the name of the people we represent, tender our sincere thanks for the valuable services they have rendered.

The following amendment:

And be it further resolved, That whilst we take pride and pleasure in extending to the citizen soldiers, officers and non-commissioned officers, of our Territory in the late Indian war, we are not unmindful of the fact that great credit is due, for the vigor of its prosecution, to Gov. Stevens and the heads of subordinate departments; and that for the untiring energy and good judgment of the Commander-in-Chief, in giving direction to the operations of the volunteer organization, are our citizens most indebted for the tranquility that now prevails.

